

Status of waterbirds in Asia

Results of the Asian Waterbird Census: 1987 – 2007

David Li Zuo Wei, Andrea Bloem, Simon Delany,
Georgios Martakis and Jose Ochoa Quintero



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CONTENTS

Contents	iii
Figures	vii
Tables	viii
Message from Wetlands International	ix
Foreword - The Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund	xi
Foreword – Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	xii
Foreword – East Asian - Australasian Flyway Partnership	xiv
Acknowledgements	xv
Abbreviations	xvi
Summary	xviii
1. Introduction	1
1.1 Why monitor waterbirds?	1
1.2 Global organisation of the IWC	1
1.3 Organisation and development of the AWC.....	2
1.3.1 Background.....	2
1.3.2 Objectives.....	3
1.3.3 Forward Planning.....	4
1.4 Applications of the Asian Waterbird Census and rationale for its continued development	4
1.4.1 Convention on Wetlands (The Ramsar Convention)	5
1.4.2 Convention on Migratory Species (CMS, The Bonn Convention).....	6
1.4.3 Waterbird Population Estimates Programme.....	6
1.4.4 East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership initiative	7
1.4.5 Central Asian Flyway Action Plan for the Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats	7
1.4.6 BirdLife International's Important Bird Area (IBA) Programme	8
1.4.7 Globally threatened waterbirds	8
1.4.8 Global Avian Influenza Network for Surveillance	9
1.4.9 National wetland and waterbird conservation	9
2. Methods	11
2.1 Geographic and temporal coverage	11

2.2	Timing of the count	11
2.3	Wetland sites and species coverage	11
2.4	Data collection and management	12
2.4.1	Participation and coordination	12
2.4.2	Data collection and maintenance	12
2.4.3	Data checking and quality of information.....	12
2.5	Counting and reporting methods	13
2.6	Interpretation of waterbird counts	14
2.6.1	Counting errors.....	14
2.6.2	Factors that cause inaccurate counts.....	14
2.6.3	Delimitation of site boundaries	15
2.7	Methods used in the analyses	16
2.7.1	Species and site totals.....	16
2.7.2	Coverage and distribution maps.....	16
2.7.3	Information on uses of and threats to wetlands.....	16
3.	Results	17
3.1	Overview.....	17
3.1.1	Country and site coverage by the Asian Waterbird Census	17
3.1.2	National coordination and network development.....	18
3.1.3	Internationally important waterbird sites	18
3.1.4	Species coverage	44
3.2	South Asia	52
3.2.1	Overview	52
3.2.2	Bangladesh	53
3.2.3	Bhutan	54
3.2.4	India.....	55
3.2.5	Maldives	57
3.2.6	Nepal	57
3.2.7	Pakistan.....	58
3.2.8	Sri Lanka	60
3.3	Southeast Asia	61
3.3.1	Overview	61
3.3.2	Brunei Darrusalam.....	62
3.3.3	Cambodia	63
3.3.4	Indonesia.....	64
3.3.5	Lao PDR (Laos).....	65
3.3.6	Malaysia	66
3.3.7	Myanmar	67
3.3.8	Philippines	69
3.3.9	Singapore	70
3.3.10	Thailand.....	71
3.3.11	Timor Leste	72
3.3.12	Vietnam	73
3.4	East Asia	74
3.4.1	Overview	74
3.4.2	China	75

3.4.2.1	Mainland China.....	75
3.4.2.2	Hong Kong.....	76
3.4.2.3	Macau.....	77
3.4.2.4	Taiwan.....	78
3.4.3	Japan.....	79
3.4.4	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea).....	81
3.4.5	Republic of Korea (South Korea).....	81
3.4.6	Mongolia.....	83
3.4.7	Eastern Russia.....	83
3.5	Australasia.....	84
3.5.1	Overview.....	84
3.5.2	Australia.....	85
3.5.3	New Zealand.....	86
3.5.4	Papua New Guinea.....	87
3.6	Status and Distribution of Selected Species.....	88
3.6.1	Divers - Gaviidae.....	88
3.6.2	Grebes - Podicipedidae.....	88
3.6.3	Pelicans - Pelecanidae.....	90
3.6.4	Cormorants - Phalacrocoracidae.....	94
3.6.5	Darters - Anhingidae.....	97
3.6.6	Hérons, Egrets & Bitterns - Ardeidae.....	98
3.6.7	Storks - Ciconiidae.....	105
3.6.8	Ibises & Spoonbills - Threskiornithidae.....	114
3.6.9	Flamingos - Phoenicopteridae.....	119
3.6.10	Swans, Geese & Ducks - Anatidae.....	120
3.6.11	Cranes - Gruidae.....	156
3.6.12	Rails, Gallinules & Coots - Rallidae.....	166
3.6.13	Finfoots - Heliornithidae.....	168
3.6.14	Jacanas - Jacanidae.....	169
3.6.15	Painted Snipe - Rostratulidae.....	169
3.6.16	Crab Plovers - Dromadidae.....	169
3.6.17	Oystercatchers - Haematopodidae.....	170
3.6.18	Ibisbill - Ibidorhynchidae.....	172
3.6.19	Stilts & Avocets - Recurvirostridae.....	172
3.6.20	Thick-knees - Burhinidae.....	174
3.6.21	Coursers & Pratincoles - Glareolidae.....	174
3.6.22	Plovers - Charadriidae.....	175
3.6.23	Snipes, Sandpipers & Phalaropes - Scolopacidae.....	185
3.6.24	Gulls - Laridae.....	200
3.6.25	Terns - Sternidae.....	205
3.6.26	Skimmers - Rynchopidae.....	209
3.6.27	Seabirds.....	211
3.6.28	Birds of prey.....	211
3.6.29	Kingfishers.....	220
3.6.30	Distribution maps of selected species.....	222
4.	Population Trend Analyses.....	264
4.1	Introduction.....	264
4.2	Interpretation of the population trend data.....	265
4.2.1	Example population trend analyses.....	265
4.2.1.1	Population trends of dabbling ducks in East Asia.....	265
4.2.1.2	Population trend of Black-faced Spoonbill.....	269

References 271

Appendices 274

Appendix 1: Asian Waterbird Census coordination networks in the region, 1987-2007 274

Appendix 2 to 57 can be found in the enclosed CD-Rom of this report.

FIGURES

Figure 1: Regional coverage of the Asian Waterbird Census.....	3
Figure 2: The Asian Waterbird Census's contribution to national and international conservation frameworks	5
Figure 3: Sites covered by the AWC in the South Asian region, 1987-2007	52
Figure 4: Sites in Bangladesh covered by the AWC, 1987-2007	54
Figure 5: Sites in Bhutan covered by the AWC between 1987-2007.....	55
Figure 6: Sites in India covered by the AWC, 1987-2007.....	56
Figure 7: Sites in Nepal covered by the AWC, 1987-2007	58
Figure 8: Sites in Pakistan covered by the AWC, 1987-2007.....	59
Figure 9: Sites in Sri Lanka covered by the AWC, 1987-2007	60
Figure 10: Sites covered by the AWC in the Southeast Asian region, 1987-2007	62
Figure 11: Sites in Brunei covered by the AWC, 1987-2007	63
Figure 12: Sites in Cambodia covered by the AWC, 1987-2007	64
Figure 13: Sites in Indonesia covered by the AWC, 1987-2007	65
Figure 14: Sites in Laos covered by the AWC, 1987-2007.....	66
Figure 15: Sites in Malaysia covered by the AWC, 1987-2007	67
Figure 16: Sites in Myanmar covered by the AWC, 1987-2007	68
Figure 17: Sites in the Philippines covered by the AWC, 1987-2007	69
Figure 18: Sites in Singapore covered by the AWC, 1987-2007	70
Figure 19: Sites in Thailand covered by the AWC, 1987-2007.....	72
Figure 20: Sites in Timor Leste covered by the AWC, 1987-2007.....	73
Figure 21: Sites in Vietnam covered by the AWC, 1987-2007	74
Figure 22: Sites covered by the AWC in the East Asian region, 1987-2007	75
Figure 23: Sites in Mainland China covered by the AWC, 1987-2007.....	76
Figure 24: Sites in Hong Kong and Macau covered by the AWC, 1987-2007.....	77
Figure 25: Sites in Taiwan covered by the AWC, 1987-2007	79
Figure 26: Sites in Japan covered by the AWC, 1987-2007.....	80
Figure 27: Sites in Republic of Korea covered by the AWC, 1987-2007	82
Figure 28: Sites in Eastern Russia covered by the AWC, 1987-2007	83
Figure 29: Sites covered by the AWC in the Australasian region, 1987-2007.....	84
Figure 30: Sites in Australia covered by the AWC, 1987-2007	85
Figure 31: Sites in New Zealand covered by the AWC, 1987-2007	87
Figure 32: Population trend estimated using TRIM for Northern Pintail in East Asia, 1998-2007	267
Figure 33: Population trend estimated using TRIM for Northern Shoveler in East Asia, 1998-2007	267
Figure 34: Population trend estimated using TRIM for Common Teal in East Asia, 1998-2007	267
Figure 35: Population trend estimated using TRIM for Baikal Teal in East Asia, 1998-2007	268
Figure 36: Population trend estimated using TRIM for Eurasian Wigeon in East Asia, 1998-2007	268
Figure 37: Population trend estimated using TRIM for Mallard in East Asia, 1998-2007	268
Figure 38: Population trend estimated using TRIM for Spot-billed Duck in East Asia, 1998-2007	269
Figure 39: Population trend estimated using TRIM for Gadwall in East Asia, 1998-2007	269
Figure 40: Population trend estimated using TRIM for Black-faced Spoonbill in East Asia, 1998-2007	270

TABLES

Table 1: Total numbers and overall total of sites counted for the Asian Waterbird Census, 1987-2007	17
Table 2: Summary of sites surveyed during AWC 1987 - 2007 in the Asia Pacific region	19
Table 3: List of internationally important sites surveyed for AWC 1987 - 2007 in the Asia Pacific region	20
Table 4: Maximum numbers of all waterbird and wetland-dependent species.....	44
Table 5: Data available for population trends of dabbling ducks in East Asia, 1998-2007.....	266
Table 6: Trend diagnosis for populations of dabbling ducks in East Asia, 1998-2007	266
Table 7: Data available for population trends of Black-faced Spoonbill in East Asia, 1998-2007	269
Table 8: Trend diagnosis for populations of Black-faced Spoonbill in East Asia, 1998-2007 ...	270

MESSAGE FROM WETLANDS INTERNATIONAL

The Asian Waterbird Census (AWC) was initiated in 1987 as part of the International Waterbird Census, a global volunteer-based waterbird monitoring programme coordinated by Wetlands International. I am very pleased to present here a summary of the long term results from the AWC, covering the years 1987–2007.

The AWC generates a snapshot of the distribution and abundance of waterbird species and serves to monitor their habitats on an annual basis. Waterbirds include some of the most migratory bird species and a large-scale international approach is essential to their monitoring and conservation. The AWC supports the commitments of countries under the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention), Convention on Migratory Species and the Convention on Biological Diversity and regional frameworks such as the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership towards monitoring of waterbird species and their habitats.

The AWC is only possible to achieve because of a strong network of over a thousand volunteers and participants across the region. We acknowledge and are grateful for their continued interest and tireless efforts. This publication is a testament to their work. Maintaining our large network depends on interest and support of donors to facilitate this work at the national and international level. Fortunately, over the last two decades, support for these activities has been forthcoming from a number of foundations, the corporate sector, governments, international conventions and others and I thank them all. To enable the AWC to reach its full potential and to continue to serve our joint needs, I call on your continued support and encouragement in this important work.

The census also provides a basis for building local interest, capacity and networks of people that contribute to monitoring of waterbirds and their wetland habitats. As a result of their increased awareness, local people and governments are now setting about the conservation of important wetlands across the participating countries – their efforts do not just benefit the waterbirds, but all biodiversity that depend on these wetlands, as well as the multitudes of people who live there.

Data collected by the AWC are also the main source of information in the Asia-Pacific region for overall assessment of waterbird numbers and trends through the periodic publication *Waterbird Population Estimates*, a fourth edition of which was published by Wetlands International in 2006. This latest analysis showed that 62% of waterbird populations with known trends are now decreasing or have become extinct in Asia, and only about 10% are increasing. Waterbirds and their wetland habitats in the Asian region are clearly in need of urgent protection, through both on-the-ground conservation activities and policy-based protection measures.

The information generated by the AWC also identified reclamation as the biggest threat to wetlands and their use by waterbirds across the Asian region. This publication should be used to raise awareness of the magnitude and urgency of this issue. Emerging global challenges including climate change, coupled with growing human needs and development pressures, have far-reaching impacts on changes in distribution and quality of wetlands and therefore on their use by the waterbirds whose life cycles are inextricably linked to the availability, good health and productivity of wetlands. To highlight these issues more graphically, Wetlands International has launched *"Invisible Connections"*: a photographic journey with amazing images taken by Jan van der Kam. The book profiles the particular importance of the Yellow Sea as a critical staging site for migratory shorebirds and other waterbirds in their annual migrations across the East Asian – Australasian Flyway. It is a product of our long-term collaborative partnership with Shell, who are committed to facilitate wetland conservation efforts by the corporate sector along the flyway.

Finally I am very grateful to the Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund for their timely support for the production of this report and regional AWC activities over recent years.

Jane Madgwick
Chief Executive Officer
Wetlands International

FOREWORD – THE KEIDANREN NATURE CONSERVATION FUND

The Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund (KNCF) was established in 1992 in response to the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which was held in Rio de Janeiro. KNCF shares the view that companies themselves should tackle nature conservation and environmental preservation, all over the world.

Since then, we have continued to provide support through the Fund for NGO nature conservation activities, mainly those undertaken in the Asia-Pacific region or in Japan. The Fund receives donations each year from the member companies of the Japan Business Federation (Nippon Keidanren) or from individuals. To date, total project support amounts to 2,400 million yen, with about 800 projects supported.

Long term information on waterbirds and wetlands is important to understand how human development can affect nature and the 20 year report is a valuable reference for us all. The KNCF is pleased to have contributed to the regional conservation activities of Wetlands International to promote the sustainable management of wetlands for waterbirds and people in the Asia-Pacific region since 2006.

Naotake Okubo
Chairman
Nippon Keidanren Committee on Nature Conservation

FOREWORD – RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS

It takes a huge amount of commitment and continuing effort, often in hard field situations, to maintain and continue such monitoring schemes as the Asian Waterbird Census over the long period of years necessary to yield meaningful baselines and identification of changes in the status of waterbird biodiversity. The value and success of the AWC is hugely due to the dedication and immense efforts of its national co-ordinators and their networks of people on the ground prepared to make the effort to count waterbirds regularly in often difficult and inaccessible places, with the support of Wetlands International. Such dedication needs to be as widely and fully recognised as possible. We congratulate all involved for their efforts leading to this important report.

Wetlands International acts as one of the five formally-recognised International Organisation Partners (IOPs) of the Ramsar Convention, and the waterbird information compiled through the International Waterbird Census (IWC) and *Waterbird Population Estimates* (WPE) publications is recognised by the Convention as an important support for Contracting Parties' implementation. The information collected and compiled in the *Asian Waterbird Census 1987-2007* report provides essential support for those working hard on the ground to implement the Ramsar Convention, and it is also important to ensure, as Wetlands International strives to do, that the information gathered through the Asian Waterbird Census (AWC) and other parts of the IWC are made fully available in useful forms to those who can and should be using it.

This updated information for the now 20 years of the operations and results of the AWC from 1987-2007 in this report will help governments in the region to continue to identify those wetlands which qualify for designation as Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites), particularly in the application of Ramsar Criteria 5 (sites which regularly support >20,000 waterbirds) and 6 (sites which regularly support 1% or more of a biogeographic population of waterbirds). The *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance*, originally adopted by the Convention in 1999, has as its target the establishment of 'coherent and comprehensive' national and international networks of Ramsar sites.

Yet relatively few such sites have been designated for waterbirds by countries in Asia, and there is clearly a long way to go to achieve the anticipated comprehensive network for waterbirds in the region. Many key waterbird sites have yet to be designated and are known to be under severe pressure from land-claim and other land-use pressures which threaten and reduce their capacity to continue to deliver their vital ecosystem services to people

We urge all those involved in the AWC with waterbird count data which confirm that their wetland qualifies for designation as a Wetland of International Importance (a Ramsar site), to provide this data to their governments and urge them to use it to designate further Ramsar sites for the network.

Increasingly importantly, the data published in this AWC report also makes a vital contribution to the understanding of waterbird status at the biogeographic population scale, notably through the assessment of population sizes and trends for Wetlands International's regularly published *Waterbird Population Estimates*. The information compiled in *Waterbird Population Estimates* provides a unique resource as the basis for innovative analyses of waterbird population status and trends at the flyway scale. Such analyses need to be increasingly undertaken for all waterbird taxa, so as to highlight which flyways are under most pressure, and which waterbird populations should be afforded priority for conservation attention.

The updated information published in the 4th edition of *Waterbird Population Estimates* highlighted that far more waterbird populations continue to be in decline than are increasing, and recognised that the situation is particularly dire in Asia, where almost 60% of waterbird

populations of known trend were recorded as declining – a much higher figure than for any other region of the world. But these statistics derive from a poor knowledge-base in Asia, since we only have information on population trends for around 40% of waterbird populations in the region. Furthermore, these trend assessments for many populations have not been updated for some years, so we do not yet have a really clear understanding of the current picture – it could be much worse (or better?). But some recent analyses based on *Waterbird Population Estimates* information are telling us that it is really worse: for shorebirds, these populations worldwide have been in continuing and accelerating decline since at least the 1980s, and currently almost 80% of populations on Asian flyways are in decline.

Improved and up-to-date status and trend information is vital in the light of the major development pressures on coastal and inland wetlands in the region. Although the knowledge-base of coverage of key wetlands by the Asian Waterbird Census is far from complete, and hence applying fully statistically-based trend analyses (such as the TRIM methodology used by the Western Palearctic component of the IWC) is not easy, there are now many AWC sites for which there is a time-series of counts for at least part of the last 20 years. Preliminary assessments of this unique time-series data for Asian waterbirds, using different statistical approaches, are underway and are yielding promise that population status and changes to this status may indeed be detectable from the AWC data for at least a number of waterbirds.

Such findings will further increase the value and importance of the AWC, as we prepare in 2010 to report on assessing the delivery of the WSSD/CBD 2010 biodiversity target to significantly reduce the rate of loss of biological diversity. Since waterbirds are, by definition, wetland-dependent, assessment of their status and trends provides a valuable proxy for the status of the world's wetlands. The prognosis for waterbirds and wetlands is not good, and the stories derived from the efforts and dedication of AWC contributors must be told, and used to influence decision-making for the future fate of our vital wetlands – and the waterbirds which depend upon them.

Dr Nick Davidson
Deputy Secretary General
Ramsar Convention Secretariat

Dr Lew Young
Senior Advisor for Asia/Oceania
Ramsar Convention Secretariat

FOREWORD – EAST ASIAN - AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY PARTNERSHIP

Each year over 50 million waterbirds migrate through the East Asian, Southeast Asian and Australasian region. During migration, these waterbirds rely on a chain of highly productive wetlands to rest and feed, building up sufficient energy to fuel the next phase of their journey. International cooperation across their migratory range is therefore essential to conserve and protect migratory waterbirds and the habitats on which they depend. The East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership, launched in 2006, provides an international cooperative framework for governments, conventions and international organizations to support and achieve local and national conservation efforts.

Determining priorities for conservation action under the Partnership depends on good quality information on the status and distribution of waterbird populations. One of the objectives of the Partnership as outlined in its Implementation Strategy is that it aims to enhance flyway research and monitoring activities, build knowledge and promote exchange of information on waterbirds and their habitats. This can be achieved through ensuring that (a) Flyway Waterbird Monitoring Programs that are linked to existing national and international programs are established; (b) Flyway waterbird habitat monitoring programs, which are linked to existing national and international programs, are established at internationally important sites and regions; (c) Updated information is available on the status and threats to internationally important sites and to network sites in particular; (d) Partners collaborate on the integration of current waterbird monitoring activities (include biological factors) and enhance activities to enable the collection of scientifically sound data and analysis of the status and trends of waterbird populations; and (e) Monitoring activities incorporate appropriate capacity development components to increase waterbird monitoring skills.

The Asian Waterbird Census has provided an ideal flyway framework to collect information on the distribution and status of waterbirds species and condition of wetlands. This report spans two decades, during which time we have witnessed the declines of many waterbird populations and loss of habitats. It is important that the report is made available to all environment agencies and conservation organizations in the flyway to enable them to strengthen their support for the monitoring efforts undertaken through the national networks, and to prioritise conservation and management efforts of the important waterbird sites.

On behalf of the Partners, I commend Wetlands International on producing this excellent report. The report is also a testament to the efforts of hundreds of dedicated individuals who have contributed to generating this wealth of information on our waterbirds and their wetlands.

Andrew McNee
Chair, East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership

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ABBREVIATIONS

AEWA	African–Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement
AfWC	African Waterbird Census
AJK	(Pakistan) Azad Jammu and Kashmir
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
AWC	Asian Waterbird Census
Brgy.	(Philippines) village
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
CP	(Sri Lanka) Central Province
CR	(Nepal, Thailand) Central Region
EAAF	East Asian – Australasian Flyway
EBA	Endemic Bird Area
EP	(Sri Lanka) Eastern Province
ER	(Nepal) Eastern Region
FWR	(Nepal) Far West Region
GAINS	Global Avian Influenza Network for Surveillance programme
GIS	Geographic Information System
IBA	Important Bird Area
IFBA	Integrated Farming and Biodiversity Area
I.S.B.T.	(India) Inter State Bus Terminal
IUCN	World Conservation Union
IWC	International Waterbird Census
WP&SWA	Western Palaearctic and Southwest Asia
Kg	(Malaysia) village
KTPS	(India) Kota Thermal Power Station
MAB	Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) Reserve
MWR	(Nepal) Mid West Region, Nepal
NCP	(Sri Lanka) North Central Province
NC	(Malaysia) North Central
NER	(Thailand) North Eastern Region
NHA	Non Hunting Area
NNR	(China) National Nature Reserve
NP	(Sri Lanka) Northern Province
NP	National Park
NR	(China) Nature Reserve
NR	(Thailand) Northern Region
NWC	Neotropical Waterbird Census
NWFP	(Pakistan) North West Frontier Province
NWP	(Sri Lanka) North Western Province
OSNZ	Ornithological Society of New Zealand
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PS	(India) power station
R	River
Sg	(Malaysia) river
SP	(Sri Lanka) Southern Province
SR	(Thailand) Southern Region
SW	South West
Tg	(Malaysia) headland
TNB	(Indonesia) Berbak National Park
TRIM	Trends and Indices for Monitoring data software programme

WCASN	West/Central Asian Site Network for the Siberian Crane and other waterbirds
WP	(Sri Lanka) Western Province,
WPE	Wetlands International's Waterbird Population Estimates programme
WR	(Nepal) Western Region,
WS	Wildlife Sanctuary
UvaP	(Sri Lanka) Uva Province

SUMMARY

Background

The Asian Waterbird Census (AWC) was initiated in 1987 and runs in parallel with other waterbird censuses carried out in Africa, Europe, Central and West Asia and Latin America under the umbrella of the International Waterbird Census (IWC), which is organised by Wetlands International. The IWC is the largest and longest-running internationally coordinated faunal monitoring programme in the world.

The AWC started on the Indian subcontinent in January 1987 and has grown rapidly to cover the rest of Asia, Australasia and eastern Russia. During 1987-2007, a total of over 6,700 sites in 27 countries were counted at least once.

The AWC takes place annually, during the second and third weeks of January, and is carried out by volunteers interested in collecting information on waterbirds and wetlands as a basis for contributing to their conservation.

The data collected by the AWC have been used in various reports and contribute to a range of conservation activities at levels from local to global, including:

- species and site conservation and research programmes and campaigns to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands in many countries;
- the development of national wetland and waterbird conservation Action Plans and Strategies;
- the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, by identifying Wetlands of International Importance through regular monitoring of waterbirds at Ramsar List sites and other wetlands;
- the Convention on Migratory Species, by monitoring the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats;
- the Convention on Biological Diversity's goal of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- the implementation of the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy (1996-2006), through monitoring of waterbirds and their sites, including sites listed under the three East Asian – Australasian Migratory Waterbird Site Networks (for shorebirds, cranes and Anatidae);
- the West/Central Asian Site Network for the Siberian Crane and other waterbirds (WCASN);
- BirdLife International's Important Bird Area (IBA) programme;
- IUCN/BirdLife's globally threatened birds programme; and
- Wetlands International's Waterbird Population Estimates (WPE) programme.

In addition to the wide range of applications outlined above, the AWC has been extremely successful in achieving its primary objectives of:

- providing the basis for estimates of waterbird populations;
- monitoring changes in waterbird numbers and distribution by regular, standardised counts of representative wetlands;
- improving knowledge of little-known waterbird species and wetland sites;
- increasing awareness of the importance of waterbirds and their wetland habitats at local, national and international levels.

The AWC has also built and strengthened national networks of enthusiastic and dedicated volunteers and facilitated their training as an integral part of achieving its objectives.

As a result of their increased awareness, local people and governments are now setting about the conservation of important sites in most of the countries covered by the census. However, coverage and conservation efforts vary considerably, and the increasing pressure on wetlands and their

biodiversity highlights the need to strengthen the programme to tackle ever-growing challenges. These include global climate change and its far-reaching impacts on changes in distribution and types of wetlands, as well as seasonal variations linked to probable changes in the carrying capacities of the wetlands used by the waterbirds for feeding, nesting and roosting.

Highlights of the 1987–2007 censuses

Twenty-seven countries participated in the censuses, and 6,705 sites were covered at least once between 1987 and 2007. Of the sites covered, 116 were Ramsar sites, nine were World Heritage sites, eight were Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) heritage sites, nine were Man And Biosphere (MAB) reserves, 502 were IBAs, 55 were East Asian-Australasian Flyway Network sites and 417 were nationally protected areas.

A total of 1,387 sites met at least one of two criteria of internationally important sites according to the Ramsar Convention. Of these, 312 sites were reported to support more than 20,000 waterbirds, and 1,382 sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird.

In the most recent five years (from 2003-2007), a total of 2,963 sites was counted, including 906 of the 1,387 internationally important sites identified by earlier counts. During this latter five-year period, only 673 of these sites met at least one of two criteria of internationally important sites. A total of 671 sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird, and 137 supported more than 20,000 waterbirds. The remaining 233 sites no longer met either of the international importance criteria.

Totals of 349 species of waterbirds and 74 species of wetland-dependent species (covering 18 species of sea birds, 44 birds of prey and 12 kingfishers) were recorded. The 28 most numerous species for which more than 100,000 individuals were reported were, in order of decreasing abundance, Common Coot, Baikal Teal, Northern Pintail, Mallard, Common Teal, Common Pochard, Northern Shoveler, Greater White-fronted Goose, Greater Scaup, Lesser Whistling Duck, Gadwall, Tufted Duck, Asian Openbill, Dunlin, Eurasian Wigeon, Bar-tailed Godwit, Bean Goose, Great Knot, Garganey, Spot-billed Duck, Common Black-headed Gull, Black-tailed Godwit, Ruff, Red-necked Stint, Demoiselle Crane, Cattle Egret, Little Stint and Greater Flamingo.

Fifty-two of the species recorded are recognised as globally threatened, according to BirdLife International (2008a). They include nine Critically Endangered, 16 Endangered and 27 Vulnerable species. In addition, 25 Near Threatened species were recorded. One hundred and seventy-four of the species covered by the census are listed in the Appendices of the Convention on Migratory Species. Of these, 28 are listed in Appendix I while 146 species are listed in Appendix II. Additionally, 66 species are listed by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); 15 and 51 species are listed in Appendices I and II respectively.

Fishing, agricultural development, hunting, excessive cattle grazing, pollution of wetlands through domestic sewage, pesticides and fertilisers, and overgrowth of vegetation were reported as the main on-site uses and threats. Wetland reclamation is believed to be the most destructive cumulative threat to the wetlands and their use by waterbirds.

The collection of data was coordinated and carried out by a dedicated volunteer network of National/Sub-national Coordinators and over 1,000 volunteers in 22 countries.

The AWC covers the following four main regions: South Asia, Southeast Asia, East Asia and Australasia.

South Asia (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka)

A total of 4,236 sites in South Asia were counted at least once. Totals of 193 species of waterbirds and 41 species of wetland-dependent birds were counted, 24 of which are Globally Threatened and 16 of which are Near Threatened.

Southeast Asia (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor Leste and Vietnam)

A total of 1,248 sites in Southeast Asia were counted at least once. Totals of 211 waterbird and 34 wetland-dependent species were counted, 25 of which are Globally Threatened and 16 of which are Near Threatened.

East Asia (mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan, Japan, Republic of Korea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia and eastern Russia)

A total of 864 sites in East Asia were counted at least once. Totals of 198 species of waterbirds and 37 species of wetland-dependent birds were counted, 28 of which are Globally Threatened and eight of which are Near Threatened.

Australasia (Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea)

A total of 357 sites were counted at least once. Totals of 160 waterbird and 19 species of wetland-dependent birds were counted, seven of which are Globally Threatened and eight of which are Near Threatened.

Status and distribution of species

Individual status reports are presented for a selection of 339 waterbird species (292 maps), including 44 Globally Threatened and 20 Near Threatened species for which relatively significant data are available. Internationally important sites for each species were identified according to the 1% criterion provided in *Waterbird Population Estimates – Fourth Edition* (Wetlands International 2006).

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis of population trends using the data in the AWC database was undertaken using TRIM software. The software requires a high proportion of sites to have been counted in a majority of years, and in most countries, site coverage in space and time is only now attaining this level. The data quality is highest in the East Asia and Australasia regions, and trend analyses were successful for a small selection of species in these two regions. Although a very impressive number of sites have been included in the census in the other regions, coverage of the same sites from year to year was often too inconsistent to attempt population trend analyses using TRIM. Example trend graphs for eight duck species in the East Asia region suggests that four of them decreased between 1998 and 2007, while three are stable, and only one, Baikal Teal, increased in this period. The species which appears to be in strongest decline in this region is the Mallard, but caution is necessary when interpreting this finding because trends in adjoining regions are not yet sufficiently well known. The trend analyses also confirmed the pattern of increase for the Globally Threatened Black-faced Spoonbill.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Why monitor waterbirds?

Migratory waterbirds are one of the most remarkable components of global biodiversity. Their long migrations and tendency to concentrate in large numbers at particular wetlands make them both visible and charismatic. Waterbirds are important indicators of the ecological condition and productivity of wetland ecosystems, and their presence is widely valued by numerous stakeholders including local human populations, hunters (both sport and subsistence), research biologists, tourists and associated enterprises. Ecotourism, in particular, is considered to be an important economic opportunity in developing countries, as is – at the local level – the sustainable harvest of waterbirds. Because the conservation of migratory waterbirds often offers livelihood opportunities for local communities – by wise use of both the birds and their habitats – it may be seen as a sound investment.

Waterbirds are one of the key attributes of the biodiversity of many wetlands, and waterbird counts form one of several elements that are used to identify important wetlands. It is widely accepted that the number of waterbirds using a wetland site is a good indicator of that site's biological importance (e.g. Scott 1980). Bird counts can also provide vital evidence of the need to provide statutory protection for certain wetlands; Kushlan (1993) assessed the value of waterbirds as bio-indicators of wetland change, and one of his conclusions was that “population level data show special promise as sentinel bio-indicators”. Such long-term waterbird count data have been especially influential in the identification of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites), sites for designation under the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Site Network and the Important Bird Areas programme, and national protected areas.

Waterbirds are readily counted because many species congregate conspicuously during several stages of their annual cycle. No other group of birds has been so comprehensively and frequently surveyed. Within the framework of the global International Waterbird Census (IWC), there is a growing tradition in Asia of using long-term waterbird census data (from the AWC) as a basis for estimating the sizes and trends of waterbird populations, parallel to similar developments elsewhere in the world. The IWC is one of the world's longest-running and most extensive harmonised biodiversity monitoring programmes. The information obtained from the IWC has considerable conservation value at the local, national and international levels and a growing scientific impact.

1.2 Global organisation of the IWC

The IWC is a site-based counting scheme for monitoring waterbird numbers, organised by Wetlands International. The census is coordinated as four regional programmes:

- The Asian Waterbird Census (AWC), which covers South, East and Southeast Asia (including eastern Russia) and Australasia, is coordinated from the Wetlands International office in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (see e.g. Li and Mundkur 2004, 2007).
- The counts in the Western Palearctic and Southwest Asia (IWC–WP&SWA) are coordinated and compiled by the Wetlands International office in Wageningen, The Netherlands (see e.g. Gilissen *et al.* 2002; Solokha 2006).
- The African Waterbird Census (AfWC) is coordinated from the Wetlands International office in Dakar, Senegal (see e.g. Dodman and Diagona 2003).

- In South and Central America, the Neotropical Waterbird Census (NWC) is coordinated by the Wetlands International office in Buenos Aires, Argentina (see e.g. Lopez-Lanus and Blanco 2005).

The recommendations of the Strategic Plan of the IWC include:

- continue expansion of the census towards a global survey;
- finalise the new database programme, merging taxonomical databases, and have it adopted in all regions, which will facilitate exchange of data between the regional databases;
- disseminate the results of the IWC more regularly, especially through the internet;
- include waterbird data from additional seasons and sources;
- increase capacity to deliver products that meet the needs of conventions and their contracting parties, mainly through the increase in species coverage and geographical coverage;
- increase cooperation with organisations working towards the conservation of (migratory) waterbirds (e.g. BirdLife International: Global Species and Important Bird Area (IBA) Programmes, hunting organisations);
- link the database with a Geographic Information System (GIS), to standardise geographical definition of sites; and
- extend the scope of application of the data, for example with research on climate change and avian influenza.

The major change in the direction proposed for the IWC is the development of a more global character and closer interaction of the regional schemes in terms of standardisation and data management and application.

1.3 Organisation and development of the AWC

1.3.1 Background

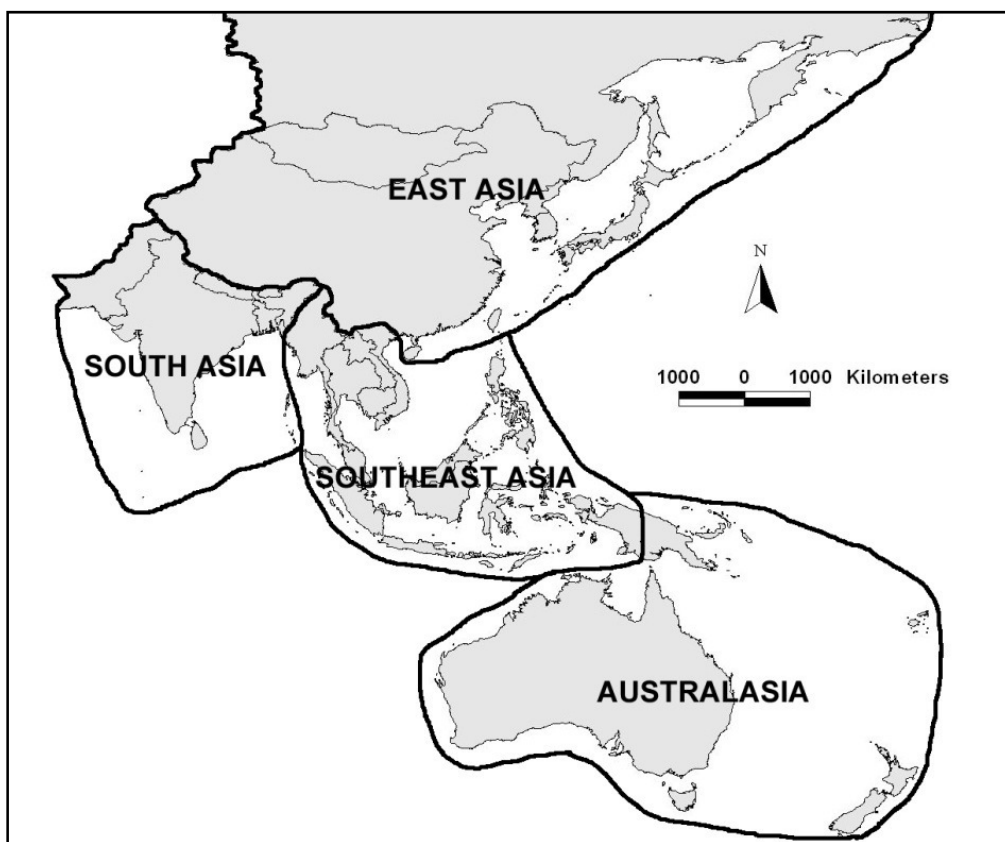
The AWC was initiated in 1987 in the Indian subcontinent, and has grown rapidly to cover South Asia, Southeast Asia, East Asia (including eastern Russia) and Australasia (See Figure 1). Until 1993, the AWC included the region of South West Asia (which comprises the Arabian Peninsula, Iran and the Central Asian Republics). Responsibility for coordination of this region was transferred to the Wetlands International Netherlands office in 1994 to unify coordination of the IWC in all range states covered by the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) and to enable improved use of IWC data to support the growing needs of the agreement.

The census is carried out primarily by volunteers. It is normally coordinated by a volunteer National Coordinator in each country (supported by Sub-national or State Coordinators in countries with a large number of participants) who is responsible for maintaining the local volunteer networks undertaking the counts (see Appendix 1 for details). The Coordinators are required to send out count forms, liaise with participants and receive completed forms after the census, as well as to compile a national report and disseminate it locally to support and promote conservation action. In addition, the National Coordinators are required to forward count data to the International Coordinator, and this information forms the basis of regional reports such as this.

Information generated by the AWC from 1987 to 1993 was published in a series of annual reports (van der Ven 1987, 1988; Scott and Rose 1989; Perennou *et al.* 1990; Perennou and Mundkur 1991, 1992; Mundkur and Taylor 1993). In addition to these annual reports, results from the years 1987 to 1991 were analysed to generate the first regional estimates of numbers and trends of waterbird populations, to summarise species distribution and to identify important wetlands; the results were published in a comprehensive report (Perennou *et al.* 1994). The data for the periods 1994–1996, 1997–2001 and 2002–2004 were compiled by Lopez and Mundkur (1997), Li and Mundkur (2004) and Li and Mundkur (2007) respectively. A review of the implementation of the AWC was presented to the Global Flyways Conference in 2004 (Li and

Mundkur 2006). In addition, national reports have been compiled by several of the participating countries.

Figure 1: Regional coverage of the Asian Waterbird Census



To its credit, the AWC has been extremely successful in achieving its primary objectives (see section 1.3.2). As a result of their increased awareness, local people and governments are now setting about the conservation of important sites in most of the countries covered by the census. However, coverage and conservation efforts vary considerably, and the increasing pressure on wetlands and their biodiversity highlights the need to strengthen the programme to tackle emerging challenges. These include global climate change and its far-reaching impacts on changes in distribution, type of wetlands, as well as seasonal variations linked to probable changes in the carrying capacities of the wetlands used by the waterbirds for feeding, nesting and roosting.

Over the last 20 years, the AWC has established itself well in certain countries and regions, having achieved its objectives of monitoring waterbird populations in, for example, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, Japan and Taiwan, where the census has been conducted every year with consistent coverage of a large proportion of wetland sites. However, in some countries, e.g. Bhutan, Lao PDR, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Maldives, Mongolia and Papua New Guinea, the census has been conducted only occasionally, with data provided by individual counters or local bird groups. Therefore the national networks need to be developed further in these countries in order for the census to achieve its aims of undertaking counts consistently at important wetlands.

1.3.2 Objectives

The AWC takes place once a year, during the second and third weeks of January. The census aims to contribute to the conservation of waterbirds and their wetland habitats by:

- providing the basis for estimates of waterbird populations;
- monitoring changes in waterbird numbers and distribution by regular, standardised counts of representative wetlands;
- improving knowledge of little-known waterbird species and wetland sites;
- identifying and monitoring (networks of) sites that are important for waterbirds in general and, more specifically, identifying and monitoring sites that qualify as Wetlands of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands;
- providing information on the conservation status of waterbird species and wetland sites, for use by international agreements and other initiatives;
- increasing awareness of the importance of waterbirds and their wetland habitats at local, national and international levels.

The AWC also aims to build and strengthen national networks of enthusiastic and dedicated volunteers and facilitate their training as an integral part of achieving its objectives.

1.3.3 Forward Planning

In October 2003, the first meeting of the AWC National Coordinators was held in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), and the second AWC National Coordinators' Meeting was held in October 2006 in Manila (Philippines). The meetings discussed and agreed on clear direction for the development of the AWC. The *Asian Waterbird Census: Development Strategy 2007–2015* (Wetlands International 2007) was published to be used as the guideline for its future development.

The *Asian Waterbird Census: Development Strategy 2007–2015* focuses on seven objectives and 28 priority actions at the international and national levels. Funds will have to be sought to undertake some of the actions.

Objective 1: To enhance geographic and site coverage of the AWC.

Objective 2: To ensure the high quality of AWC data collected in order to monitor waterbird populations effectively and support the implementation of conservation actions.

Objective 3: To develop a fundraising strategy for the AWC and seek funding opportunities to support its development.

Objective 4: To build the capacity of national networks to monitor waterbirds and wetlands.

Objective 5: To enhance communication and public awareness of the AWC.

Objective 6: To support improved decision-making on waterbird and wetland conservation at national and international levels.

Objective 7: To develop a coordination mechanism for effective operation and targeting of the AWC.

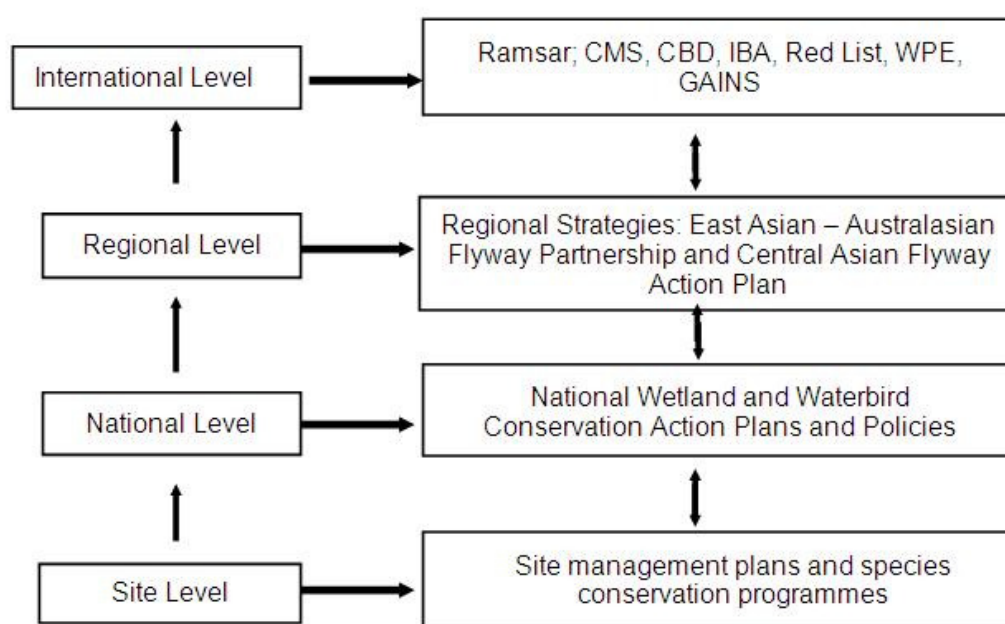
1.4 Applications of the Asian Waterbird Census and rationale for its continued development

The AWC has played a significant role not only in the conservation of waterbirds and their habitats at the national level but also at the international level (Figure 2). It has contributed to a variety of conservation activities at levels ranging from local to global by supporting:

- the Ramsar Convention in identifying Wetlands of International Importance through regular monitoring of waterbird sites;
- the Convention of Migratory Species (CMS) by monitoring the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats;
- the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in its goal to conserve and use biodiversity sustainably;

- the development and implementation of the East Asian – Australasian Partnership and Central Asian Flyway Action Plan initiative;
- the West/Central Asian Site Network for the Siberian Crane and other waterbirds (WCASN);
- BirdLife International’s Important Bird Area (IBA) Programme;
- IUCN Red List/BirdLife International’s Global Species Programme;
- Wetlands International’s Waterbird Population Estimates (WPE) Programme;
- Global Avian Influenza Network for Surveillance (GAINS) programme led by the Wildlife Conservation Society;
- the development of national wetland and waterbird conservation Action Plans and Strategies; and
- species and site conservation and research programmes and campaigns to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands and waterbirds in many countries

Figure 2: The Asian Waterbird Census’s contribution to national and international conservation frameworks



Key: Ramsar – Convention on Wetlands, CMS – Convention on Migratory Species, CBD – Convention on Biological Diversity, IBA – BirdLife International’s Important Bird Area Programme, Red List – IUCN Red List/BirdLife International’s Global Species Programme, WPE – Wetlands International’s Waterbird Population Estimates Programme, GAINS - Global Avian Influenza Network for Surveillance.

As an important programme for waterbird conservation, the AWC has been widely recognised by agencies and organisations responsible for nature conservation at local, national and international levels, and there is a need to develop a long-term strategy to ensure the successful future development and delivery of the AWC at all these levels. The following section provides a brief insight into the relationship between the AWC and the main data users.

1.4.1 Convention on Wetlands (The Ramsar Convention)

www.ramsar.org

The Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) promotes the conservation of wetlands worldwide. The Convention has grown rapidly since its establishment in 1971 and, as at 1 November 2008, 158 countries were signatories. Contracting Parties are required “to recognise and conserve any internationally important wetlands”, by designating them as Ramsar sites. On 1 August 2007, the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance comprised 1,822 sites worldwide covering more than 168 million hectares. The majority of sites are designated based

on their importance for waterbirds. Data for these designations in Asia are normally based on annual count data generated through the AWC and similar programmes.

The Convention has adopted eight criteria for identifying Wetlands of International Importance, three of which relate to waterbirds:

Criterion 2: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it supports vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened ecological communities.

Criterion 5: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds.

Criterion 6: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird.

The updated information on waterbird populations and wetlands provided by the AWC offers support to the efforts of governments in the region to continue to identify wetlands that qualify for designation as Wetlands of International Importance. In addition, the data published in various AWC reports make a vital contribution to the understanding of the status of the wetlands and waterbird species through the assessment of population sizes and trends; these are regularly published by Wetlands International in the *Waterbird Population Estimates* series (see 1.4.3 below). The development of the AWC (as part of the IWC) and regular updating of the *Waterbird Population Estimates* was strongly encouraged and requested at the 6th, 8th and 10th meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention (*Res. VI.4: Adoption of population estimates for operation of the specific criteria based on waterfowl, Res. VIII.38: Waterbird population estimates and the identification and designation of Wetlands of International Importance and Res X.22. Promoting international cooperation for the conservation of waterbird flyways*).

1.4.2 Convention on Migratory Species (CMS, The Bonn Convention)

www.cms.int

The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS, Bonn, 1983) provides an international framework for the conservation of migratory species, which include many species of waterbirds. The Convention has grown rapidly since its establishment in 1983 and, as at 1 November 2008, 110 countries were signatories. The Convention requires the Contracting Parties to promote, cooperate with and support research relating to migratory species and to avoid any migratory species becoming endangered.

The waterbird monitoring data generated by the AWC provide a valuable information base for the Convention and its Contracting Parties in promoting the conservation and management of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the region. Information collected by the AWC contributes to the updating of the species currently listed in the CMS Appendices (inclusion of a species in either appendix constitutes the basis for taking action by the Convention), and to the identification of new species to be listed in the Appendices.

1.4.3 Waterbird Population Estimates Programme

www.wetlands.org

Wetlands International collates information on the status of the populations of waterbirds around the world and regularly produces *Waterbird Population Estimates*, which is the authoritative reference for the identification of Wetlands of International Importance based on the Ramsar

Convention's '1% criterion' and the species on the CMS Appendices (see 1.4.1 and 1.4.2 above).

The fourth edition of *Waterbird Population Estimates* was published in 2006 (Wetlands International 2006). It identifies 815 waterbird populations in Asia and notes the lack of information on population trends for 56% of these; for populations with trend information, 62% are decreasing or extinct, 27% are stable and only 10% are increasing. It calls for the collection of new information, recognising the absence of updated and reliable estimates for a high proportion of Asian species.

The wealth of data collected through the AWC serves as a basis for collating and evaluating information on waterbird populations and trends for inclusion in *Waterbird Population Estimates*.

1.4.4 East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership initiative

www.eaaflyway.net

The East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership is an international cooperative initiative of governments, conventions and international organisations launched in late 2006. The partnership evolved from the *Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy* (Anonymous 1996; Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Committee 2001).

The East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership initiative focuses on 1) developing the Flyway Network of sites of international importance for the conservation of migratory waterbirds, building on the achievements of the existing flyway site networks; 2) enhancing communication, education and public awareness of the values of migratory waterbirds and their habitats; 3) enhancing flyway research and monitoring activities, building knowledge and promoting exchange of information on waterbirds and their habitats; 4) building the habitat and waterbird management capacity of natural resource managers, decision makers and local stakeholders; and 5) developing, especially for priority species and habitats, flyway-wide approaches to enhance the conservation status of migratory waterbirds. Achieving these objectives will require strong participation and support from governments, local non-government organizations, experts and interested individuals.

The AWC played a key role in supporting the development and implementation of the Flyway Partnership initiative.

1.4.5 Central Asian Flyway Action Plan for the Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats

www.cms.int/bodies/meetings/regional/caf/caf_meeting.htm

The *Central Asian Flyway Action Plan for the Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats* was finalised in 2005 (CMS 2006). It covers the conservation of species, conservation and management of habitats and management of human activities. It states that "Range States shall endeavour to be involved in regular monitoring programmes, such as the AWC and IWC in central Asian countries, complemented by surveys of important breeding grounds, staging and non-breeding (wintering) sites. The results of such surveys shall be published and disseminated widely. The results will also be sent to appropriate international organisations, to enable reviews of population status and trends."

1.4.6 BirdLife International's Important Bird Area (IBA) Programme

www.birdlife.org

BirdLife International's IBA Programme is a worldwide initiative aimed at identifying, documenting and protecting a network of sites critical for the conservation of the world's birds. These sites are selected as IBAs under one or more of the following four global IBA criteria: A1: a site regularly holds significant numbers of a globally threatened species, or other species of global conservation concern; A2: a site holds a significant component of the restricted-range species whose breeding distributions define an Endemic Bird Area (EBA) or Secondary Area (SA); A3: a site holds a significant component of the group of species whose distributions are largely or wholly confined to one biome; A4: a site holds on a regular basis >1% of the biogeographic population of a congregatory waterbird, seabird or terrestrial species, or more than 20,000 waterbirds or seabirds of one or more species.

A total of 2,293 IBAs have been identified in 28 countries and territories in the Asia region (BirdLife International 2004). Amongst these, 1,111 IBAs have been identified that contain areas that also qualify under the Ramsar Criteria as potential Ramsar sites (BirdLife International 2005). A significant proportion of the wetland sites covered in the AWC meet IBA criteria A1 and/or A4, and the AWC counts are the primary source of data to support the identification of many of these sites as IBAs. BirdLife International recently developed an IBA Monitoring Framework, which presents techniques that will be used by the BirdLife Partnership to monitor the status of IBAs worldwide. This is currently being adopted by the BirdLife Asia Partnership, and there is potential in the future to coordinate IBA monitoring with wetland monitoring that is conducted as part of the AWC.

1.4.7 Globally threatened waterbirds

www.birdlife.org

BirdLife International leads on the update of the status of the world's threatened birds. It is the official Red Listing Authority on birds, and supplies this information for the IUCN (World Conservation Union) Red List of Threatened Species. It collates information from a global network of experts and from published and unpublished sources to assess each species's extinction risk using standard quantitative techniques. Four main criteria used to identify threatened species are: (a) rapid population reduction, (b) small range and fragmented, declining or fluctuating population trend, (c) small population and declining, and (d) very small population or range. Species are assigned a Red List Category based on the standard IUCN Red List Categories (IUCN 2001) as follows: Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (EW), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), Vulnerable (VU), and Near Threatened (NT). Other categories are Least Concern (LC), Data Deficient (DD) and Not Evaluated (NE).

The IWC has already provided the basis for much important work by conservation practitioners at local, national and international levels. Important (and perhaps the most urgent) targets of conservation action are species in danger of extinction, as documented in the publications *Threatened Birds of the World* (BirdLife International 2000), *Threatened Birds of Asia* (BirdLife International 2001) and in the Data Zone on the BirdLife International website. A globally threatened Bird Forum for Asia has been set up on the BirdLife International website (also on behalf of Wetlands International) to facilitate the annual update of the IUCN Red List. Asia supports more globally threatened waterbird species than does any other region of the world; these include a large number of relatively widespread species (Crosby and Chan 2006), and the AWC data have been used extensively to document and update the Red List status of these threatened waterbirds.

Whilst the AWC is able to provide information that is useful for the conservation of these threatened species, it also aims to monitor the trends of more numerous and widespread species for which changes in status and distribution would otherwise go unnoticed.

1.4.8 Global Avian Influenza Network for Surveillance

www.gains.org

The Global Avian Influenza Network for Surveillance (GAINS is a global collaborative effort lead by an international consortium) aims to provide updated online information to a global audience on bird distribution, migration and results of avian influenza surveillance (particularly the highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1) in wild birds. It aims to support improved early warning disease intervention, technical information exchange and capacity building.

The IWC is making summarized global waterbird distribution data available through the GAINS website. It is also working to build capacity for waterbird monitoring and surveillance and to undertake waterbird surveys in some countries.

1.4.9 National wetland and waterbird conservation

The AWC provides base information on wetland and waterbird conservation activities in Asian countries. In most countries, information collected by the AWC on waterbird and wetland status has been used to develop national wetland and waterbird conservation policies and action plans. At the site level, the information has been used for site conservation and management plans. The importance of monitoring waterbirds and their habitats has been recognised by many countries, such as Japan, Republic of Korea and Hong Kong SAR of the People's Republic of China, and standard waterbird monitoring programmes have been conducted regularly (annually, seasonally or monthly) with funding support from the national or local government and other sources.

The AWC also raises public awareness on wetland and waterbird conservation through the active participation of the public; this is particularly important for countries such as India, Bangladesh and Cambodia.

2. METHODS

2.1 Geographic and temporal coverage

The geographic coverage of the AWC includes the following four main regions: South Asia (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka), Southeast Asia (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Timor Leste, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam), East Asia (mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau, Japan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Mongolia and eastern Russia) and Australasia (Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea). In mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan, the AWC has been coordinated separately, therefore the information has been presented separately for these regions in this report.

Western Asia, covering the Arabian Peninsula, Central Asian Republics and Iran, lies on the crossroads of two flyways: the Central Asian Flyway and the East African – Eurasian Flyway. This region is largely covered under the African–Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA), and information from these countries is included in the reports of the Western Palearctic and Southwest Asian Waterbird Census (see e.g. Gilissen *et al.* 2002 and Solokha 2006).

2.2 Timing of the count

The AWC takes place once a year, during the second and third weeks of January. However, logistical difficulties in some countries or limited volunteer capacity mean that counts made at any time during January are accepted for the AWC database. In some countries, counts made during the northern (boreal) winter period from December to February are accepted if no January data are available and it is evident that the populations of birds are stable in this area during this period.

2.3 Wetland sites and species coverage

The AWC sites represent all types of natural and man-made wetlands, including rivers, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, freshwater swamps, mangroves and tidal mudflats, coral reefs, rice fields, sewage farms, etc. that are covered by the Ramsar Convention.

All waterbird groups encountered in the region as recognised by the Ramsar Convention are covered by the census (grebes, cormorants, pelicans, herons, egrets, storks, ibises, spoonbills, flamingos, ducks, geese, swans, cranes, rails, jacanas, shorebirds, gulls and terns).

In addition, counts of other wetland-dependent species (including seabirds, raptors, kingfishers, wagtails and pipits) that are regularly encountered in wetlands have been included, as several of these species depend largely on the food resources provided by these habitats. This will give a better indication of the true importance of these sites, even though it is expected that the diversity and abundance of such species are not yet adequately recorded by participants.

The sequence and nomenclature of waterbird species used in this report follow those used in *Waterbird Population Estimates – Fourth Edition* (Wetlands International 2006), which is based on del Hoyo *et al.* 1992 and 1996. The complete list of English and scientific names of birds mentioned in this publication are listed in Table 4.

The taxonomy of 'large white-headed gulls' in the region, i.e. *Larus argentatus*, *L. cachinnans*, *L. heuglini*, *L. barabensis* and *L. fuscus* (see, e.g. Buchheim 2006), is an ornithological problem that remains to be solved. Differences in the way that this group is treated in the various field guides mean that a species may be identified differently by different observers. For the purposes of the AWC up to 2007, the term "Large white-headed gull" is assigned for all species belonging to the complex. The vast majority of gulls in Southern Asia appear on present knowledge to belong to the *taimyrensis*/*heuglini*/*barabensis* group. This is not at all the case for sites in eastern China, Korea, Japan, eastern Russia etc, where there is a mix of *mongolicus*, *vegae* and *taimyrensis* (with very much smaller, probably statistically insignificant, numbers of other taxa such as *barabensis*, *smithsonianus* and, it appears, nominate *cachinnans*) (Nial Moores, pers. comm., April 2008).

2.4 Data collection and management

2.4.1 Participation and coordination

The AWC is carried out primarily by volunteers from all walks of life, including university and school staff and students, nature club members, amateur and professional ornithologists, and government and non-governmental agencies related to forestry, wildlife and wetland conservation. In many countries professionals carry out much of the fieldwork. The major contributors to waterbird monitoring participate because they find counting birds enjoyable and rewarding.

In most countries the census is coordinated in a professional manner, and by one or more Coordinators, on a voluntary basis (see Appendix 1). In countries where the coverage is poor and there is no Coordinator, information is sent directly to Wetlands International by the individual field counters.

2.4.2 Data collection and maintenance

One of the most important principles in the AWC methodology is standardisation, so that the same sites are covered in the same way each January, maximising the validity of comparisons of counts from site to site and from year to year. Standardisation is ensured by the use of rigorously designed recording forms and a network of National Coordinators who liaise with counters and ensure that optimum coverage is maintained. At the national level, responsibility is often divided amongst a number of Sub-national/State Coordinators. At large sites, which are divided into sub-sites, good organisation and teamwork play an important part in the success of counts.

The annual waterbird count data and site information are recorded on standardised AWC Count and Site Forms by participants. A single count is made at each site. The information is sent to the Coordinators, who have to check and collate it; in most cases this feeds into the preparation of an annual country report. The National Coordinators then forward the data to Wetlands International, where it is checked and entered into standard databases using customised Microsoft Access® programmes at the Wetlands International office in Malaysia.

2.4.3 Data checking and quality of information

Wetlands International aims to maintain a high standard in the quality of information it collates and provides through the census. It makes every attempt to verify ambiguous data received from Coordinators and participants. In some cases, where unusual records have been received (of threatened species, vagrants or large numbers) and where no supporting information is forthcoming from Coordinators or participants, Wetlands International checks with Coordinators.

This usually solves any problems and a decision can be made as to whether the record can be attributed to a transcription error on the form or to some other reason; these records are either included in the 'unidentified waterbird' category or deleted. For this reason, there may be a discrepancy between the information published in this report and other nationally generated outputs.

It is recognised that the AWC is a voluntary programme that is undertaken largely in developing countries with growing but as yet limited human capacity and inadequate resources. This means that data must be checked by National Coordinators, as inaccurate data are occasionally received from volunteers who may be inexperienced in identification or lack good birding equipment (such as binoculars, a telescope or a good field guide). With the passage of time, the experience of some networks has greatly improved, although new recruits still require training and practice. General access to high quality equipment and field guides has also improved, complemented by the efforts of the AWC Coordinators to distribute the high quality *A Field Guide to the Waterbirds of Asia* (Sonobe and Usui 1993) to the network in the mid 1990s. The continued need to strengthen local networks is identified as a priority in the *Strategy for Development of the Asian Waterbird Census: 2007-2015* (Wetlands International 2007) that will need to be addressed through improved census planning effort and the development of training activities.

Participants are urged to authenticate all new and unusual observations made during the census with relevant national organisations and to publish them in appropriate national and/or regional ornithological publications.

2.5 Counting and reporting methods

Participants are provided with basic instructions on methods and guidelines for participating in the census and making the counts. They are requested to:

- cover the most important waterbird sites (including wetland sanctuaries, Ramsar sites, IBAs and EAAF Network sites);
- visit all sites that were visited in the previous year, and use the same site names for them;
- count or estimate the number of all waterbirds present;
- provide a figure for the number of individuals of each species present. Terms such as 'hundreds' and 'thousands' are not valid;
- avoid giving ranges, e.g. 100–200, and instead provide the figure considered to be the best minimum estimate;
- where waterbirds cannot be identified to species level, list them under their group (e.g. unidentified egrets);
- report the absence of waterbirds at a wetland which is known to have held significant numbers of birds in the past by completing a census form nevertheless and noting that no birds were present. If possible, give the reason for the absence of birds (e.g. wetland completely dry, wetland frozen over or site very disturbed by hunters);
- avoid duplication of effort – occasionally two or more censuses are conducted at the same site on different dates. Whenever possible, counters should liaise with one other and agree on ONE census form that gives the results of their combined efforts;
- double check all the entries on the count forms. In particular, check to see that the figures are not inadvertently inserted on the wrong line, and that species' names are not confused;
- if any species of waterbird which is not listed on the count form for the region has been observed, counters are required to add its name in the space provided at the end of the list and give additional information on its identification in the 'Comments' section of the form;
- write as clearly as possible and be sure to give the counter's full name and address on the Waterbird Count Form;

- in the event that the counter feels that the wetland that has been counted is under severe threat of destruction or degradation, he/she should inform the National Coordinator and develop a plan of action to raise awareness of the importance of the site and to conserve it. The National Coordinator may be able to advise whether international action involving Wetlands International and others is necessary.

The detailed guidelines for participants and Coordinators are also available on the Wetlands International website.

2.6 Interpretation of waterbird counts

The interpretation of waterbird counts that contribute to the AWC is in line with that of the global IWC programme. With the exception of the last paragraph of subsection 2.6.2, the remainder of section 2.6 is extracted verbatim from the latest publication on the waterbird census for the western Palearctic and southwest Asia (Gilissen *et al.* 2002).

Waterbird counts are long established and internationally recognised as an objective and scientifically valid method of assessing the sizes of waterbird populations and the importance of wetlands, but the interpretation of waterbird count data nevertheless requires considerable caution.

2.6.1 Counting errors

Counting birds is subject to error, as is the case with all scientific recording methods. Experienced counters are able to enumerate high numbers of birds under pressure of time with considerable accuracy. Prater (1979) conducted experiments with observers viewing photographs of flocks of flying birds and concluded that there may be a tendency for observers counting flocks of between 100 and 1,000 birds to under-estimate slightly (on average, 8%), and for counts of bigger flocks of a few thousand upward to be slightly over-estimated. Rappoldt *et al.* (1985) compared estimated numbers with real flock sizes and concluded that, on average, counting errors cancel one another out and that estimates are usually correct. Counting errors can be considerable and Rappoldt *et al.* (1985) reported average counting errors of waders in flight of 17%, and of birds concentrated densely in roosts of up to 37%. Summaries of count data at national and international levels often comprise estimates made at hundreds, even thousands of sites, where it is reasonable to assume that random counting errors to some extent cancel one another out. Research on counting errors has been minimal, and it would be valuable to conduct more detailed experiments with counters of varying experience.

The method of counting has a big influence on the accuracy of species identification and the recorded numbers. Aerial and boat surveys on large wetlands are generally limited by difficulties in identifying big or mixed flocks of birds, due to disturbance and the distance from the flocks.

2.6.2 Factors that cause inaccurate counts

The behaviour of some species makes them difficult to count. Snipe and rails, for example, are inclined to skulk in dense vegetation, and a high proportion may be missed by normal counting methods. Some species habitually feed at non-wetland sites; geese, swans, Northern Lapwing and Ruff are conspicuous examples in Asia. Other waterbird species, for example divers and seaducks, e.g. *Gavia*, *Melanitta* and *Somateria* species, spend a great deal of time far out at sea beyond the range of telescopes, or, if feeding, remain much of the time below the water surface. At large tidal sites, unless the areas used by roosting waterbirds, particularly shorebirds or waders, are known, birds are easily missed at high tide. If the roosts are known and accessible, however, high tide (or during the incoming tide) is often the best time to count such sites.

Migratory waterbirds pass through many wetlands *en route* to their breeding or non-breeding (wintering) grounds and although, as a result of this turnover, the number of birds present at any one time may never exceed 20,000 birds or 1% of a population, the wetland may still be supporting internationally important numbers of birds. Davidson *et al.* (1991) reviewed the question of turnover at individual estuaries in Britain and concluded that, “in general, a larger, and sometimes a very much larger, proportion of each waterfowl population than is apparent at any one time depends on each estuary in the network used during the non-breeding season”; and that, “overall the implication is that many estuaries which fall below the 1% criterion on the basis of peak monthly counts alone, in reality support more than 1% of the relevant populations during the course of a year and so will qualify as nationally or internationally important”. One reason why IWC concentrates on counts made in the month of January is to minimise the effects on the counts of turnover, since this is the time of least between-site movement by most waterbird species in the northern latitudes. Close international synchronisation of counts also ensures that the effects of turnover are minimised.

On a national level, organisers and observers decide which sites to count on the basis of their perceived importance for waterbirds and on practical factors such as accessibility. Inaccessible sites and those which are perceived to be unimportant for waterbirds thus produce an unknown element in the national waterbird totals each season. Moser (1987) was able to calculate upward revisions of most species of shorebird spending the non-breeding period in the UK following a major survey which covered almost the entire coastline. Similar analysis of calculating waterbird numbers based on complete counts of wetlands in countries in Asia would be useful in order to provide more realistic population estimates. Achieving such comprehensive coverage would require much larger networks of participants in most countries; unless extra efforts to build local capacity are greatly strengthened and the resource base to support surveys of all wetlands is secured, it is unlikely that such a target could be met within the next decade.

These factors mean that counts may be under-estimates of the number of birds using a site, and this is why maximum counts are often used when assessing the importance of a site or the size of a waterbird population. Factors causing under-estimation can often be assumed to be constant over a range of sites and years, so that while under-estimates may occur, comparisons between sites and years usually remain valid.

The movement of birds in different time periods during the northern winter period between December and February (the rationale for extending the count period is explained in section 2.2) and in different tidal conditions may cause double counting, and may result in over-estimation of the total number of some waterbird species in a country.

2.6.3 Delimitation of site boundaries

Another factor which can cause problems when interpreting waterbird count data is the delimitation of site boundaries. Sites such as large lakes and estuaries are usually self-contained and have fairly obvious physical boundaries, but in some areas the best boundaries to use are not clear-cut. Vinogradov (1996) described an immense network of wetlands in Siberia where the delimitation of 'sites' is not very meaningful. This is an extreme example, but rivers, stretches of open coast, and groups of small lakes are more frequently encountered examples of the type of area where site boundaries may be difficult to define. Coverage of these sites may not have been the same in different years, but it can be difficult to discern at what point in time changes in coverage occurred. Political boundaries often follow rivers and lakes, and this can complicate organisation and reporting of counts at the sites affected, resulting in partial or disjointed coverage, or double counting. The encouragement of mapping and careful keeping of records of count site boundaries have in recent years led to improvements in site definition which will continue in future. A need still exists to establish and maintain inventories (including detailed maps) of the geographical units that form the basis of every national waterbird monitoring scheme.

Inconsistent use of site names by counters can lead to the loss of valuable data. Changes in counters and organisers and transliterations into English from other languages and scripts can result in the site appearing several times in the database under slightly different names. It is incumbent on participants and Coordinators to ensure consistency in use of site names. For the purpose of this report, the authors have attempted to identify such sites in consultation with Coordinators.

The problems with obtaining consistent site coverage and consistent site definition are the most important threats to the scientific quality of the IWC data. Wetlands International is developing plans to further extend and standardise the geographical coverage and improve the data management, for instance through use of a GIS.

2.7 Methods used in the analyses

2.7.1 Species and site totals

Species totals have been used to analyse the total population of each species of each country and region. To summarise the count totals, data collected in January were used in the vast majority of cases, but occasionally only data from December and February were available. In these cases counts from December and February are included in the results.

Site totals have been used for identification of internationally important wetlands for waterbirds based on Criterion 5 ($\geq 20,000$ waterbirds) of the Ramsar Convention. As the AWC is carried out during January, the middle of the northern winter, some sites that are very important in the migration period and breeding season but less important in January might be undervalued if AWC data alone are used.

Internationally important sites that meet the 1% criterion for a waterbird population (based on *Waterbird Population Estimates – Fourth Edition* (Wetlands International 2006)) have been identified for each country in order to support efforts to have these sites nominated under the Ramsar Convention based on Criterion 6 (regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird) (see section 3.6).

2.7.2 Coverage and distribution maps

Maps of AWC site coverage and species distribution are presented to illustrate information collected during the annual counts. For most sites (84%), geographical (central) coordinates are included in the database and have been used for plotting count results on maps using a mapping programme. However, for those sites for which coordinates are not available (16%), it is not possible to plot information on a map. The site coverage maps are produced to show which sites were counted from 1987 to 2007. On all the maps, countries covered are shown in grey, and coastal waters and marine areas are in white.

2.7.3 Information on uses of and threats to wetlands

Data on uses and threats at sites were collected on the standardised AWC Count Forms; this information is presented in the country tables. A summary of the uses and threats reported at wetlands is also provided in the text relating to each country/region.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Overview

3.1.1 Country and site coverage by the Asian Waterbird Census

Since the establishment of the AWC in 1987, 6,705 sites in 27 countries have been covered at least once (Table 1). The peak totals of waterbirds reported by the AWC occurred in 1989–1994, when 1,231–1,617 sites were counted each year. However, census results fell dramatically in 1997–1998, when information was submitted by National Coordinators and participants for only 348–429 sites. Since then, following concerted efforts by National Coordinators, participants and Wetlands International, the census has grown, and covered more than 1,056–1,338 sites in 2002–2007; this growth continues.

Table 1: Total numbers and overall total of sites counted for the Asian Waterbird Census, 1987-2007

Country	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total site	
Bangladesh	7	12	22	16	34	57	55	38	33	46	6	26	12	13	29	33	30	41	33	31	31	199	
Bhutan		2	5											11	3	4							15
India	177	414	612	628	768	765	702	953	561	556	29	71	170	18	177	329	535	402	325	262	306	3,296	
Maldives																		2				2	
Nepal	6	7	1	7	5	13	9	5	9	4				6	5	2	3	4	5	8	11	30	
Pakistan	65	141	185	137	175	253	263	32	32	15	42	37	42	42	55	68	87	23	18	9	5	534	
Sri Lanka	26	39	61	64	72	61	54	52	51	38	43	52	46	54	33	59	55	56	31	35	38	160	
South Asia	281	615	886	852	1,054	1,149	1,083	1,080	686	659	120	186	270	144	302	495	710	528	412	345	391	4,236	
Brunei Darussalam	3	3	2	4	4		4	4	4	4	5	5				9				1	13	13	
Cambodia							4			11			12	12	11	5	1	6	9	6	6	31	
Indonesia			1	19	8	17	18	15	19	16			47	12	10	40	34	14	16	15	23	243	
Lao PDR			2	4	5	3	2	1						14	1					1		23	
Malaysia			59	68	93	85	17	10	7	10			20	25	25	25	43	43	82	82	40	253	
Myanmar	5	3	12	17	15	21	20	13	12	2	4	2		7	32	47	73	24	31	32	19	191	
Philippines				19	21	34	39	46	47	39	28	29	32	43	38	50	47	56	54	65	108	186	
Singapore				4	12	17	15	13	14	10	10	6	11	10	10	8	9	9	8	8	7	20	
Thailand	8	3	20	26	12	23	16	17	5	9	3	1	1	7	3	9	26	20	82	99	33	224	
Timor Leste																	11	19	8	2		27	
Vietnam			1	2		1	4		1	1		1	8	2	2	16	4	4	9	6	11	37	
Southeast Asia	16	9	97	163	170	201	139	119	109	102	50	44	131	132	132	209	248	195	301	315	260	1,248	
China																							
Mainland		32	11	49	58	65	26	3	11	3	12	18	17	11	7	18	41	76	77	55	68	332	
Hong Kong	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Macau																1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Taiwan		27	32	28	32	34	20	33	30	38	38	40	52	38	40	33	23	33	46	44	41	88	
Japan			53	39	52	47	20	50	40	47	37	41	37	107	112	103	109	97	159	143	137	263	
DPR Korea				3																		3	
Republic of Korea		10	12	22	20	20	15	10	22	25	22	14	68	99	112	118	116	117	123	127	127	169	
Mongolia														1			1					1	
Eastern Russia											2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	4	
East Asia	1	70	109	142	164	168	84	99	106	116	114	117	179	260	275	278	295	329	411	375	379	864	
Australia	41	37	38	36	27	25	28	30	37	35	33	34	36	41	42	38	43	34	37	35	29	83	
New Zealand	114	105	101	82	66	67	74	59	51	16	31	48	21	34	28	36	42	41	35	102	90	263	
Papua New Guinea				8	8	7		6														11	
Australasia	155	142	139	126	101	99	102	95	88	51	64	82	57	75	70	74	85	75	72	137	119	357	
Total sites	453	836	1,231	1,283	1,489	1,617	1,408	1,393	989	928	348	429	637	611	779	1,056	1,338	1,127	1,196	1,172	1,149	6,705	

Note:

- The figures represent the number of sites actually recorded on the updated AWC database and may differ from the number presented in earlier reports. Some sites may have been combined into larger sites for standardisation purposes. A small number of sites with doubtful counts or with very few bird records have been removed.

The number of sites covered varies from year to year as it is dependent primarily on the capacity of national networks of volunteers. Smaller countries and territories have tended to manage more consistent coverage of sites, while in large countries coverage has been more variable. Coverage of protected areas and sites designated under international conventions/initiatives has also varied. There is a need to prioritise sites to be covered by the AWC to ensure that the data are relevant at the national and international levels.

3.1.2 National coordination and network development

Coordination of the AWC in each country is undertaken on a voluntary basis by a government agency, non-governmental organisation (NGO) or individual. In the past 20 years, many individuals and organizations have been involved in the coordination and organization of the census; a comprehensive list of these is given in Appendix 1. For historical reasons and based on existing volunteer networks, the AWC has been coordinated separately in mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan. In some countries, particularly those with large volunteer networks, Sub-national (regional/provincial/state) Coordinators have also been nominated. Regular contact has not yet been established in some countries, including Bhutan, Lao PDR, Maldives, DPR Korea, Papua New Guinea and Timor Leste, and there is still a need for National Coordinators to be nominated and networks of participants to be established.

With the efforts of the National and Sub-national Coordinators, most countries are actively engaged in conducting the AWC. This provides a good basis for the development of the AWC in the future.

3.1.3 Internationally important waterbird sites

Among the 6,705 sites covered by AWC, 116 were Ramsar sites, nine were World Heritage sites, eight were ASEAN heritage sites, nine were MAB reserves, 502 were IBAs, 55 were East Asian-Australasian Flyway Network sites and 417 were national protected areas (Table 2).

A total of 1,387 sites met at least one of two criteria of internationally important sites according to the Ramsar Convention (Table 3). Of these, 1,382 sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird, and 312 sites were reported to support more than 20,000 waterbirds.

Among the internationally important sites identified, 88 were Ramsar sites (6.3%), seven were World Heritage sites, three were ASEAN Heritage sites, four were MAB Reserves, 334 were IBAs (24.1%), 42 were East Asian-Australasian Flyway Network sites, and 213 were national protected areas (15.3%).

In the most recent five years (from 2003-2007), a total of 2,963 sites was counted, including 906 of the 1,387 internationally important sites identified by earlier counts. During this latter five-year period, only 673 of these sites met at least one of two criteria of internationally important sites. A total of 671 sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird, and 137 supported more than 20,000 waterbirds. The remaining 233 sites no longer met either of the international importance criteria.

Table 2: Summary of sites surveyed during AWC 1987 - 2007 in the Asia Pacific region

Country	AWC Sites in 1987–2007	Ramsar Sites ¹	World Heritage Sites ²	ASEAN Heritage Sites	MAB Reserves ³	IBAs ⁴	EAAF Network Sites	Protected Areas ⁵	Sites with > 20,000 Waterbirds	No. of Sites Meeting >1% Criterion
Bangladesh	199	2	1			7		7	13	67
Bhutan	15					6		1	0	3
India	3296	18	4		1	126		112	100	458
Maldives	2								0	0
Nepal	30	4	1			7		5	1	5
Pakistan	534	17	0		1	29		18	56	124
Sri Lanka	160	2	0		1	21		17	14	53
South Asia	4236	43	6		3	196		160	184	710
Brunei Darussalam	13			1		4		1	0	2
Cambodia	31	3	1	0	1	14		8	2	14
Indonesia	243	2	0	0	1	15	0	13	2	16
Laos	23		0	0		2		1	0	1
Malaysia	253	2	0	0		12	1	11	1	24
Myanmar	191	1		3		23		9	6	42
Philippines	186	3	0	0		8	2	10	1	48
Singapore	20			1		2	1	1	0	1
Thailand	224	7	2	3	0	23	1	65	8	35
Timor Leste	27					0		2	0	0
Vietnam	37	1	0	0	3	11		11	3	9
Southeast Asia	1248	19	3	8	5	114	5	132	23	192
China Mainland	332	14	0		1	52	10	38	18	116
Hong Kong	3	1				1	1	1	1	1
Macau	1					1			0	1
Taiwan	88					24		9	2	34
Japan	263	13	0		0	51	23	43	28	97
DPR Korea	3				0		0		0	0
Republic of Korea	169	2	0		0	30	6	3	32	100
Mongolia	1	1	0		0	1	0	1	0	0
Eastern Russia	4					2	0		0	1
East Asia	864	31	0		1	162	40	95	81	350
Australia	83	19	0		0	30	8	22	19	59
New Zealand	263	4	0		0		2	8	5	71
Papua New Guinea	11	0					0	0	0	0
Australasia	357	23	0		0	30	10	30	24	130
Total	6,705	116	9	8	9	502	55	417	312	1,382

Notes:

- Ramsar sites¹ – downloaded from Ramsar Convention website <http://www.ramsar.org> in June 2008.
- World Heritage Sites² – downloaded from World Heritage Centre website <http://whc.unesco.org> in June 2008.
- MAB Reserves³ – downloaded from UNESCO website <http://www.unesco.org/mab/> in June 2008.
- IBAs⁴ – identified by BirdLife International (2004, 2005). IBAs of Australia were downloaded from Birds Australia website <http://www.birdsaustralia.com.au/our-projects/iba-results.html> in June 2008.
- Protected Areas⁵ – List downloaded from the World Database on Protected Areas <http://www.unep-wcmc.org/wdpa/> in June 2008.

Table 3: List of internationally important sites surveyed for AWC 1987 - 2007 in the Asia Pacific region

Country	Region	Site Name	Coordinates ¹	Status ²	No. of Species Meeting 1% Criteria	Site with >20,000 waterbirds	Internationally important sites in 2003-2007
Australia	New South Wales	Hunter Estuary	S3251E15146	R,E,I	4		Yes
	New South Wales	Port Stephens	S3245E15201		2		Yes
	New South Wales	Richmond Estuary	S2854E15330		1		Criteria not met
	New South Wales	Shoalhaven Estuary	S3457E15046		1		Criteria not met
	New South Wales	Tuggerah Lake	S3317E15126	I	1		No count
	New South Wales	Tullakool Saltworks	S3522E14412		2		No count
	Northern Territory	North Darwin	S1220E13054		4		Yes
	Queensland	Armstrong Beach	S2127E14918		1		No count
	Queensland	Bowen	S2000E14814		5		Yes
	Queensland	Gladstone	S2850E15115	P	4		No count
	Queensland	Great Sandy Straight	S2547E15259	R,E,I,P	4		Yes
	Queensland	Mackay	S2116E14911		3		Yes
	Queensland	Moreton Bay	S2724E15313	R,E,I,P	12	Yes	Yes
	Queensland	Townsville	S1915E14649	P	6	Yes	Yes
	Southern Australia	Baird Bay	S3308E13421	P	1		Criteria not met
	Southern Australia	BHP Saltfields	S3256E13738		1		No count
	Southern Australia	Canunda National Park	S3739E14013	P	1		No count
	Southern Australia	Carpenter Rocks	S3755E14024	P	1		Criteria not met
	Southern Australia	Coongie Lakes System	S2506E14015	R,I	4	Yes	No count
	Southern Australia	Coorong	S3540E13908	R,E,I,P	9	Yes	No count
	Southern Australia	Eyre Island	S3223E13350		2		No count
	Southern Australia	Gulf St Vincent	S3445E13830	I	8	Yes	Yes
	Southern Australia	Gunyah Beach	S3441E13523		1		No count
	Southern Australia	Lake George Area	S3727E14001		4	Yes	Yes
	Southern Australia	Munderoo Bay to Tickera Bay	S3347E13743		3		Criteria not met
	Southern Australia	Port Macdonnell	S3803E14047		2		Yes
	Southern Australia	Sceale Bay	S3256E13408	P	1		Yes
	Southern Australia	St. Peter Island	S3214E13337		2		No count
	Southern Australia	Streaky Bay	S3248E13412	I	1		No count
	Tasmania	Cape Portland	S4045E14758	I,P	1		Yes
	Tasmania	Marion Bay	S4248E14753		1		Yes
	Tasmania	Orielton Lagoon / Sorell / Barilla Bay	S4256E14729	R,E	4		Yes
	Tasmania	Pipeclay / Calvert's / South Arm / Lauderdale	S4302E14727		2		Yes
	Tasmania	Robbins Passage /Boullanger Bay	S4045E14430	I	6	Yes	Yes
	Tasmania	St Helens, Georges Bay, Marourard Bay	S4119E14815	I	1		Yes
	Victoria	Anderson Inlet	S3839E14547		3		Yes
	Victoria	Corner Inlet	S3848E14609	R,E,I,P	9	Yes	Yes
	Victoria	East Port Phillip/Seaford Area	S3802E14507	pR,pE,I,P	1		Yes
	Victoria	Gippsland Lakes - Lake Reeve	S3722E14714	pR,pl,pP	1		No count
	Victoria	Kerang Lakes	S3557E14405	R	1		No count
	Victoria	Lake Connewarre Area	S3817E14428	P	2		Yes
	Victoria	Lake Corangamite Area (Western District Lakes)	S3810E14310	R,I	4	Yes	Yes
	Victoria	Laverton/Altona	S3754E14447		5	Yes	Yes
	Victoria	Moolap Saltworks	S3809E14425		4		Yes
	Victoria	Port Fairy	S3824E14228		2		No count
	Victoria	Port Fairy West	S3822E14207		2		No count
	Victoria	Swan Bay & Mud Islands	S3816E14446	I,P	5		Yes
	Victoria	Werribee / Avalon	S3802E14432		5	Yes	Yes
	Victoria	Westernport Bay	S3815E14517	R,E,I	7	Yes	Yes
	Western Australia	80 Mile Beach	S1922E12118	R,I	18	Yes	Yes
	Western Australia	Esperance	S3356E12206		1		No count
	Western Australia	Lacepeda Islands	S1652E12209	I	3	Yes	Yes
	Western Australia	Lake Gore	S3346E12131	R,I	1		No count
	Western Australia	Peel & Yalgorup Lakes	S3242E11543	R,I	6	Yes	Yes
	Western Australia	Roebuck Bay	S1808E12215	R,I	15	Yes	Yes
	Western Australia	Swan Coastal Plain Lakes	S3209E11550		4		Criteria not met
	Western Australia	Swan River & Rottneest Island	S3200E11550		3	Yes	Yes
	Western Australia	Vasse-Wonnerup Estuary	S3338E11511	I	1	Yes	Yes
	Western Australia	Wilson Inlet	S3458E11722		4	Yes	Criteria not met
Bangladesh		Kaladia & Baradia			2		No count
	Barisal	Bahauddin Char East Mudflat	N2205E09108		2		Yes

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Bangladesh	Barisal	Bari Char	N2222E09120		2		Yes
	Barisal	Bonger(Banger) Char	N2238E09045		1		Yes
	Barisal	Dhal Char East	N2209E09101		3		No count
	Barisal	Dhal Char Main	N2209E09101		5		No count
	Barisal	Dighai Char	N2154E09036		1		Criteria not met
	Barisal	Doba Char	N2238E09050		3		Yes
	Barisal	Gagoria Char	N2242E09033		1		Yes
	Barisal	Gazipur Char	N2246E09040		4		Yes
	Barisal	Jamir Char	N2122E09202		1		No count
	Barisal	Kalkinir Char	N2158E09048		2	Yes	No count
	Barisal	Kalupur Char	N2247E09038		1		Yes
	Barisal	Kazir Char	N2244E09031		1		Yes
	Barisal	Kukri-Mukri Char	N2154E09035	P	1		Criteria not met
	Barisal	Monpura, West Coast	N2210E09056		2		Yes
	Barisal	Moulovir Char East Mudflat	N2226E09128		1		Criteria not met
	Barisal	Patar Char	N2226E09056		1		Yes
	Barisal	Patila Char	N2205E09055		1		No count
	Barisal	Shahjalal Char	N2152E09046		4	Yes	Yes
	Barisal	Shonar Char	N2218E09055		2		No count
	Barisal	Tagrar Char	N2232E09040		5	Yes	Yes
	Barisal	Urir Char	N2235E09124		6		Yes
	Chittagong	Bari Char	N2221E09121		1		Yes
	Chittagong	Bhata Char	N2250E09115		3	Yes	No count
	Chittagong	Borhanuddin (Bahauddin) Char	N2228E09103		7		Criteria not met
	Chittagong	Charan Dweep			1		No count
	Chittagong	Ghasiar Char	N2225E09102		2	Yes	No count
	Chittagong	Hatia Island	N2235E09110		4		Criteria not met
	Chittagong	Jahajmara	N2204E09101		1		Yes
	Chittagong	Jonak Char	N2240E09100		3		No count
	Chittagong	Moulavir Char	N2223E09101		8	Yes	Criteria not met
	Chittagong	Muhuri Dam	N2250E09128	I	1		Yes
	Chittagong	Mukteria Char	N2212E09102		2		Yes
	Chittagong	Nal Char	N2225E09007		1		Yes
	Chittagong	Nangulia Char			1		No count
	Chittagong	Nijum Dweep (Kamala & Osman Char)	N2207E09103	P	8	Yes	Yes
	Chittagong	Nogila Char	N2230E09105		2		No count
	Chittagong	Patenga Beach/Estuary	N2218E09152	I	2		Yes
	Chittagong	Piya Char	N2228E09110		6		No count
	Chittagong	Shahpuri (Shahparir) Dweep	N2119E09224		2		No count
	Chittagong	Sonadia & Moheskhali Island	N2130E09152		4		Yes
	Chittagong	Tania Char			2		No count
	Dhaka	Dhaka Zoo/ Mirpur Zoological Garden	N2345E09030		1		Criteria not met
	Dhaka	Dighirpar	N2325E09027		3		Criteria not met
	Dhaka	Kalir Char	N2326E09038		1		No count
	Dhaka	Shibaloy, Kamalapur, Bhumihheen Chars	N2348E08946		1		No count
	Khulna	Sunderbans Combined	N2200E08930	W,R,P,I	2		No count
	Rajshahi	Jamuna River: Sirajganj	N2429E08944		1		Criteria not met
Sylhet	Ailer (Aila) Beel	N2453E09113	I	4	Yes	Yes	
Sylhet	Banuar Haor	N2508E09107		3		No count	
Sylhet	Bara Haor	N2453E09157		1		No count	
Sylhet	Boinna Beel	N2507E09107		1		No count	
Sylhet	Chatidhara (Chatidhora) Beel	N2459E09108		3	Yes	Yes	
Sylhet	Hail Haor	N2425E09141	I	3		Yes	
Sylhet	Hakaluki Haors	N2440E09205	I	11	Yes	Yes	
Sylhet	Halir Haor	N2503E09107		1		No count	
Sylhet	Kanamaiya Haor & Pakertala Bil	N2504E09106		1		No count	
Sylhet	Kawadighi Haor Sanctuary	N2435E09147	P	1		No count	
Sylhet	Khana Muia Beel	N2504E09106		3		Criteria not met	
Sylhet	Matian Haor	N2507E09108		1		No count	
Sylhet	Medol Haor			1		No count	
Sylhet	Pana Beel	N2507E09106		3		Yes	
Sylhet	Pashua Haor	N2502E09105		21	Yes	Criteria not met	
Sylhet	Rowa Beel	N2508E09106		3		Yes	
Sylhet	Shonir (Sanir) Haor	N2502E09109		5	Yes	Yes	
Sylhet	Tangua Haor Complex	N2508E09106	R,P,I	22	Yes	Yes	

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Bhutan	Tasgigang	Bumdiling	N2741E09127	P,I	1		No count
	Thimphu	Thimphu Surrounding Wetlands	N2738E08938	I	1		No count
	Wangdue Phodrang	Phobjikha Valley	N2731E09013	I	1		No count
Brunei	Belait	Sungai Bera Estuary	N0435E11420		1		Criteria not met
	Muara	Wasan Ricefield	N0447E11449	I	1		Criteria not met
Cambodia	Bantey Meanchey	Ang Trapeang Thmor Reservoir (Sarus Crane Reserve)	N1347E10318	P,I	11	Yes	Yes
	Battambang	Prek Toal	N1308E10338	P,I	12	Yes	Yes
	Kampong Thom	Baray and Chong Dong	N1246E10502		2		Yes
	Kampong Thom	Krous Krom	N1237E10449		1		Yes
	Kampong Thom	Tonle Sap	N1238E10410		2		No count
	Kampot	Kampot to Chhak Kep (Vietnam Border)	N1033E10420	I	1		Yes
	Kandal	Boeng Veal Samnap	N1135E10505	I	2		Yes
	Koh Kong	Koh Kong	N1138E10258	R,P,I	1		No count
	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary	N1029E10417	P	2		Yes
	Presh Vihear	Trapaing Ansong	N1408E10513		1		Yes
	Siem Reap	Angkor (Tonle Sap N/Siem Reap, West Baray, Angkor Wat, Thon)	N1325E10350	W,M,P	1		Criteria not met
	Stung Treng	Boeng Chhma	N1248E10418	R,I	2		No count
	Stung Treng	Sekong River	N1350E10615	I	1		No count
	Stung Treng	Upper Mekong River Ramsar Site (Strung Treng-Lao Border)	N1303E10600	R,I	2		Criteria not met
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang Nature Reserve (NR): Baidang Hu	N3047E11722	E,P,I	4		Yes
	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Bo Hu	N3010E11630		4		Yes
	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Caizi Hu	N3049E11705		8	Yes	Yes
	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Dagan Hu	N3005E11617		3		Yes
	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Fengsha Hu	N3055E11736		2		Yes
	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Huang Hu	N3001E11629		3	Yes	Yes
	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Long Gan Hu (Long Hu)	N3008E11612		1		Yes
	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Qili He	N3032E11658		1		Yes
	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Wuchang Hu	N3017E11642		4		Yes
	Anhui	Bali He	N3234E11616		1	Yes	Yes
	Anhui	Chengdong Hu	N3220E11623		2		Yes
	Anhui	Chengxi Hu	N3221E11612		2		Yes
	Anhui	Nushan Hu	N3257E11804		1		Yes
	Anhui	Shengjinhu Nature Reserve	N3021E11705	E,P,I	18	Yes	Yes
	Anhui	Tang Duo Hu	N3228E11625		1		No count
	Anhui	Wabu Hu	N3225E11653		1		Yes
	Anhui/Jiangsu	Shijiu Nature Reserve	N3123E11847	P,I	2		Criteria not met
	Beijing	Mi Yun Reservoir	N4030E11700	I	1		No count
	Fujian	Funing Wan	N2651E12002	I	2		Yes
	Fujian	Futou Wan	N2400E11744		1		Yes
	Fujian	Jiulong Jiang Kou/Ganwen Farm	N2426E11754		1		Yes
	Fujian	Meizhou Wan	N2515E11859		3		Yes
	Fujian	Minjiang River Estuary	N2602E11938	I	4		Yes
	Fujian	Quanzhou Bay	N2450E11840	I	3		Yes
	Fujian	Xiamen Coast	N2430E11809		2		Yes
	Fujian	Xinghua Wan	N2524E11914		6	Yes	Yes
	Guangdong	Dong Guan Liananwei			3		Yes
	Guizhou	Caohai Reserve	N2650E10415	E,P,I	5	Yes	Yes
	Hainan	Donfeng			1		Yes
	Hebei	Huang Hua			2		Yes
Henan	Danjiang Nature Reserve			P	1	Yes	
Henan	Sanmenxia Reservoir Swans NR	N3448E11112	P,I	1		No count	
Henan	Yellow River: Hei Gang Kuo	N3458E11404		5		No count	
Henan	Yubei Huanghe Gudao NR	N3526E11407	P,I	3		No count	
Hubei	Changjiangudao Baijitan Nature Reserve	N2950E11235	P	1		Yes	

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China	Hubei	Chen Hu	N3031E11405	P,I	6		Yes
	Hubei	Dong Hu	N3032E11423		1		No count
	Hubei	Hannan Hu	N3020E11350		3		No count
	Hubei	Liangzi Hu	N3014E11430		2		Criteria not met
	Hubei	Long Gan Hu	N2950E11608	P,I	4		Yes
	Hubei	Tian Er Zhou Milu Nature Reserve	N2948E11233	P,I	1		Yes
	Hubei	Wang Hu And Supo Hu	N2952E11522		5		Yes
	Hubei	Wu Hu	N3050E11430		1		Yes
	Hunan	East Dongting Lake Nature Reserve	N2915E11255	R,P,pl	28	Yes	Yes
	Hunan	Heng Ling Hu NR	N2840E11253	P	4		Yes
	Hunan	Kongjia Hu & Longchi Hu	N2851E11213		2		Yes
	Hunan	South Dongting Lake NR	N2850E11230	R,P,pl	4		Yes
	Hunan	Taibai Hu	N2903E11209		1		Yes
	Hunan	West Dongting Lake NR	N2901E11205	R,P,pl	4		Yes
	Jiangsu	Gaoyou And Shabo Lake	N3235E11920	I	10	Yes	Yes
	Jiangsu	Hongze Hu	N3320E11830	P,I	3	Yes	Criteria not met
	Jiangsu	Lianyungang Coast	N3430E11920	I	11	Yes	Yes
	Jiangsu	Nantong Coast	N3217E12124		5		Yes
	Jiangsu	Shang Hu	N3139E12041		1		Yes
	Jiangsu	Xuanwu Lake	N3204E11847		1		No count
	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	N3333E12032	R,M,E,P,I	30	Yes	Yes
	Jiangxi	Fang Hu	N2950E11629		1		Yes
	Jiangxi	Fuchun Reservoir			1		No count
	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NR)	N2905E11617	R,E,P,I	35	Yes	Yes
	Jiangxi	Sai Cheng Hu	N2942E11551		4		Yes
	Jiangxi	Wuyuan Yuanyang Hu NR	N2919E11731	P	1		Yes
	Jiangxi	Xin Jiang River at Yiyang County	N2822E11721		1		Yes
	Liaoning	Shuangtai Hekou Reserve	N4105E12205	R,E,P,I	1		Yes
	Liaoning	Wahuangdian			1		No count
	Ningxia	Qingtongxia Ku Qu Reserve	N3801E10615	P,I	2		No count
	Qinghai	Qinghai Hu (Niao Dao) Nature Reserve	N3650E10010	R,P,I	1		Yes
	Shandong	Chang Shan Islands	N3758E12045		1		No count
	Shandong	Dingzi Hekou	N3637E12045		1		Yes
	Shandong	Jiaozhou Bay	N3610E12010		8	Yes	Yes
	Shandong	Jinghai Wan	N3659E12210		2		Yes
	Shandong	Laizhou Wan	N3708E11915	I	5	Yes	Yes
	Shandong	Rizhao Coast/South of Jiaozhou Bay	N3535E11930	I	1		Yes
	Shandong	Rongcheng Wan	N3719E12236	I	1		Yes
	Shandong	Wuleidao Wan	N3659E12200		2		Yes
	Shandong	Yellow River Delta Nature Reserve	N3745E11840	E,P,I	7		Yes
	Shanghai	Baoshan Steel Plant Reservoirs	N3126E12126		2		No count
	Shanghai	Chongming Beihu (Northern Lake)	N3141E12137		2		Yes
	Shanghai	Chongming Dongtan (East Mudflat) Nature Reserve	N3130E12145	R,E,P,I	4	Yes	Yes
	Shanghai	Nanhui Coast	N3051E12151		1		Yes
	Shanxi	Huayan Reservoir	N3910E11320		2		No count
	Shanxi	Qingxu	N3730E11220		1		No count
	Sichuan	Sanxikou Reservoir	N2910E10540		1		No count
Tianjin	Beidagang Nature Reserve	N3840E11730	P,I	4		No count	
Tianjin	Qilihai Nature Reserve	N3920E11740	P,I	1		No count	
Tianjin	Tianjin Coast	N3855E11745		1		Yes	
Tianjin	Tuan Bo Wa Nature Reserve	N3844E11723	P,I	1		No count	
Xinjiang	Arketao	N3905E07550		1		No count	
Xizang	Dongbugang Town	N2950E09150		1		No count	
Xizang	Gongka Town	N2945E09150		1		No count	
Xizang	Katzachinz Reservoir	N2953E09107		2		No count	
Xizang	Lhasa Plain	N2930E09110		1		No count	

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China	Xizang	Lhasa River	N2930E09100		1		No count
	Xizang	Nyang Co (Oxbow Lakes)	N2911E08905		1		No count
	Xizang	Tangga Town	N2951E09135		1		No count
	Xizang	Yamdruk Co	N2910E09030	I	1		No count
	Xizang	Yangcaoyong Co	N2900E09040		1		No count
	Yunnan	Bitahai Lake Nature Reserve	N2749E09959	R,P	1		Criteria not met
	Yunnan	Changhaizi	N2630E10330		1		No count
	Yunnan	Dashanbao	N2600E10400	R,E,P,I	2		Yes
	Yunnan	Dianchi	N2450E10243	I	1	Yes	No count
	Yunnan	Erhai Lake Nature Reserve	N2547E10011	P,I	1		No count
	Yunnan	Huize County	N2630E10305		4		Yes
	Yunnan	Huize Daqiao Nature Reserve	N2640E10310	P,I	2		No count
	Yunnan	Kong Jia Ying	N2622E10350		1		No count
	Yunnan	Lashihai Lake Nature Reserve	N2653E10009	R,P,I	3	Yes	Yes
	Yunnan	Ludian County	N2705E10330		1		Yes
	Yunnan	Napahai Reserve	N2752E09938	P,I	4		Yes
	Yunnan	Qiaojia County	N2640E10245		1		Yes
	Yunnan	Ulianfeng Mountain Area (Zhao Tong Prefecture)	N2720E10340		1		No count
	Yunnan	Xundian County	N2534E10315		2		Yes
	Yunnan	Yongshan County	N2805E10340		1		Yes
	Zhejiang	Hangzhou Bay	N3018E12100	I	4	Yes	Yes
	Zhejiang	Puba Wan	N2855E12135		1		Yes
	Zhejiang	Taizhou Wan	N2840E12131	I	2		Yes
	Zhejiang	Wenzhou Wan	N2744E12045	I	4		Yes
	Zhejiang	Yueqing Wan	N2809E12104	I	2		Yes
	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (covers Futian NR in Shenzhen)	N2230E11402	R,E,P,I	18	Yes	Yes
	Macau	Taipa-Coloane Mudflat	N2212E11333	I	1		Yes
	Taiwan Changhua	Chuan-Hsing (Ta-Tu-Hsi South)	N2412E12027		2		No count
	Taiwan Changhua	Han-Pao	N2403E12022	I	5		Yes
	Taiwan Changhua	Hsi-Kang(Ta Cheng)	N2351E12016	I	3		Yes
	Taiwan Changhua	Ta-Tu-Hsi (River)	N2412E12028	P,I	4		Yes
	Taiwan Chiayi	Ao-Ku	N2331E12008	I	4	Yes	Yes
	Taiwan Chiayi	Pa-Chang-Hsi	N2326E12026		1		Yes
	Taiwan Chiayi	Pei Kang Hsi (Yun-Chia-Chiao)	N2327E12110		1		No count
	Taiwan Chiayi	Pu-Tai (Bu Dai)	N2321E12010	I	3		Yes
	Taiwan Chinmen	Chin-Men (Kinmen) Island	N2430E11830	P,I	5		Yes
	Taiwan Hsinchu	Ku-Liao (Kang Nan) (Hsinchu Coast)	N2448E12055	I	2		Criteria not met
	Taiwan Hwalien	Li-Yu-Tan	N2356E12130		1		Criteria not met
	Taiwan Ilan	Chu-An	N2450E12148	I	4		Yes
	Taiwan Ilan	Lan-Yang-Hsi (River)	N2443E12149	P,I	3		Yes
	Taiwan Ilan	Li-Tse	N2440E12140	I	2		Criteria not met
	Taiwan Kaohsiung	Chu-Hu	N2251E12012		1		Criteria not met
Taiwan Kaohsiung	Feng-Shan Reservoir	N2233E12023	I	1		Yes	
Taiwan Kaohsiung	Kao-Ping-Hsi (River)	N2230E12020	I	3		Yes	
Taiwan Kaohsiung	Yung-An	N2250E12014	I	1		Yes	
Taiwan Pingtung	Lin-Pien- Hsi	N2224E12030		1		Criteria not met	
Taiwan Pingtung	Tung Kung	N2227E12027		1		Yes	
Taiwan Pingtung	Lung Ching (Ta Tu Hsi North)	N2412E12030		2		Criteria not met	
Taiwan Pingtung	Ta-Chia River (Kao Mei)	N2419E12032	I	1		Criteria not met	
Taiwan Tainan	Anping	N2258E12010		1		No count	
Taiwan Tainan	Ba-Chang-Xi	N2326E12025	I	1		Yes	

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China	Taiwan Tainan	Chi-Ku	N2310E12007	P,I	1		Yes
	Taiwan Tainan	Pei-Men	N2318E12007	P,I	3		Yes
	Taiwan Tainan	Szu-Tsao	N2303E12009	P,I	5	Yes	Yes
	Taiwan Tainan	Tseng-Wen Hsi	N2305E12005		6		Yes
	Taiwan Taipei	Chung-Kuo-Hai-Chuan (She-Tzu)	N2506E12127		2		Criteria not met
	Taiwan Taipei	Hua-Chiang-Chiao	N2503E12128		1		Criteria not met
	Taiwan Taoyuan	Ta-Yuan	N2505E12112		1		Yes
	Taiwan Yunlin	Cho-Shui-Hsi South	N2350E12013		3		Criteria not met
	Taiwan Yunlin	Da-Pi	N2339E12023		1		Yes
India	Taiwan Yunlin	Wu Tiao Kung	N2343E12013		2		No count
	Andhra Pradesh	Alluru Tank	N1453E08000		1		No count
	Andhra Pradesh	Anantaram Tank			1		No count
	Andhra Pradesh	Chikkadapally			3		No count
	Andhra Pradesh	Chinatumbulum Tank	N1547E07718		5		No count
	Andhra Pradesh	Chinnatippa Samudram	N1336E07912		1		No count
	Andhra Pradesh	Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary	N1659E08003	P,I	3		Yes
	Andhra Pradesh	Edduri Tank			1		Yes
	Andhra Pradesh	Ghanpur Tank	N1800E07935		2		No count
	Andhra Pradesh	Gudur Tank	N1410E07950		2		Criteria not met
	Andhra Pradesh	Ibrahimpatan Lake	N1712E07835			Yes	No count
	Andhra Pradesh	Jamukula-Dinni			1		No count
	Andhra Pradesh	Kandukur Tank	N1344E07825		1		Yes
	Andhra Pradesh	Kanigiri Reservoir	N1435E07952		1		No count
	Andhra Pradesh	Kolleru	N1640E08120	R,P,I	12	Yes	Yes
	Andhra Pradesh	Kondakarla Lake	N1736E08259		3		No count
	Andhra Pradesh	Laknapur Project	N1712E07750			Yes	No count
	Andhra Pradesh	Madannapet Tank	N1758E07953		1		No count
	Andhra Pradesh	Manjira Wildlife Sanctuary (Manjira Reservoir)	N1756E07802	P,I	14	Yes	No count
	Andhra Pradesh	Mittakodur Tank	N1630E07730		2	Yes	No count
	Andhra Pradesh	Musi Dam	N1714E07933		1		No count
	Andhra Pradesh	Nellapattu Bird Sanctuary	N1350E07957	P,I	4		Yes
	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamsagar Dam	N1830E07800		1	Yes	No count
	Andhra Pradesh	Palair Reservoir	N1712E07954		1		No count
	Andhra Pradesh	Pocharam Sanctuary	N1810E07812	P	5		Criteria not met
	Andhra Pradesh	Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary	N1326E08020	P,I	14	Yes	Yes
	Andhra Pradesh	Sangameshwara	N1553E07818		7	Yes	Criteria not met
	Andhra Pradesh	Singur Upstream - Manjira River	N1635E07800		3	Yes	No count
	Andhra Pradesh	Somasila Tank			1		No count
	Andhra Pradesh	Sulurpeta Marshes	N1341E08000		1		Criteria not met
	Andhra Pradesh	Telineela Puram	N1907E08440	I	2		Yes
	Andhra Pradesh	Thalamudupi	N1552E07816		1		Yes
	Andhra Pradesh	Uppalapadu Water Tank	N1616E08021	I	5		Yes
	Andhra Pradesh	Vedurapattu	N1345E07959		1		No count
	Andhra Pradesh	Velamavari Palwem			1		No count
	Andhra Pradesh	Vontimitta Tank	N1425E07910		1		No count
	Andhra Pradesh	Yellareddi Tank	N1809E07802		1		No count
	Assam	Bordoloni (Bordoloni - Sampora)	N2725E09423	I	1		Yes
	Assam	Burhachapari Sanctuary	N2631E09244	P	3		Yes
	Assam	Deepor Beel Bird Sanctuary	N2607E09140	R,P,I	5		Criteria not met
	Assam	Dhir Beel	N2617E09027		4	Yes	Criteria not met
	Assam	Digholi Beel	N2630E09430		2		No count
Assam	Diplai Beel	N2617E09017		1		No count	
Assam	Gaurisagar Tank	N2659E09438		1		No count	
Assam	Jengdia Beel	N2713E09146	I	1		Yes	
Assam	Jhaoni	N2627E09240		1	Yes	No count	
Assam	Joysagar Tank	N2655E09437		1		No count	
Assam	Kapla Beel			1		No count	
Assam	Kaziranga National Park	N2640E09321	W,P,I	11	Yes	Yes	
Assam	Kokilamukh	N2713E09428	I	2		Yes	
Assam	Kuarbari Dalani	N2714E09418	I	3		Criteria not met	
Assam	Majuli River Island	N2654E09401	I	5		No count	
Assam	Misamari Beel	N2648E09430		4	Yes	Yes	
Assam	Na Pukhuri	N2655E09435		1		No count	
Assam	Nambari Tapu, Laltapu and	N2633E09241		1		No count	

Country	Region	Site Name	Coordinates ¹	Status ²	No. of Species Meeting 1% Criteria	Site with >20,000 waterbirds	Internationally important sites in 2003-2007
India		Silghar Tapu					
	Assam	Nameri National Park	N2701E09247	P,I	4		Criteria not met
	Assam	Orang Wildlife Sanctuary	N2638E09223	P,I	3		No count
	Assam	Panidihing Bird Sanctuary	N2704E09435	P,I	6	Yes	Criteria not met
	Assam	Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary	N2609E09211	P,I	8	Yes	Criteria not met
	Assam	Rupahi Pathar	N2654E09440		3		No count
	Assam	Samaguri Beel	N2604E09285		1		No count
	Assam	Sareswar Beel	N2609E08955		1		No count
	Assam	Sivasagar Tank	N2659E09438		1		Criteria not met
	Bihar	Diara Land Near Bridge, Bhagalpur	N2516E08710		1		No count
	Bihar	Nagi Sanctuary And Nakti Sanctuary	N2359E08625	P,I	1		No count
	Bihar	Vikramshila Ganga Dolphin Sanctuary	N2517E08656	P,I	2		Yes
	Delhi	Delhi Zoo	N2838E07710		2		No count
	Delhi	Yamuna River: I.S.B.T. - Nigambodh/ Rajghat	N2840E07714		3		No count
	Delhi	Yamuna River: Okhla Barrage Bird Sanctuary	N2833E07718	P,I	2	Yes	Yes
	Goa	Agassaim Mudflats	N1525E07354		1		Yes
	Goa	Batim Tank	N1526E07353		2	Yes	Yes
	Goa	Carambolim Tank	N1522E07349	I	2	Yes	Criteria not met
	Goa	Chapora Estuary: Marjim - 'Tembwado' Coastline	N1536E07344		3	Yes	Yes
	Goa	Curtorim Lake	N1516E07400		1	Yes	Yes
	Goa	Macasana Tank	N1515E07359		3		Yes
	Goa	Mandovi Estuary	N1532E07353		3	Yes	Yes
	Goa	Shiroda	N1515E07357		1		Yes
	Gujarat	Advana Dam	N2155E06936		1		No count
	Gujarat	Aji-II	N2222E07046		1		Criteria not met
	Gujarat	Aji-III	N2155E07055		1		No count
	Gujarat	Alansagar Lake	N2200E07110		1		Criteria not met
	Gujarat	Amipur Tank	N2125E06958		7	Yes	Yes
	Gujarat	Ashapura	N2109E07009		1		No count
	Gujarat	Bagodara - Nal Kantha	N2205E07235		2		No count
	Gujarat	Bhadar Dam	N2149E07046		1		No count
	Gujarat	Bhashkarpara	N2255E07203		1	Yes	Yes
	Gujarat	Bhavpar			1		No count
	Gujarat	Boriyala Tank	N2237E07256		1		Yes
	Gujarat	Brahmani Dam	N2253E07110		1		No count
	Gujarat	Charadwa	N2245E07140		1		No count
	Gujarat	Charakla Saltworks	N2220E06905	I	4		No count
	Gujarat	Chhari Dhandh	N2140E06924	I	5	Yes	Criteria not met
	Gujarat	Chhaya Creek (Sewage)	N2137E06935		1		Yes
	Gujarat	Dedadra Talav	N2242E07140		1		Yes
	Gujarat	Deo (Dev) Dam	N2222E07333		4	Yes	Yes
	Gujarat	Dharabala/ Chorathali			1		Yes
	Gujarat	Dharoi Dam	N2401E07252		1		No count
	Gujarat	Dholi Dhaja Dam	N2245E07140		3		Yes
	Gujarat	Dhuvaran Coast	N2213E07245		1		Yes
	Gujarat	Fuljar Reservoir	N2151E07030		3		No count
	Gujarat	Gaurishanker Lake (Bortalao)	N2145E07206		1		Criteria not met
	Gujarat	Goma Dam	N2215E07200		1		No count
	Gujarat	Gondali And Vachhapari Dam	N2203E07052		4		Yes
	Gujarat	Gopnath Coast	N2241E07142		3	Yes	Yes
	Gujarat	Great Rann Of Kachchh (Flamingo City)	N2351E06924	I	8	Yes	Yes
Gujarat	Guneli	N2230E07325		1		Yes	
Gujarat	Hadaf Irrigation Dam	N2253E07353		3	Yes	Yes	
Gujarat	Hamirsar Tank	N2310E06945		1		Yes	
Gujarat	Hathab (Via Koliyak) - Seashore	N2136E07216		2	Yes	Yes	
Gujarat	Hathmati Reservoir	N2342E07313		1		Criteria not met	
Gujarat	Heranj	N2240E07242		2		Criteria not met	
Gujarat	Jafarabad Coast (Saltworks)	N2050E07130		2	Yes	Yes	
Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Dhrol Taluka	N2235E07025		1		Yes	

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India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Dwaraka Taluka	N2215E06902		5	Yes	Yes
	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Jamnagar Taluka	N2230E07005		7	Yes	Yes
	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Jodiya Taluka	N2242E07018		1		Yes
	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Kalyanpur Taluka	N2210E06925		1		Yes
	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Khambhalia Taluka	N2212E06937		5	Yes	Yes
	Gujarat	Jewla	N2230E07325		2		Yes
	Gujarat	Juni Akhol Coast	N2220E07232		2	Yes	Yes
	Gujarat	Kabutari Dam	N2258E07356		1		Yes
	Gujarat	Kali Dam	N2258E07414		1		Yes
	Gujarat	Kalubhar Dam	N2251E07137		1		Yes
	Gujarat	Kamaleshwar Reservoir	N2110E07100		1		No count
	Gujarat	Kanewal	N2228E07232		5	Yes	Yes
	Gujarat	Karli Dam	N2137E06935		1		Yes
	Gujarat	Karmal Dam	N2202E07059		3		Yes
	Gujarat	Kathivadar Lake & Salt pans	N2101E07939		2		Yes
	Gujarat	Khambat Mudflats	N2215E07230		2	Yes	No count
	Gujarat	Khijadiya Bird Sanctuary	N2232E07004	P,I	1		Criteria not met
	Gujarat	Khirjog	N2247E07130		6	Yes	Yes
	Gujarat	Korda Sandher	N2425E07220		3	Yes	Yes
	Gujarat	Kothavi Village Pond	N2232E07244		1		No count
	Gujarat	Krushnakunj Lake	N2135E07305		2		Yes
	Gujarat	Kuchadi (Kutchidi) Reservoir	N2140E06940		1		Criteria not met
	Gujarat	Kumbharwada Sewage Pond	N2146E07211		2		Yes
	Gujarat	Lakhota Lake	N2228E07005		2		Yes
	Gujarat	Lalpari Reservoir	N2218E07051		1		Yes
	Gujarat	Lambhvel Sewage Pond	N2235E07257		5	Yes	Yes
	Gujarat	Lunivav Dam	N2220E07042		3		Yes
	Gujarat	Machhan Nala Dam	N2303E07414		3		Yes
	Gujarat	Machhiyel	N2240E07241		1		No count
	Gujarat	Madhavpura (Madhupur) Marsh	N2246E07052		2		Yes
	Gujarat	Madhuvanti Reservoir	N2115E07045		2		No count
	Gujarat	Mahi River Estuary: Mohammedpura	N2216E07258		1		Criteria not met
	Gujarat	Mahi River Estuary: Sarod 'J' Point	N2210E07245		1	Yes	Yes
	Gujarat	Malav	N2300E07000		1		Yes
	Gujarat	Mazum Reservoir	N2329E07323		1		Criteria not met
	Gujarat	Medha Reservoir	N2150E06922		1		Yes
	Gujarat	Morva Hadaf Dam (Patangdi)	N2246E07353		5	Yes	Yes
	Gujarat	Nadiad-Tundel-Pij-Heranj-Traj-Narda	N2240E07248		1		Yes
	Gujarat	Nagarala Pond	N2253E07419		1		Yes
	Gujarat	Nagarama Village Pond	N2237E07239		2		Criteria not met
	Gujarat	Naika Dam	N2245E07140		3		Yes
	Gujarat	Nakti Creek	N2310E07010		2		Criteria not met
	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	N2247E07202	P,I	22	Yes	Yes
	Gujarat	Nanda Bet Ner Village, Adesar	N2331E07107		3		Yes
	Gujarat	Nani Kakrad	N2051E07250		3	Yes	Yes
	Gujarat	Narara Head	N2228E06944		2		No count
	Gujarat	Narda Tank	N2235E07237		3		Yes
	Gujarat	Narmada Main Canal			2		No count
	Gujarat	Navagam-Vainaj Check Dam	N2219E07229		2		Yes
	Gujarat	New Port Salt pans, Bhavnagar	N2149E07223	I	8	Yes	Yes
	Gujarat	Nikol Bandhara	N2104E07150		2		Yes
	Gujarat	Nyari-I	N2214E07043		2		Yes
	Gujarat	Nyari-II	N2221E07040		1		No count
	Gujarat	Onchal (Onjal) Lake	N2046E07259		2		Yes
	Gujarat	Ozat Dam (Anandpur)	N2130E07045		1		No count
	Gujarat	Paladi Village Pond	N2222E07233		1		Yes
	Gujarat	Pansora Village Pond	N2242E07302		1		Criteria not met
	Gujarat	Par	N2423E07221		2		Yes
	Gujarat	Pariej	N2233E07238		4	Yes	Yes
	Gujarat	Patadi Gam Tank Sewage			2		Criteria not met

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India		Pond					
	Gujarat	Phophal-I	N2145E07025		2		No count
	Gujarat	Pipalava Bandharo (Kaj)	N2044E07048	I	7	Yes	Yes
	Gujarat	Piroton Creeks			1		No count
	Gujarat	Raghwanaj	N2244E07244		1		No count
	Gujarat	Rangmati Dam	N2230E07005		1		Yes
	Gujarat	Raniporda Tanks	N2251E07311		1		No count
	Gujarat	Ranjitpura			1		Yes
	Gujarat	Ranpur Tank			1		No count
	Gujarat	Ratanpaa Dam	N2138E06935		1		Criteria not met
	Gujarat	Ratneshvar Tank	N2300E07406		1		Yes
	Gujarat	Sadda Dam	N2230E07005		1		No count
	Gujarat	Sala	N2239E07238		1		No count
	Gujarat	Santalpur Tank	N2345E07110		1		No count
	Gujarat	Sar (Naliya)			1		No count
	Gujarat	Sariyamati Dam			1		No count
	Gujarat	Savada Village Pond (Nava Talao)	N2312E07144		7	Yes	Yes
	Gujarat	Shihor Tank	N2143E07157		1		No count
	Gujarat	Shivsagar Lake	N2203E07112		1		No count
	Gujarat	Sorathi Dam	N2158E06935		1		Yes
	Gujarat	Sudamda Tank	N2230E07128		1		No count
	Gujarat	Tapar Reservoir	N2308E06955		3		Criteria not met
	Gujarat	Tapi River at Causeway (Tapi Barrage)	N2112E07252		3	Yes	Yes
	Gujarat	Thol Lake Bird Sanctuary	N2322E07237	P,I	4	Yes	Yes
	Gujarat	Timbi Tank	N2224E07235		1		Criteria not met
	Gujarat	Traj Village Pond	N2240E07238		1		Criteria not met
	Gujarat	Tranja	N2240E07239		1		Criteria not met
	Gujarat	Tundi Wetland	N2242E07144		2		Yes
	Gujarat	Ukai Dam	N2101E07251		1		No count
	Gujarat	Vadhvana (Wadwana) Reservoir	N2211E07329		9	Yes	Yes
	Gujarat	Vasai Tanks	N2205E07235		1		No count
	Gujarat	Veri Dam (Talab)	N2200E07048		11		Yes
	Gujarat	Victor (-Bherai) Saltpans & Coastal Area	N2143E07210		6	Yes	Yes
	Gujarat	Vijay Sagar	N2302E06929		1		Criteria not met
	Gujarat	Vitthalgad				Yes	Yes
	Gujarat	Wadhwan Bhoghavo-II	N2242E07132		2		No count
	Gujarat	Waghroli Tank			1		No count
	Haryana	Basai Wetlands Sanctuary	N2829E07659	I	1		Yes
	Haryana	Bhindawas Lake Bird Sanctuary	N2837E07640	P,I	2		Yes
	Haryana	Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary	N2828E07655	P,I	3		Criteria not met
	Himachal Pradesh	Pong Dam Bird Sanctuary	N3158E07602	R,P,I	14	Yes	Yes
	Jharkhand	Roka Lake	N2322E08519			Yes	Yes
	Karnataka	Aghanashini River: Hegde-Sankuli	N1429E07425		1		No count
	Karnataka	Akkialur Tank	N1448E07504		1		No count
	Karnataka	Anneshwara Tank	N1313E07744		1		No count
	Karnataka	Arakere Tank	N1219E07649		1		No count
	Karnataka	Attiveri Bird Sanctuary	N1455E07505	P	2		No count
	Karnataka	Bachanaki Reservoir	N1500E07500		1		No count
	Karnataka	Badrana (Badane) Tank	N1325E07745		5	Yes	No count
	Karnataka	Bellandur Tank	N1256E07740		1	Yes	No count
Karnataka	Bethamangala Tank	N1301E07819		2		No count	
Karnataka	Bolare Koppalu Tank	N1246E07654		1		No count	
Karnataka	Byramangala Reservoir	N1230E07726		3	Yes	Yes	
Karnataka	Chigally Reservoir	N1455E07505		1		No count	
Karnataka	Chikka Ankana Halli Tank	N1215E07646		1		No count	
Karnataka	Chikkabelavangla Tank	N1255E07735		1		No count	
Karnataka	Dadada Halli Tank	N1212E07638		1		Yes	
Karnataka	Gutlu Tank			1		No count	
Karnataka	Hadinarli	N1210E07645		2		Criteria not met	
Karnataka	Hagari Bommanali Reservoir	N1457E07610		1		No count	
Karnataka	Havanagi			1		No count	
Karnataka	Hebbal Tank	N1303E07735		1		Criteria not met	

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India	Karnataka	Heggeri Tank	N1446E07523		1		No count
	Karnataka	Hidkal Reservoir	N1553E07435		5		No count
	Karnataka	Hirekere , Yelandur Cluster	N1157E07704		1		Criteria not met
	Karnataka	Hosakote Tank	N1300E07740		1	Yes	No count
	Karnataka	Kabini Reservoir	N1200E07620		1		No count
	Karnataka	Kaggalipur Tank	N1248E07731		1		No count
	Karnataka	Kalale Tank	N1240E07550		1		No count
	Karnataka	Kamasamudram Tank	N1253E07812		3		No count
	Karnataka	Karanja Reservoir	N1755E07730		1		Criteria not met
	Karnataka	Karigala Tank	N1208E07725		2		Yes
	Karnataka	Kesthur Tank, Yelandur Cluster	N1205E07701		1		No count
	Karnataka	Kirugavalu Tank	N1222E07656		1		No count
	Karnataka	Kokkare-Bellur	N1258E07644	I	1		Yes
	Karnataka	Kolar Ammani Tank	N1312E07810		2		No count
	Karnataka	Krishna River: Raichur	N1623E07722		1		Yes
	Karnataka	Krishnaraja Sagar Reservoir	N1224E07625	I	1	Yes	Yes
	Karnataka	Kukkarahalli Tank	N1210E07622	I	1		Yes
	Karnataka	Kunthur Tank, Yelandur Cluster	N1209E07703	I	2	Yes	Yes
	Karnataka	Maddur Kere (Deshalli)			1		No count
	Karnataka	Makkarvalli Tank			2		No count
	Karnataka	Mare Halli Tank	N1221E07703		1		No count
	Karnataka	Narasambudhi Tank	N1205E07643	I	1		Yes
	Karnataka	Naregal Tank	N1445E07517		2		No count
	Karnataka	Neerasagar Reservoir	N1530E07505		1		No count
	Karnataka	Sagarakatte	N1218E07635		1		No count
	Karnataka	Shiddlaghatta Ammani Tank			1		No count
	Karnataka	Sule Tank	N1240E07450		1		No count
	Karnataka	T G Halli Tank	N1255E07720		1		No count
	Kerala	Ambalamedu Lake	N0959E07623		1	Yes	Criteria not met
	Kerala	Kadalundy Estuary	N1108E07550		1		Criteria not met
	Kerala	Katampally	N1155E07522		1	Yes	Yes
	Kerala	Katappuram	N1229E07458		2		Yes
	Kerala	Kole Wetlands (Combined)	N1033E07609	pR,I	14	Yes	Yes
	Kerala	Kumbala Shiriya Estuary	N1237E07456		2		Yes
	Kerala	Mogral Estuary	N1232E07457		1		Yes
	Kerala	Muzhappilangad Estuary	N1158E07525		1		Yes
	Kerala	Puduvypu Mangroves	N0959E07614		1		No count
	Kerala	Purathur (Bharatapuza, Purathin) Estuary	N1046E07556		2		Yes
	Kerala	Vembanad Wetland Combined	N0934E07624	pR,I	7	Yes	Yes
	Madhya Pradesh	Bahadur Sagar	N2036E07518		4		No count
	Madhya Pradesh	Dihaila Jheel, Karera Bustard Sanctuary	N2541E07810	P,I	1		No count
	Madhya Pradesh	Jodidah Gharial			1		No count
Madhya Pradesh	Madhav National Park	N2527E07735	P,I	3		No count	
Madhya Pradesh	Ralaway Terike			1		No count	
Madhya Pradesh	Tigra Dam	N2615E07810		1		No count	
Madhya Pradesh	VillageDathyana - along River Ganga			1		No count	
Maharashtra	Alibag Beach			1		No count	
Maharashtra	Alsand Tank			1		No count	
Maharashtra	Ambazari Reservoir	N2101E07900		2		Yes	
Maharashtra	Ashband	N1955E07920		1		Yes	
Maharashtra	Asolamendha Tank	N1957E07917		1		Yes	
Maharashtra	Beal Dam	N2000E07400		1		No count	
Maharashtra	Budhihal	N1700E07430		1		No count	
Maharashtra	Chargaon Lake	N2015E07905		3		Yes	
Maharashtra	Dhabepani			1		Yes	
Maharashtra	Dheku Project	N2007E07455		1		No count	
Maharashtra	Erai Dam (Backwaters)	N2007E07916		1		Criteria not met	
Maharashtra	Haji Ali	N1859E07248		1		No count	

Country	Region	Site Name	Coordinates ¹	Status ²	No. of Species Meeting 1% Criteria	Site with >20,000 waterbirds	Internationally important sites in 2003-2007
India	Maharashtra	Hipparga Tank	N1740E07545		3	Yes	Yes
	Maharashtra	Irai Dam	N1958E07920		3	Yes	No count
	Maharashtra	Jayakwadi Tank (Nath Sagar Dam) Bird Sanctuary	N1930E07515	I	8	Yes	No count
	Maharashtra	Kangaon-Nangaon	N1832E07352		4		Yes
	Maharashtra	Koradi Lake	N2102E07913		1		Criteria not met
	Maharashtra	Madmeswar, Nashik	N1959E07347		1		No count
	Maharashtra	Mayni Bird Sanctuary	N1732E07430	P	1		Criteria not met
	Maharashtra	Morna Small Dam	N1700E07415		1		No count
	Maharashtra	Nandur Madhemeshwar Wildlife Santuary	N2001E07402	P,I	10	Yes	Yes
	Maharashtra	Nawegaon Lake National Park	N2057E08010	P,I	1		Criteria not met
	Maharashtra	Pedgaon (Bhima River)	N1905E07444		2		Yes
	Maharashtra	Pipriya Lake, Pench Tiger Project	N2100E07903		1		Yes
	Maharashtra	Sewree Jetty	N1900E07752		4	Yes	Yes
	Maharashtra	Shimpore - Khed			2		Yes
	Maharashtra	Shirsuphal Lake	N1800E07400		1		No count
	Maharashtra	Thane Creek (Thane-Ulhas Estuary)	N1906E07258	I	8	Yes	Yes
	Maharashtra	Vashishti River (Pimpali Village)	N1731E07331		1		No count
	Maharashtra	Vashi Creek - Big Bridge	N1840E07300		1		No count
	Maharashtra	Visapur Tank	N1841E07444		1		Yes
	Maharashtra	Wadgaon	N2104E07906		1		Yes
	Maharashtra	Washisthi River	N1700E07320		1		No count
	Maharashtra	Wuna Reservoir	N2100E07900		1		No count
	Maharashtra	Yamai Talao			1		Yes
	Maharashtra	Yeralwadi Tank			1		Criteria not met
	Manipur	Ithai Wapokpi - Nongma Ikhong	N2426E09351		1		Yes
	Manipur	Logtak Lake (Pat)	N2435E09350	R,I	5		Yes
	Orissa	Ansupa Lake	N2030E08542		1		Criteria not met
	Orissa	Bada Patta Tank	N2027E08535		1		No count
	Orissa	Balimela Reservoir Sanctuary	N1809E08206	P	1		Criteria not met
	Orissa	Bhitarkanika (Mangrove) Wildlife Sanctuary	N2043E08655	R,P,I	20	Yes	Yes
	Orissa	Chandaka Sanctuary: Kumarkhunti Reservoir	N2028E08543	P	5	Yes	Criteria not met
	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	N1942E08528	R,P,I	77	Yes	Yes
	Orissa	Denua	N2002E08559		1		Yes
	Orissa	Devi River Mouth	N2000E08623		1		No count
	Orissa	Dhansara Pato	N2020E08537		1		No count
	Orissa	Ekamrakanan Tank	N2012E08455		2		Yes
	Orissa	Ghasiputa Pata	N2024E08537		1		No count
	Orissa	Gopalpur Backwaters	N2015E08520		3		No count
	Orissa	Harabhangi	N1929E08408		7	Yes	No count
	Orissa	Hirakud Reservoir	N2134E08350		15	Yes	Yes
	Orissa	Hirapur Bada Pokhari	N2001E08536		1		Criteria not met
	Orissa	Hukitola-Backwaters	N2023E08647		11	Yes	No count
	Orissa	Huma Salt Fields	N1922E08504		3		No count
	Orissa	Jhumuka Reservoir	N2019E08543		1		Criteria not met
	Orissa	Jotadhari Tonda	N2014E08632		2		No count
	Orissa	Kamarkhunti Dam	N2020E08532		1	Yes	Criteria not met
	Orissa	Kathapal Reservoir	N2150E08645		1		No count
	Orissa	Mahanadi River: Cuttack to Banki (50 Kms)	N2026E08542		1		No count
	Orissa	Mahanadi River: Trisulia to Baidyeswar	N2022E08522		1		No count
	Orissa	Mahhkund	N1824E08236		4		No count
Orissa	Mandira Reservoir	N2217E08439		2		Criteria not met	
Orissa	Manguli Swamp	N2030E08600		1		No count	
Orissa	Nandankanan Biological Park	N2024E08549	P	1		No count	
Orissa	Naraj-Mundali	N2025E08545		4		Criteria not met	
Orissa	P.P.L. Swamps	N2017E08637		1		No count	
Orissa	Pompalo	N2009E08555		1	Yes	Yes	
Orissa	Rajanagar Mangaroves			15	Yes	Yes	
Orissa	Ramachandi Muhano	N1953E08609		1		No count	

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India	Orissa	Rengali	N2216E08502		10	Yes	Criteria not met
	Orissa	Seetha Sagar	N1943E08400		1		No count
	Orissa	Sundar Dam	N1914E08250		1		Criteria not met
	Orissa	Tampara Backwaters	N1921E08500		1		No count
	Puducherry	Bahour Tank	N1150E07944	I	1		Criteria not met
	Puducherry	Ousteri Tank	N1157E07945	I	5	Yes	Criteria not met
	Punjab	Harike Wetland Sanctuary	N3111E07501	R,P,I	2		No count
	Punjab	Keshopur	N3202E07524		5	Yes	Yes
	Punjab	Lehalan	N3036E07638		3		No count
	Punjab	Nangal Reservoir (Head Works)	N3124E07626		3		Yes
	Punjab	Ropar Wetland	N3101E07632	R,I	3		Yes
	Punjab	Shaila Pattan	N3202E07524		1		Yes
	Rajasthan	Abheda	N2509E07548		1		No count
	Rajasthan	Alniya Dam	N2501E07552	I	1		Criteria not met
	Rajasthan	Angai (Parvati) Bund	N2640E07758		1		No count
	Rajasthan	Bardha/Vardha Dam	N2514E07542		4		Yes
	Rajasthan	Baropal	N2922E07404		1		No count
	Rajasthan	Chhapparwada	N2653E07524		1		No count
	Rajasthan	Guda Bishnoiyan Tank	N2620E07305		1		No count
	Rajasthan	Kechan	N2708E07225		1		No count
	Rajasthan	Keoladeo National Park	N2710E07731	W,R,P,I	19	Yes	No count
	Rajasthan	Mansarovar	N2557E07630		1		No count
	Rajasthan	Right Main Canal	N2510E07552		1		Yes
	Rajasthan	Sambhar Lake	N2657E07504	R,I	1	Yes	Criteria not met
	Rajasthan	Sardarsamand	N2618E07301		2		Criteria not met
	Rajasthan	Sareri Bandh (Dam)	N2542E07538	I	2		Criteria not met
	Rajasthan	Sariska Tiger Reserve (National Park)	N2726E07528	P,I	2		No count
	Rajasthan	Surwal Lake	N2555E07620		3		No count
	Rajasthan	Talwas	N2552E07610		1		No count
	Rajasthan	Ummedganj	N2510E07550		1		Criteria not met
	Tamil Nadu	Adyar Estuary	N1301E08016		2		No count
	Tamil Nadu	Chembarambakkam Tank	N1300E08003		2	Yes	No count
	Tamil Nadu	Cheyyur Lagoon	N1213E07958		2		Yes
	Tamil Nadu	Chinglepet Tank	N1242E07958		1		No count
	Tamil Nadu	Chitrakudi (Chitrangudi) Tank	N0920E07829	P,I	4		No count
	Tamil Nadu	Kaliveli Tank	N1210E07949	I	11	Yes	Criteria not met
	Tamil Nadu	Karavetti-Vettakudi Sanctuary	N1058E07911	P	8	Yes	Yes
	Tamil Nadu	Karungulam Tank	N0838E07750		1		No count
	Tamil Nadu	Kaveripakkam Tank	N1255E07927		2	Yes	No count
	Tamil Nadu	Kongur Kulam (Kongoor)	N1040E07725		1		No count
	Tamil Nadu	Koonthankulam Bird Sanctuary	N0828E07744	P,I	1		Yes
	Tamil Nadu	Kunnathur Tank	N0955E07805	I	2		Criteria not met
	Tamil Nadu	Maduranthakkam Tank	N1230E07952		1		No count
	Tamil Nadu	Manali and Rameswaram Islands	N0913E07908		4	Yes	No count
	Tamil Nadu	Perumal Tank	N1135E07940		1		No count
	Tamil Nadu	Pichavaram Mangrove Sanctuary	N1125E07947	P	3		No count
	Tamil Nadu	Point Calimere Sanctuary (Vedaranyam Swamp)	N1018E07950	R,P,I	9	Yes	No count
	Tamil Nadu	Puthupalli Alam	N1036E07948		5	Yes	No count
	Tamil Nadu	Rettaikulam Tank	N0829E07723		1		No count
	Tamil Nadu	Simpson Estate-Semblum	N1300E08010		4	Yes	No count
Tamil Nadu	Spic Nagar (Tuticorin)	N0844E07808		3		No count	
Tamil Nadu	Suchindram Tank	N0809E07727	I	1		Yes	
Tamil Nadu	Swamy Thoppu Saltpan	N0806E07729		2		No count	
Tamil Nadu	Tenneri Tanks	N1255E07950		1		No count	
Tamil Nadu	Thenpakkam Backwaters	N1215E08000		1		No count	
Tamil Nadu	Uthiramerur Tank	N1238E07945		1		No count	
Tamil Nadu	Vedanthalangal Bird Sanctuary	N1231E07954	P,I	3		No count	
Tamil Nadu	Viranam Tank (Veeranam Tank)	N1120E07932		2	Yes	No count	
Tamil Nadu	Wellington Reservoir	N1125E07905	I	1		No count	
Tamil Nadu	Wimco Salt Factory	N1010E07950		5	Yes	No count	
Uttar Pradesh	Ashpan	N2752E07812		2		No count	
Uttar Pradesh	Baadi Taal	N2757E08046		1		Yes	
Uttar Pradesh	Bahosi Lake	N2720E07950		1		No count	

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India	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor Barrage	N2922E07808		1		No count
	Uttar Pradesh	Corbett National Park: Ramganga Barrage	N2515E08300	P	1		No count
	Uttar Pradesh	Dudhwa National Park: Banki Taal	N2835E08040	P,I	1		No count
	Uttar Pradesh	Ganges East Bank: Kunoan Bridge-Chila Bridge	N3000E07814		3		No count
	Uttar Pradesh	Ganges River: Nannour			1		No count
	Uttar Pradesh	Harai Ka Tal			1		No count
	Uttar Pradesh	Hareveli Dam	N2845E07850		1		No count
	Uttar Pradesh	Harevli Dam			1		No count
	Uttar Pradesh	Katarnia Ghat Sanctuary	N2814E08111	P,I	3		Yes
	Uttar Pradesh	Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary	N2823E08022	P,I	2		Yes
	Uttar Pradesh	Lakh Lake	N2720E07950		1		No count
	Uttar Pradesh	Narora Dam (Ganga River)	N2800E07800		1		No count
	Uttar Pradesh	National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary	N2649E07841	P,I	6	Yes	Criteria not met
	Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary	N2635E08040	P,I	4		Criteria not met
	Uttar Pradesh	Patna Bird Sanctuary	N2732E07819	P,I	7	Yes	No count
	Uttar Pradesh	Pili Dam	N2922E07800		1		No count
	Uttar Pradesh	Sandi Bird Sanctuary	N2715E07955	P	2		Yes
	Uttar Pradesh	Seshara Area			2		No count
	Uttar Pradesh	Sheikha Jheel	N2752E07812	I	1		Yes
	Uttarakhand	Asan (Azan) Barrage	N3026E07742	I	2		Yes
	Uttarakhand	Baur Reservoir	N2900E07910		1		Yes
	Uttarakhand	Dehra Dun	N3019E07802		1		Yes
	Uttarakhand	Haripura Reservoir	N2908E07917		1	Yes	Criteria not met
	Uttarakhand	Nanakmata Reservoir	N2857E07950		4		No count
	Uttarakhand	Tumeria Dam	N2927E07846		3		Criteria not met
	West Bengal	Alipore Zoological Gardens	N2232E08820		1		Yes
	West Bengal	Ash Dykes of Farakka Thermal Power Project	N2447E08754		1		Criteria not met
	West Bengal	Bada Bill	N2629E08940		1		Criteria not met
	West Bengal	Baghar Beel	N2427E08803		1		Yes
	West Bengal	Ballavpur Wildlife Sanctuary	N2345E08740	P	2		Criteria not met
	West Bengal	Dabur Chaar	N2202E08807		1		Criteria not met
	West Bengal	Farakka Barrage (Ganga River at Malda)	N2448E08756	I	11	Yes	Yes
	West Bengal	Fulbari (Mahananda, Siliguri) Barrage	N2640E08837		1		Yes
	West Bengal	Gajaldoba Teesta Barrage (Gazoleddaba)	N2640E08825		4		Yes
	West Bengal	Haribhangar	N2134E08801		1		Yes
	West Bengal	Kalyani Lake	N2230E08805		1		No count
	West Bengal	Kansabati Reservoir	N2310E08635		2	Yes	No count
	West Bengal	Karnail Singh Park	N2308E08608		1		Criteria not met
	West Bengal	Nalban Bheri	N2235E08825		1		Yes
	West Bengal	Naya Bandh Bill	N2455E08819	I	1		Yes
West Bengal	Palta Waterworks	N2229E08821		4		No count	
West Bengal	Panchet Dam	N2340E08640		1		Yes	
West Bengal	Raiganj (Kulik) Bird Sanctuary	N2538E08807	P,I	1		Criteria not met	
West Bengal	Rasar Char (Purbasthali)	N2341E08836		1		Criteria not met	
West Bengal	Sagar Dighi	N2620E08930		1		Criteria not met	
West Bengal	Saheb Bandh	N2320E08622		1		Yes	
West Bengal	Santragachi Jheel	N2235E08820		3		Criteria not met	
West Bengal	Satbeki Bill	N2629E08932		1		Yes	
West Bengal	Sunderban National Park	N2156E08853	W,M,P,I	2		Yes	
West Bengal	Tilpara Barrage	N2358E08726		1		Criteria not met	
Indonesia	Bali	Nusa Dua/Benoa Port	S0845E11512		1		No count
	Bali	Suwung Beach	S0842E11514		1		No count
	Bali	Suwung Interior	S0842E11514		1		No count
	Jambi	Air Hitam Dalam	S0115E10409		1		No count
	Jambi	Berbak National Park	S0123E10420	R,P,I	2		No count
	Jambi	Sungai Cemara Beach (Pesisir Pantai Jambi IBA)	S0125E10427	I	2		No count
	Java Central	Segara Anakan & Donan River	S0740E10850	I	1		No count
	Java East	Ujung Pangkah	S0653E11236		1		No count
Java West	Bungko (North Coast of Java)	S0632E10833		1		No count	

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Indonesia	Kalimantan West	Danau Sentarum	N0051E11206	R,P,I	1		No count
	Sulawesi South	Tempe Lake	S0407E11956	I	1	Yes	No count
	Sumatra North	Bagan Percut	N0343E09847		3		Criteria not met
	Sumatra North	Percut	N0335E09840		3		No count
	Sumatra South	Banyuasin Delta (Banyuasin Peninsula-Sembilang NP)	S0203E10445	P,I	12	Yes	Criteria not met
	Sumatra West	Lung	S0121E10034		1		No count
	Sumatra West	Pasir Parupuk	S0056E10023		1		No count
Japan	Aichi	Asaishinden Fishpond	N3454E13720	I	2	Yes	No count
	Aichi	Fujimae Tidal Flat	N3505E13650	R,E,P,I	3		Criteria not met
	Aichi	Kiso River Mouth	N3504E13640		2		Criteria not met
	Aichi	Mouth of Toyokawa	N3446E13723		5	Yes	No count
	Aichi	Mouth of Yahagi Furukawa	N3450E13710		1	Yes	No count
	Aichi	Shio Kawa Higata (Tideland)	N3442E13717	I	3	Yes	Criteria not met
	Aichi	Tabaru-Wan	N3440E13720		1		No count
	Aichi	Uno Pond	N3448E13653	I	1		Criteria not met
	Akita	Hachirou-Gata	N3954E14002	E,P,I	3	Yes	Yes
	Aomori	North of Mutsu-Wan	N4116E14110		1		Yes
	Aomori	Obuchi-Numa	N4103E14129		1		No count
	Aomori	Ogawara-Ko (Lake)	N4056E14128		4	Yes	Yes
	Aomori	South of Mutsu-Wan	N4057E14058		2		Yes
	Chiba	Banzu	N3520E13955	I	1		Yes
	Chiba	Futtsu	N3518E13949	I	1		No count
	Chiba	Gyotoku / Gyotoku Tyoujyu Hogoku	N3545E14003		2	Yes	Criteria not met
	Chiba	Ichinomiya-Gawa Kakou	N3523E14024		1		Yes
	Chiba	Iioka Kaigan	N3542E14027		1		Yes
	Chiba	Kido-Kawa, Hori-Kawa	N3538E14033		1		Yes
	Chiba	Magame-Gawa, Sakuda-Gawa	N3531E14027		1		Criteria not met
	Chiba	Obitsu River Estuary (Obitsu-Gawa Kakou)	N3525E13953	P,I	1		Yes
	Chiba	Ohori-Chisaki-Kaigan	N3626E13959		2	Yes	No count
	Chiba	Sakuda-Gawa, Kido-Gawa	N3533E14030		1		Criteria not met
	Chiba	Sanbanze	N3540E14000		3	Yes	Yes
	Chiba	Shin-Kawa, Kido-Kawa	N3536E14032		1		Yes
	Fukuoka	Paddies Along Kuzuryu-Gawa	N3606E13615		1		Yes
	Fukuoka	East Region Of Ariake Sea	N3305E13025	I	1		No count
	Fukuoka	East Region Of Hakata Bay	N3335E13020	I	5	Yes	Yes
	Fukuoka	Imazu	N3336E13015		3		Yes
	Fukuoka	Sone-Higata(Tideland)	N3349E13058	I	2		Yes
	Fukuoka	Wajiro Higata	N3341E13025		2		Yes
	Fukushima	Abukuma River	N3752E14038	I	1		No count
	Fukushima	Inawashiro	N3735E14017	P,I	4	Yes	No count
	Gifu	Nagara River	N3516E13648		1		Criteria not met
	Gunma	Kanna Lake	N3613E13909		1		No count
	Hokkaido	Akkeshi-Ko (Lake)	N4309E14459	R,E,P,I	1		Yes
	Hokkaido	Eastern Hokkaido Crane Sites	N4313E14420		1		Yes
	Hokkaido	Fuuren-Ko (Furen Lake)	N4315E14514	R,P,I	1		Yes
	Hokkaido	Hakodate-Wan	N4148E14042		1		Yes
	Hokkaido	Kiritappu Marsh	N4300E14500	R,E,P,I	2		Criteria not met
	Hokkaido	Kushiro Marsh and Surrounding Rivers	N4310E14425	R,E,P,I	1		No count
	Hokkaido	Kussharo Lake	N4337E14421	P	1		No count
Hokkaido	Notsuke-Wan (Bay)	N4332E14514	R,I	3		Yes	
Ibaraki	Hasaki Shinkou	N3545E14050	I	1		Yes	
Ibaraki	Hi-Numa	N3617E14030		2		Yes	
Ibaraki	Kashima-Nada	N3603E14038		1		Yes	
Ibaraki	Kasumi-Gaura	N3605E14029	P,I	7	Yes	Yes	
Ibaraki	Kasumigaura Nangan Sakuragawa-Mura	N3645E14041		6	Yes	Yes	
Ibaraki	Kita-Ura (Combined)	N3612E14040		4		Yes	
Ishikawa	Kahokugata (Kawakitagata)	N3644E13647	P,I	3	Yes	Yes	
Ishikawa	Kamo-Ike (Katanokamo-Ike)	N3625E13626	E,P	1		Yes	
Ishikawa	Komaiko Kaigan	N3628E13628	I	1		Yes	
Ishikawa	Takamatsu, Kahoku Kaigan	N3645E13644		1		Yes	
Iwate	Aisarishintsutsumi	N3920E14110		1		No count	
Kagoshima	Fukiagehama Kaigan	N3127E13060	P	1		Yes	

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Japan	Kagoshima	Izumi	N3270E13020	E,P,I	2		Yes
	Kagoshima	Kagoshimaken Beppu-Gawa	N3143E13038		1		Yes
	Kumamoto	Arao Kaigan	N3302E13036		1		Yes
	Kumamoto	Hikawa	N3235E13039	I	2		Yes
	Kumamoto	Shira-Kawa Kakou	N3254E13050	I	3		Yes
	Kumamoto	Siranui-Higata (Oono-Gawa, Suna-Gawa Kakou)	N3245E13055		1		Yes
	Mie	Jodo-Ike	N3456E13641		1		No count
	Mie	Toyotsuura, Machiyaura	N3446E13632		1		Yes
	Miyagi	Izu-Numa	N3848E14113	R,P,I	4	Yes	Yes
	Miyagi	Kabukuri-Numa (Kabukuri Pond)	N3838E14107	R,E,P	5	Yes	Yes
	Miyagi	Keijo-Numa	N3838E14058		2		Yes
	Miyagi	South of Sannriku-Kaigan	N3849E14135		1		Yes
	Nagasaki	Isahaya Bay	N3257E13024	I	2	Yes	Criteria not met
	Niigata	Asahi-Ike and Uno-Ike	N3714E13822	I	3		Yes
	Niigata	Hukushima Innings	N3754E13915		3		Yes
	Niigata	Hyo-Ko	N3756E13923	E,P,I	3	Yes	Yes
	Niigata	Sa-Kata (Sagata-Kamisagata-Mitaraigata)	N3749E13852	P,E	2	Yes	Yes
	Niigata	Toyano-Gata (Toriyonogata) Seigorogata	N3810E13920		1		Yes
	Okayama	Kojima Lake	N3441E13405	P,I	4	Yes	No count
	Okinawa	Awase Higata	N2618E12749	I	1		Yes
	Ooita	Usa Kaigan	N3330E13124		2		Yes
	Osaka	Osaka City Bay Area	N3445E13532		1		No count
	Osaka	Yodogawa River (Combined)	N3400E13500		2		Yes
	Saga	Daijugarami	N3310E13016		2		Yes
	Saga	Kashima Shingomori	N3301E13001	E,P	1		Yes
	Saitama	Saitama-Kamoba	N3600E13955		1		No count
	Shiga	Biwa Lake	N3533E13620	R,E,P,I	2	Yes	Criteria not met
	Shimane	Shinji Lake (Shinji-Ko)	N3532E13304	R,P,I	5	Yes	Yes
	Shimane/Tottori	Choo-Kai	N3532E13336		5	Yes	No count
	Shimane/Tottori	Nakaumi	N3528E13311	R,P,I	6	Yes	Yes
	Shizuoka	Benten Island	N3441E13735		2		No count
	Shizuoka	Hamana Lake	N3446E13744	I	5	Yes	No count
	Shizuoka	Hosoe Lake	N3446E13737		2		No count
	Shizuoka	Tenryu River Mouth	N3438E13748		1		No count
Tokushima	Yoshino River Estuary (Yoshino-Gawa Kakou-Higata)	N3412E13439	E,P,I	1		No count	
Tokyo	Kasai Kaihinkouen	N3537E13952		1	Yes	Yes	
Tokyo	Minami Kasai	N3544E13959		1	Yes	No count	
Yamagata	Kami-Ike,Shimo-Ike	N3845E13945		3		Yes	
Yamagata	Mizukubo Dam	N3757E14019		1		No count	
Yamagata	Mogami River	N3900E13958	I	4	Yes	Yes	
Yamaguchi	Ono-Ko	N3405E13117		1		Yes	
Yamaguchi	Saba River	N3407E13140		2		No count	
Laos		Upper Laos Mekong: Ban Muangmom-Ban Tonpheang	N2026E10007	I	1		No count
Malaysia	Johor	Yong Peng Heronry	N0205E10310		1		Yes
	Kedah	Kuala Kedah-Kuala Sungai Kangkong Coast	N0603E10019		3		No count
	Penang	Batu Maung (Batu Uban/Free Trade Zone)	N0520E10018		2		Criteria not met
	Penang	Kuala Bekah (Telok Air Tawar)-Kuala Muda	N0531E10023	I	5		Yes
	Perak	Matang Forest: Kelumpang, Gula, Sanga, Terong Coast and River	N0452E10029	pl	2		Criteria not met
	Perak	Matang Forest : Pulau Kelumpang Lake	N0451E10033	pl	3		Yes
	Perak	Matang Forest : Pulau Terong Lake	N0445E10035	pl	1		Yes
	Perak	North Kuala Gula - Kuala Kurau - Tanjung Piandang	N0500E10024	pl	8	Yes	Criteria not met
	Sabah	Kinabatangan: Lower Floodplain	N0548E11821	pl	1		Yes
	Sabah	Kinabatangan: Terusan Kinabatangan	N0545E11823	pl	1		Yes

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Malaysia	Sabah	Mantanani Island	N0642E11621	P,I	1		Yes
	Sarawak	Bako-Buntal Bay and Surrounding Areas	N0142E11021	P,I	2		Yes
	Sarawak	Kuala Belawai - Kuala Paloh	N0222E11111		1		Yes
	Sarawak	Kuala Kabong - Kuala Rajang	N0157E11110		2		Yes
	Sarawak	Kuala Kupur - Kuala Saribas (Maludam NP)	N0140E11101	P	1		Yes
	Sarawak	Kuala Samarahan- Kuala Sadong (Asajaya-Pendam)	N0135E11035	I	3		Yes
	Selangor	North Central (NC) Selangor Coast: Kapar Power Station	N0308E10120	E,PI	8		Yes
	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Klang Islands: Pulau Ketam	N0250E10110	PI	1		Yes
	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Klang Islands: Pulau Tengah	N0258E10114	PI	9		Yes
	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Kuala Selangor River Mouth	N0320E10113	PI	2		Yes
	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Pantai Remis / Sungai Sembilang	N0312E10119	PI	1		Criteria not met
	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Sungai Burung-Sungai Besar	N0341E10056	PI	3		Yes
	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Sungai Nibong	N0336E10103	PI	2		Yes
	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Tanjung Karang	N0323E10110	PI	1		Criteria not met
Myanmar	Ayeyarwady	Irrawaddy Delta: Kadonkani Reserve Forest	N1548E09507	pl	1		Yes
	Ayeyarwady	Irrawaddy Delta: Kaing Thauung Island	N1544E09504	pl	1		Yes
	Ayeyarwady	Irrawaddy Delta: Meinmahla Kyun Wildlife Sanctuary	N1600E09520	A,P,pl	1		Yes
	Ayeyarwady	Irrawaddy Delta: Pyinalan Reserve Forest	N1547E09452	pl	3		Yes
	Ayeyarwady	Irrawaddy Delta: Pyindaye Reserve Forest	N1551E09522	pl	4		Yes
	Ayeyarwady	Labutta	N1610E09445		1		No count
	Bago	Irrawaddy R.: Paya Sinte Padaung Kuithe Tonbo	N1830E09510		1		No count
	Bago	Moyingyi Wetland Sanctuary	N1730E09635	R,P,I	6	Yes	Criteria not met
	Kachin	Byee Lake (Naung Kwin Inn)	N2415E09621		1		Yes
	Kachin	Indaw R: Shwetaung - Chaungwa	N2513E09623		2		Yes
	Kachin	Indawgyi Lake	N2509E09617	A,P,I	8	Yes	Yes
	Kachin	Irrawaddy R: Bhamo - Lake Near Shwegu	N2405E09705	I	1		Criteria not met
	Kachin	Irrawaddy R: Myitkyina - Pammate - Sinbo	N2505E09715	I	9	Yes	Yes
	Kachin	Irrawaddy R: Shwe Gu - Kyat Ta Kaung	N2417E09646		2		Yes
	Kachin	Mogaung R: Mogaung (N & S) -Samo	N2515E09655	I	1		No count
	Kachin	Nam Lah, Nam Yah Rivers (Around Putao)	N2717E09734		1		No count
	Kachin	Rivers around Tanai (Tanai Hka, Chindwin, Tabyi)	N2630E09640	I	1		No count
	Kachin	Sahmaw	N2515E09649		1		Yes
	Kachin	Yaimaw (Waimaw)	N2521E09727		1		Yes
	Magway	Irrawaddy R.: Minbu-Magwe	N2010E09455		1		Criteria not met
	Magway	Irrawaddy R.: Sinbyukyun-Minbu (59 miles)	N2022E09447	I	1		No count
	Magway	Shweyaungtaw Lake	N2000E09530		2		Criteria not met
	Mandalay	Irrawaddy R.: Nyaung U-Bagan (Pagan)	N2110E09450		1		Criteria not met
	Mandalay	Irrawaddy R.: Singu-Mandalay	N2210E09600		2		Criteria not met
	Mandalay	Ket Ku In	N2100E09450		2		No count
	Mandalay	Minhla-Nyaung Yan Lake	N2050E09602	I	6	Yes	No count
	Mandalay	Myittha Lakes: Yewai Lake	N2120E09559	I	5		No count
Mandalay	Taung Pyone	N2212E09606		1		No count	
Mandalay	Taung Taman Lake	N2153E09603		1		Yes	

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Myanmar	Sagaing	Chindwin R.: Kalewa - Hkamti and the North	N2435E09505		5		Yes
	Sagaing	Irrawaddy R.: Kyat Ta - Tagaung - Tha Beik Kyin (170 Km)	N2411E09622		1		Yes
	Sagaing	Irrawaddy R.: Tha Beik Kyin to Sin Gu	N2234E09558	I	2		Yes
	Sagaing	Maha Nandar Lake	N2236E09541	I	1		Criteria not met
	Sagaing	Motar Lay	N2419E09630		4		No count
	Sagaing	Nan Ezu Stream (Htamanthi Wildlife Sanctuary)	N2530E09531	P,I	1		Yes
	Sagaing	Naung Maw Lake	N2540E09525		1		No count
	Sagaing	Nga Yant In Lake	N2542E09533		1		Yes
	Sagaing	Pa Du Inn (Badu Inn)	N2156E09500		1		Criteria not met
	Sagaing	Yemyetkyi Inn	N2201E09552	I	1		Yes
	Shan	Inle Lake Wildlife Sanctuary	N2030E09655	A,P,I	5	Yes	Criteria not met
	Shan	Moby Dam (Monpai Lake)	N1955E09700		2	Yes	No count
Nepal	Yangon	Let Khoke Kone	N1620E09610		4		Criteria not met
	CR: Narayani	Chitwan National Park	N2734E08409	W,P,I	5		Yes
	ER: Koshi	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve: Koshi River Barrage	N2635E08655	R,P,I	6	Yes	Yes
	MWR: Bheri	Karnali River (Flood Plainchisapani-Kothiaghat) in Bardia NP	N2838E08120	P,I	2		Yes
	MWR: Karnali	Karnali River: Rajapur to Chisapani	N2829E08110		3		No count
WR: Lumbini	Jagadishpur Reservoir (Banganga Reservoir)	N2735E08305	R,I	1		Yes	
New Zealand	Auckland	Coromandel Harbour	S3646E17530		2		Yes
	Auckland	Firth of Thames	S3711E17520	R,E	7	Yes	Yes
	Auckland	Kaipara Harbour	S3627E17412		8	Yes	Yes
	Auckland	Manakau Harbour	S3702E17442		8	Yes	Yes
	Auckland	Mangawhai Estuary and Spit	S3605E17436		2		Yes
	Auckland	Omaha Spit	S3619E17446		2		Yes
	Auckland	Poutawa Stream	S3612E17441		1		Criteria not met
	Auckland	Te Arai Canal	S3608E17438		1		Yes
	Auckland	Waitemata Harbour	S3651E17440		2		Criteria not met
	Bay of Plenty	Bowentown	S3759E17716		1		Yes
	Bay of Plenty	Kaituna Cut and Maketu	S3746E17629		2		No count
	Bay of Plenty	Maketu - Little Waihi / Little Waihi and Pukehima Spit	S3745E17628		2		Yes
	Bay of Plenty	Matakana	S3735E17606		1		No count
	Bay of Plenty	Ohiwa Harbour	S3800E17708		3		Yes
	Bay of Plenty	Otamarakau/Herepuru	S3750E17636		1		Criteria not met
	Bay of Plenty	Tauranga Harbour	S3739E17608		3		Yes
	Bay of Plenty	Waiaua Estuary	S3759E17724		1		Criteria not met
	Bay of Plenty	Waiotahi Estuary	S3739E17712		1		No count
	Canterbury	Ashburton River Mouth	S4403E17148		2		Yes
	Canterbury	Ashley Estuary	S4316E17243		2		Yes
	Canterbury	Avon-Heathcote Estuary	S4332E17243		3		Yes
	Canterbury	Bromley Oxidation Ponds	S4331E17242		4		Yes
	Canterbury	Ellesmere Lake	S4347E17228		13	Yes	Yes
	Canterbury	Kaipoi Oxidation Ponds	S4322E17242		3		Yes
	Canterbury	Lake Ki-Wainono	S4442E17109		3		Yes
	Canterbury	Roto Kohatu Lake	S4327E17234		1		Yes
	Canterbury	Washdyke Lagoon	S4422E17115		1		Criteria not met
	Canterbury	Westlake	S4334E17233		1		Yes
	East Cape	Oraka-Mahia	S3904E17752		1		No count
	Hawkes Bay	Ahuriri /Westshore/Airport	S3929E17653		2		Yes
	Hawkes Bay	Tukitukui Estuary	S3936E17657		1		Criteria not met
	Hawkes Bay	Waipawa River	S3959E17637		1		No count
	Manawatu-Wanganui	Ohau River	S4041E17509		1		No count
Nelson	Bell's Island	S4117E17311		1		Yes	
Nelson	Collingwood	S4040E17241		2		Yes	
Nelson	Farewell Spit	S4032E17250	R,E,P	5	Yes	Yes	
Nelson	Golden Bay	S4035E17242		3		Yes	
Nelson	Grossi Point	S4116E17306		1		Yes	
Nelson	Haven	S4113E17319		1		Criteria not met	

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New Zealand	Nelson	Kina Inlet	S4111E17303		1		Yes
	Nelson	Motueka Estuary	S4108E17302		2		Yes
	Nelson	Tasman Bay	S4110E17303		3		Yes
	Nelson	Waimea Estuary	S4117E17307		3		No count
	Nelson	Westhaven Inlet	S4036E17233	P	2		Yes
	Northland	90 Mile Twilight	S3442E17254		2		No count
	Northland	Houhora Harbour	S3449E17309		5		No count
	Northland	Karikari Beach	S3452E17320		1		No count
	Northland	Kowhai Beach	S3447E17309		2		No count
	Northland	Parengarenga	S3431E17258		6		Yes
	Northland	Rangaunu Harbour	S3454E17317		4		Yes
	Northland	Raraura - Great Exhibition Bay	S3443E17305		2		No count
	Northland	Ruakaka River	S3554E17428		1		Yes
	Northland	Waipu Estuary	S3600E17429		2		Yes
	Northland	Whangarei Harbour	S3548E17422		6		Yes
	Otago	Clutha Rivermouth	S4455E16918		1		Yes
	Otago	Papanui Inlet	S4550E17043		1		Yes
	Otago	South Otago Coastal	S4620E16951		2		No count
	Southland	Awarua Bay	S4634E16828	P	1		Criteria not met
	Southland	Fortrose	S4635E16848		1		No count
	Southland	Invercargill Estuary	S4626E16821		5		Criteria not met
	Waikato	Aotea Harbour	S3800E17450		1		Yes
	Waikato	Kawhia Harbour	S3808E17449		2		Yes
	Wairarapa	Lake Wairarapa	S4110E17518		2		Criteria not met
	Wellington	Wellington Harbour	S4116E17448		1		No count
	West Coast	Moeraki Lake	S4343E16916		2		Yes
	West Coast	Cobden Lagoon	S4226E17112		1		Yes
	West Coast	Greymouth Lagoon	S4227E17111		1		Yes
	West Coast	Hokitika River Mouth	S4243E17057		1		Yes
	West Coast	Karamea Estuary	S4115E17205		1		Yes
West Coast	Okari Estuary	S4149E17127		1		Yes	
West Coast	Okarito Lagoon South End	S4312E17211		1		Yes	
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Aakra River Estuary	N2513E06207		1	Yes	No count
	Baluchistan	Akara (Kaur) Dam	N2525E06220		4		Criteria not met
	Baluchistan	Astola Island	N2507E06352	R	1		No count
	Baluchistan	Baroon Kirther Lake/Canal	N2806E06800		5	Yes	No count
	Baluchistan	Bund Khushdil Khan	N3036E06645		1		No count
	Baluchistan	Dasht Hor	N2510E06145		1		No count
	Baluchistan	Gwadar Beach	N2505E06220		6	Yes	Criteria not met
	Baluchistan	Hingol Hor National Park	N2531E06505	P,I	5		No count
	Baluchistan	Jiwani Mangroves	N2502E06145	R,I	2		Criteria not met
	Baluchistan	Kalimat	N2525E06403		1		No count
	Baluchistan	Pansi Hor	N2515E06240		3		Criteria not met
	Baluchistan	Ras Juddi	N2515E06330		2		Criteria not met
	Baluchistan	Sonmiani Damb	N2540E06640		3		No count
	Baluchistan	Sur-Bundar Coastal Wetland	N2540E06210		3		Criteria not met
	Baluchistan	Zangi Nawar Lake	N2926E06546	I	4	Yes	No count
	Baluchistan/Punjab	Ghazi Ghat	N3005E07050		1		No count
	Islamabad	Rawal Lake	N3342E07307		1		Yes
	N.W.F.P.	Indus Waterfowl Refuge	N3235E07106	I	7	Yes	No count
	N.W.F.P.	Kabul River (40km stretch)	N3413E07136		4		No count
	N.W.F.P.	Tanda Reservoir	N3330E07120	R	1		No count
	N.W.F.P.	Tarbela Reservoir	N3407E07250		1		No count
	N.W.F.P.	Thanedar Wala	N3235E07105	R,I	3		No count
	Punjab	Bajurat Area	N3230E07431		1		Yes
	Punjab	Ghamaghar Lake	N3055E07405		3		Criteria not met
	Punjab	Head Marala Barrage	N3245E07431		4	Yes	Yes
	Punjab	Head Qadirabad	N3219E07340	I	3	Yes	Yes
	Punjab	Head Sulemanki	N3020E07345		2		Criteria not met
	Punjab	Kallar Kahar Lake	N3246E07242		2		Yes
	Punjab	Kharal Lake Sanctuary	N3052E07332	P	4	Yes	Criteria not met
	Punjab	Lal Suhanra (Patisar) National Park	N2922E07157	P,I	2		Criteria not met
	Punjab	Mondka Water Channel			1		No count
	Punjab	Nammal Lake Sanctuary	N3240E07149		1		Criteria not met
	Punjab	Rang Pur (Klwghab)	N3030E07134		1		Criteria not met
Punjab	Rasool Barrage Sanctuary	N3240E07330	I	7	Yes	Criteria not met	
Punjab	Taunsa Barrage	N3042E07050	R,P,I	5	Yes	Criteria not met	
Punjab	Uchali Wetland Complex:	N3237E07214	P	3		Yes	

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Pakistan		Khabbaki Lake Sanctuary					
	Punjab	Ucchali Wetland Complex: Ucchali Lake	N3233E07201	R,I	4		Yes
	Punjab/Ajk	Mangla Reservoir	N3312E07339		4	Yes	No count
	Punjab/NWFP	Chashma Barrage Reservoir Sanctuary	N3220E07120	R,P,I	19	Yes	Yes
	Sindh	Agani	N2735E06818		3	Yes	No count
	Sindh	Badam (Badram)	N2729E06758		1		No count
	Sindh	Bhumbki	N2437E06902		3		No count
	Sindh	Buleji	N2453E06659		1		No count
	Sindh	Bundan Wari			2	Yes	No count
	Sindh	C. Sim L.T.S. (Coastal)	N2439E06850		4	Yes	No count
	Sindh	Charvo Lake	N2449E06900		5	Yes	Criteria not met
	Sindh	China Sim Zero			9	Yes	No count
	Sindh	Chor Hadi			1		No count
	Sindh	Clifton Beach	N2448E06705		8	Yes	Criteria not met
	Sindh	Dahee Lake (Dhand)	N2447E06843		5	Yes	Criteria not met
	Sindh	Deh Akro-II: Bawran Waro	N2625E06847	R,P,I	1		No count
	Sindh	Dehsayal			1	Yes	No count
	Sindh	Dhandal Dhand			1	Yes	No count
	Sindh	Dhanipat Lake	N2602E06858		1		No count
	Sindh	Dong Block	N2757E06854		1		No count
	Sindh	Drigh Lake Sanctuary	N2734E06754	R,P,I	7	Yes	Yes
	Sindh	Dusti Dhandh			1		No count
	Sindh	Gajri Dhand	N2600E06800		1		No count
	Sindh	Guddu Barrage	N2830E06945		2		Criteria not met
	Sindh	Gungri	N2419E06759		1		No count
	Sindh	Hajamro Coastal Zone	N2407E06722		1		No count
	Sindh	Haleji Lake Sanctuary	N2448E06747	R,P,I	14	Yes	Criteria not met
	Sindh	Hamal Katchri Lake	N2724E06738	I	10	Yes	Yes
	Sindh	Haran Hudi			2		No count
	Sindh	Hawkes Bay/Sandspit	N2452E06652		4		Criteria not met
	Sindh	Hub (Hab) Dam Sanctuary	N2517E06708	R,P,I	12	Yes	Criteria not met
	Sindh	Hub (Hab) River Mouth	N2450E06640		1		Criteria not met
	Sindh	Hudero (Hadero) Lake	N2450E06752		8	Yes	Criteria not met
	Sindh	Ibrahim's Haidri (Coastal)	N2447E06711		2		Criteria not met
	Sindh	Jabho (Jhubo) Lake	N2418E06836	R,I	15	Yes	Criteria not met
	Sindh	Jari Lake	N2450E06856		4	Yes	No count
	Sindh	Kadh Dhand			2		No count
	Sindh	Kalhoru	N2725E06804		1		No count
	Sindh	Kalka Chani			3	Yes	No count
	Sindh	Kalkan Wari Chand	N2412E06743		8	Yes	No count
	Sindh	Kangan Wari			1	Yes	No count
	Sindh	Karajo (Karyo Waro)	N2420E06804		1		No count
	Sindh	Karo Lake, Sujawal	N2422E06807		1		No count
	Sindh	Keenjhar (Kinjhar, Kalri) Lake Sanctuary	N2512E06808	R,P,I	9	Yes	Criteria not met
	Sindh	Keti Bunder Coastal Sanctuary	N2425E06738	P,I	1		No count
	Sindh	Khanjo Lake	N2443E06904		3	Yes	No count
	Sindh	Khawaja			3	Yes	No count
	Sindh	Khilan Dhand	N2440N06850		6	Yes	No count
	Sindh	Khipro Lakes: Hathungo Lakes: Kalanger Lake	N2540E06930		3	Yes	No count
	Sindh	Khipro Lakes: Hathungo Lakes: Kinri Lake	N2540E06930		2		Criteria not met
	Sindh	Khipro Lakes: Ithpar	N2556E06908		3		No count
Sindh	Khipro Lakes: Rarr	N2540E06930		1		No count	
Sindh	Lakhi Dhand Sanctuary	N2605E06819		3	Yes	No count	
Sindh	Lungh Lake Sanctuary	N2726E06757	P	7	Yes	Yes	
Sindh	Mahboob Shah	N2432E06811		3	Yes	No count	
Sindh	Makra			4	Yes	No count	
Sindh	Manchar Lake	N2625E06740	I	5	Yes	Criteria not met	
Sindh	Matchary Dhand	N2444E06856		3	Yes	No count	
Sindh	Mehrano Lake	N2725E06837	I	4	Yes	Criteria not met	
Sindh	Mian Hassan	N2420E06815		1		No count	
Sindh	Miani Lake Sanctuary	N2725E06738	R,P	2		No count	
Sindh	Mitha Dhand	N2600E06900		1		No count	
Sindh	Moeii (Moey Khudro)	N2427E06747		2		No count	

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Pakistan	Sindh	Monthi (Manthi) Dhand	N2421E06759		2		No count
	Sindh	Nara Cancal Wetlands: Sanghiaro Lake	N2607E06914		2		No count
	Sindh	Nara Cancal Wetlands: Soonahri (I & II)	N2604E06908	I	4	Yes	No count
	Sindh	Naro Lake	N2700E06800		1		No count
	Sindh	Nur-Ri (Nar-Ri Lake)	N2420E06840	R,I	17	Yes	Criteria not met
	Sindh	Pagri (Pugri)	N2725E06802		4	Yes	No count
	Sindh	Phoosna (Phoosan I & II)	N2451E06853	I	7		Yes
	Sindh	Pugri Dhand	N2718E06803	I	2		Criteria not met
	Sindh	Raine			2		No count
	Sindh	Rajo Dero	N2418E06836		6	Yes	No count
	Sindh	Rann Of Katch: Dandi		R,P,I	1		No count
	Sindh	Rann Of Kutch: Shakoor Darya			1		No count
	Sindh	Rup (Ghauspur, Rap) Lake	N2807E06906		10	Yes	Criteria not met
	Sindh	Sainjoro Lake	N2600E06800		1		No count
	Sindh	Samand			10	Yes	Criteria not met
	Sindh	Samoiee	N2444E06856		2	Yes	No count
	Sindh	Sandho	N2420E06846		2	Yes	No count
	Sindh	Seer 1 Lake	N2750E06749		1		No count
	Sindh	Shahbunder Salt Bed	N2410E06755		4	Yes	No count
	Sindh	Shaikh Kerio Peer	N2418E06846		4	Yes	No count
	Sindh	Shakoor Dhand, Rahamki Bazar	N2416E06908		4		No count
	Sindh	Sukkur Barrage	N2742E06852		1		Criteria not met
	Sindh	Sunri Perozani			1	Yes	No count
	Sindh	Wagori			1		No count
Sindh	Warharo, Kadhan	N2419E06849		1		No count	
Sindh	Waso			1		No count	
Philippines		Bubuahan Island			1		No count
	Luzon: Capital Region	Tanza Coastal Wetland (Sitio Pulo)	N1441E12055		2		Yes
	Luzon: Region 1	Arnedo, Bolinao	N1624E11953		1		Yes
	Luzon: Region 1	Balingasay River, Bolinao	N1623E11951		1		Yes
	Luzon: Region 1	Bani Marine Protected Area, Bolinao	N1615E11955		1		Yes
	Luzon: Region 1	Cacayasen Burgos	N1604E11947		1		Yes
	Luzon: Region 1	Hundred Islands National Park, Alaminos	N1612E12002	P	1		Yes
	Luzon: Region 1	Paoay Lake National Park	N1807E12032	P	1		Yes
	Luzon: Region 1	Santiago Island, Bolinao	N1625E11955		1		Yes
	Luzon: Region 1	Saud Beach Resort Brackish/Saline Pond, Pagudpud	N1835E12047		1		Yes
	Luzon: Region 2	Basao Lake, Cabasan, Peñablanca	N1736E12151		1		Yes
	Luzon: Region 2	Buguey Lagoon	N1817E12150	I	1		Yes
	Luzon: Region 2	Carague Lake	N1730E12147		1		Yes
	Luzon: Region 2	Magat Dam	N1650E12125		2		Yes
	Luzon: Region 2	Malasi Lake	N1724E12141		1		Yes
	Luzon: Region 2	Monterey Lake	N1654E12151		1		Yes
	Luzon: Region 3	Candaba Swamp	N1505E12053	I	3		Yes
	Luzon: Region 3	Manila Bay: Puerto Rivas, Balanga	N1440E12030	I	3		Criteria not met
	Luzon: Region 3	Paitan Lake	N1552E12035		1		Yes
	Luzon: Region 3	Subic Bay	N1448E12038	P	1		Yes
	Luzon: Region 4	Caylabne Bay Resort	N1416E12055		1		Yes
	Luzon: Region 4	Manila Bay: Cavite Area	N1420E12056		2	Yes	Criteria not met
	Luzon: Region 4	Mirant Power Plant, Pagbilao	N1353E12145		1		Yes
	Luzon: Region 4	Naujan Lake National Park	N1310E12111	R,E,P,I	2		Yes
Luzon: Region 5	Biong and Pandan, Cabusao Wetland Area	N1346E12303		1		Yes	
Mindanao: Region 13	Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary	N0817E12552	R,P,I	1		Criteria not met	
Mindanao: Region 13	Lake Dinagat	N0814E12553		1		Yes	
Mindanao: Region 13	Lake Mainit	N0926E12532		2		Yes	

Country	Region	Site Name	Coordinates ¹	Status ²	No. of Species Meeting 1% Criteria	Site with >20,000 waterbirds	Internationally important sites in 2003-2007
Philippines	Mindanao:Region 13	Lake Mambagongon	N0816E12552		1		Yes
	Mindanao:Region 13	Lake Ticgon	N0818E12555		1		Yes
	Mindanao:Region 9	Mampang Tugbungan Area	N0654E12206		1		Criteria not met
	Visayas: Region 6	Brgy.(Village) Cayhagan, Sipalay & Brgy Nadualo, Hinobaan	N0940E12227		2		Yes
	Visayas: Region 6	Brgy. Hinaktakan, Lapaz	N1044E12235		1		Criteria not met
	Visayas: Region 6	Brgy. Nabitasan, Leganes	N1047E12238		1		Criteria not met
	Visayas: Region 6	Brgy. Sampinit	N1033E12251		1		Criteria not met
	Visayas: Region 6	Brgy. Suay, Himamaylan City	N1004E12250		2		Yes
	Visayas: Region 6	Sagay Marine Reserve Area (Brgy.Bulanon & Taba-Ao)	N1054E12325		1		Criteria not met
	Visayas: Region 7	Banacon Island	N1012E12410		1		No count
	Visayas: Region 7	Bantayan Island Wildness Area	N1113E12343	P	1		Yes
	Visayas: Region 7	Calituban & Tahong Island	N1010E12410	I	1		Yes
	Visayas: Region 7	Cordova Wetland	N1014E12355		1		Yes
	Visayas: Region 7	Mahaba Island	N1005E12410		1		Yes
	Visayas: Region 7	Mahanay Island	N1012E12414		1		No count
	Visayas: Region 7	Muhong, Kabigti-An, Maglinao, Basay, Bayawan City	N0927E12239		1		Yes
	Visayas: Region 7	Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary	N1014E12402	R,E,P,I	3		Yes
	Visayas: Region 8	Brgy. Baras Campoyong Mudflat	N1035E12546		1		Criteria not met
Visayas: Region 8	Carigara Bay Wetlands	N1119E12440		1		Yes	
Visayas: Region 8	Ormoc Intertidal Flat	N1100E12434		2		Yes	
Russia	Irkutsk	Upper stream of Angara River in Irkutsk	N5220E10415		1		Yes
Singapore		Mandai Mudflat	N0127E10346		1		Yes
Republic of Korea	Busan	Nakdong Estuary	N3508E12855	P,I	14	Yes	Yes
	Busan	Nakdong River Lower	N3511E12858		4	Yes	Yes
	Chungbuk	Chungju Reservoir	N3700E12806		1		Criteria not met
	Chungnam	Busa Reclaimed Area	N3610E12630		2		Yes
	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Bunam Reservoir	N3640E12621		4	Yes	Yes
	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Ganwol (Kanwol) Reservoir	N3639E12627		7	Yes	Yes
	Chungnam	Daechung Reservoir	N3625E12729		1		Yes
	Chungnam	Daeho Lake	N3650E12625		5	Yes	Yes
	Chungnam	Gangsu (Kangsu) Reservoir	N3646E12621		1		Yes
	Chungnam	Geum (Kum) River Estuary	N3600E12642	I	7	Yes	Yes
	Chungnam	Geum River Reservoir	N3602E12652		11	Yes	Yes
	Chungnam	Geunheungmyun Coast, Taeangun	N3644E12608		1		Yes
	Chungnam	Gyungcheon Reservoir	N3603E12714		2		Yes
	Chungnam	Jamhong Reservoir	N3647E12629		1		Yes
	Chungnam	Janghang Reservoir (Estuary)	N3603E12648		4		Yes
	Chungnam	Nonsan Reservoir	N3620E12710		2	Yes	No count
	Chungnam	Sapkyo Lake	N3653E12651		5	Yes	Yes
	Chungnam	Sekmun (Seokmun) Reclaimed Area	N3700E12638		4		Yes
	Chungnam	Seongam Reservoir	N3647E12632		3	Yes	Yes
	Chungnam	Tapjeong Reservoir	N3611E12710		2		Yes
	Chungnam	Wangam Reservoir	N3607E12710		1		No count
	Chungnam	Yedang Reservoir	N3638E12649		1	Yes	Yes
	Chungnam	Yubu Island	N3559E12636	I	4		Yes
	Gangwon	Bukhan River	N3737E12721		1		Yes
	Gangwon	Cheolwon Basin	N3815E12713	E,I	6	Yes	Yes
	Gangwon	Cheongcho Lake (Lagoon)	N3811E12833		1		Yes
	Gangwon	Gangneung-Jumunjin Coast	N3749E12853		1		Yes
Gangwon	Gangseong-Daejin Coast (Taejin)	N3829E12826		1		Yes	
Gangwon	Hwajinpo Lake	N3828E12826	I	1		Criteria not met	
Gangwon	Jumunjin-Yangyang Coast	N3758E12846		1		Yes	

Country	Region	Site Name	Coordinates ¹	Status ²	No. of Species Meeting 1% Criteria	Site with >20,000 waterbirds	Internationally important sites in 2003-2007
Republic of Korea	Gangwon	Samcheok-Gangneung Coast	N3741E12902		1		Yes
	Gangwon	Sokcho-Gangseong Coast	N3818E12832		3		Yes
	Gyeongbuk	Andong Reservoir	N3635E12850		1		Criteria not met
	Gyeongbuk	Ankyeo Reservoir	N3600E12916		1		Yes
	Gyeongbuk	Bomun Reservoir	N3551E12917		1		Yes
	Gyeongbuk	Deokdong Reservoir	N3550E12919		1		Criteria not met
	Gyeongbuk	Ganggu (Young Duk)	N3622E12923		1		No count
	Gyeongbuk	Geumho River (Taegu)	N3550E12830		1		Yes
	Gyeongbuk	Gumi-Haepyeong(Doheungri-Ilseon Bridge)	N3610E12822		2	Yes	Yes
	Gyeongbuk	Haepyong, Gumi City	N3610E12822	E,P,I	2		Yes
	Gyeongbuk	Hagoggi (Ddaksilmot)	N3558E12910		1		Yes
	Gyeongbuk	Hwawon (Doheungri-Buri)	N3548E12830		1		Yes
	Gyeongbuk	Hwawon Flood Plain	N3553E12824		1		Criteria not met
	Gyeongbuk	Wondeok-Samcheok Coast	N3724E12913		1		Yes
	Gyeonggi	Asan Bay	N3635E12648	I	4	Yes	Criteria not met
	Gyeonggi	Asan Lake (Reservoir)	N3651E12654		4	Yes	Yes
	Gyeonggi	Daebu Island	N3717E12634	I	1		Yes
	Gyeonggi	Daesong'dong, Panmunch'om Marsh	N3959E12642	I	3		No count
	Gyeonggi	Han River (Haengju Bridge-Paland Dam)	N3730E12700	I	3	Yes	Yes
	Gyeonggi	Han River Estuary	N3744E12640	E,I	9	Yes	Yes
	Gyeonggi	Imjin River Estuary	N3749E12640		6	Yes	Yes
	Gyeonggi	Jungrang Stream (Jungrangcheon)	N3734E12702		1		Yes
	Gyeonggi	Namhan River	N3730E12727		1		Yes
	Gyeonggi	Namyang Bay	N3705E12642	I	4	Yes	Yes
	Gyeonggi	Namyang Reservoir	N3702E12649		1	Yes	Yes
	Gyeonggi	Paldang Dam	N3732E12715		1		Yes
	Gyeonggi	Siwha (Shihwa) Reservoir	N3718E12642	I	13	Yes	Yes
	Gyeonggi	Yeoncheon	N3810E12701		4		Yes
	Gyeongnam	Angae Reservoir	N3515E12706		1		Yes
	Gyeongnam	Bungal Lake	N3526E12829		1		No count
	Gyeongnam	Dangdong Bay	N3455E12830		1		Yes
	Gyeongnam	Georyumyun, Donghaemyun, Goseonggun(Dangdong Bay)	N3503E12823		1		Yes
	Gyeongnam	Hakdong Bay, Geoje Dao	N3446E12839		1		No count
	Gyeongnam	Hoiya (Hweya) Reservoir	N3528E12917		1		Yes
	Gyeongnam	Hyongsan River	N3600E12915		1		Criteria not met
	Gyeongnam	Jinyang Reservoir	N3511E12759		2		Yes
	Gyeongnam	Junam Reservoirs: (Sangnam, Ch'unsan, Dongp'an)	N3518E12841	I	6	Yes	Yes
	Gyeongnam	Junam Reservoirs: Dongpan Reservoir	N3519E12841		5		Yes
	Gyeongnam	Sacheon Bay	N3504E12803	E	1		Yes
	Gyeongnam	Sajipo Marsh	N3534E12826		1		Yes
	Gyeongnam	Taehwa River (Myeongcheon Bridge-Samho Bridge)	N3533E12915		1		Criteria not met
Gyeongnam	Upo Marsh	N3533E12825	R,P,I	1		Yes	
Incheon	Gangwha Island: South Coast Mudflats	N3735E12630	I	4		Yes	
Incheon	Youngjong Island: Unbukdong	N3730E12632	I	2		Yes	
Incheon	Youngjong Island: Unnamdong	N3729E12628		1		Criteria not met	
Jeju	Aewol-Gangjeong Coast	N3328E12620		2	Yes	No count	
Jeju	Hadori	N3330E12653	I	1		Criteria not met	
Jeju	Hamduck-Hadori Coast	N3333E12650		1		Criteria not met	
Jeju	Hamduck-Pyoseon Coast	N3320E12651		1		No count	
Jeju	Jeju Island	N3320E12630		1		No count	
Jeju	Seoguiipo-Anduck Coast	N3314E12636		1		Yes	
Jeju	Seongsanpo Lake	N3329E12655	I	1		Yes	
Jeju	Seoquipo-Deajeong Coast	N3314E12624		1		No count	
Jeju	Sinchon-Jongdal Coast	N3333E12641		1		No count	
Jeonbuk	Cheongho Reservoir	N3544E12640		2	Yes	Yes	
Jeonbuk	Dongjin (Tongjin) River Estuary	N3549E12642	E,I	8	Yes	Yes	
Jeonbuk	Dongrim (Dongnim) Reservoir	N3533E12642	I	2	Yes	Yes	
Jeonbuk	Mangyung River Estuary	N3553E12644	I	7	Yes	Yes	

Country	Region	Site Name	Coordinates ¹	Status ²	No. of Species Meeting 1% Criteria	Site with >20,000 waterbirds	Internationally important sites in 2003-2007
Republic of Korea	Jeonnam	Gangjin Bay	N3432E12646		2		Yes
	Jeonnam	Geumho Reservoir	N3442E12628	I	4	Yes	Yes
	Jeonnam	Gocheonam Reservoir	N3433E12629	I	4	Yes	Yes
	Jeonnam	Gunnae Reclaimed Area	N3434E12615		1		Yes
	Jeonnam	Gwangyang (Kwangyang) And Galsa Bay	N3458E12745		4		Yes
	Jeonnam	Hampyung Daedong Dam	N3504E12632		1		Yes
	Jeonnam	Hyungyungmyun, Muangun	N3503E12625		2	Yes	Yes
	Jeonnam	Sanae Reclaimed Reservoir	N3430E12644		1		Yes
	Jeonnam	Suncheon Bay	N3452E12730	R,I	3		Yes
	Jeonnam	Yeuja (Yeoja) Bay	N3448E12726		4		Yes
	Jeonnam	Youngsan Reservoir (Estuary)	N3447E12628		6	Yes	Yes
Jeonnam	Yungam (Yongam) Reservoir	N3438E12623	I	4	Yes	Yes	
Seoul	Seongsan Bridge-Paldang Dam	N3733E12700		1		Yes	
Sri Lanka	C.P.	Minipe Canal	N0725E08100		2		Yes
	C.P.	Sigiriya Area	N0757E08045	P	1		Criteria not met
	E.P.	Akkaraipattu To Batticaloa	N0728E08148		1		Yes
	E.P.	Akkaraipattu To Panama	N0700E08150		1		Yes
	E.P.	Ampara	N0712E08141		1		Yes
	E.P.	Maduru Oya National Park	N0730E08100	P,I	5		No count
	E.P.	Trincomalee	N0832E08114		1		No count
	E.P.	Trincomalee - Pulmoddai Coast	N0845E08106		1		No count
	N.C.P.	Giritale Tank	N0759E08054		1		Criteria not met
	N.C.P.	Kaudulla	N0808E08055		1		Yes
	N.C.P.	Manampitiya Area	N0755E08108		1		No count
	N.C.P.	Minneriya National Park	N0802E08051	P,I	1		Yes
	N.C.P.	Pimburettawa Area	N0742E08110	I	1		No count
	N.C.P.	Wasgomuwa National Park	N0744E08055	P	3		Criteria not met
	N.P.	Adam's Bridge - Talaimannar	N0905E07938		3	Yes	Yes
	N.P.	Delft Island	N0931E07941		3		Criteria not met
	N.P.	Erukkilampiddi Bay	N0900E07954		2	Yes	Yes
	N.P.	Erukkilampiddi Causeway	N0902E07952		7		Yes
	N.P.	Giant's Tank	N0851E08002	I	3		Criteria not met
	N.P.	Jaffna - Arali - Punalai	N0943E07954	I	6	Yes	Yes
	N.P.	Kaitadi Kulam	N0939E08005		1		Criteria not met
	N.P.	Kattaiadampam	N0848E08005		1		No count
	N.P.	Kayts Island - Mandaitivu	N0944E07952	I	5	Yes	Yes
	N.P.	Kora Kulam Area	N0859E07953		1		Yes
	N.P.	Mannar Causeway	N0857E07954		2		Yes
	N.P.	Uppu Aru Lagoon, Jaffna	N0942E08005		2	Yes	Yes
	N.P.	Vadamaradchi Lagoon	N0946E08005		2	Yes	Yes
	N.P.	Vankalai Triangle Inner	N0855E07956		4	Yes	Yes
	N.W.P.	Anaiwilundawa Sanctuary	N0743E07949	P	6	Yes	Yes
	N.W.P.	Chilaw Sandspit and Bay	N0737E07947		2		Criteria not met
	N.W.P.	Dutch Bay and Peninsula	N0817E07945		1		No count
	N.W.P.	Karikattai Tank	N0757E07951		1		Criteria not met
	N.W.P.	Katupota Tank	N0743E07954		1		Criteria not met
	N.W.P.	Mundel Lake (Combined)	N0748E07948	I	7		Criteria not met
	N.W.P.	Navadankulama - Periyakadawala	N0750E07951	I	1		Criteria not met
	N.W.P.	Puttalam Lagoon and Peninsula	N0804E07946		7		Criteria not met
	N.W.P.	Puttalam Salterns North Area	N0803E07948		8	Yes	Yes
	N.W.P.	Puttalam to Mundel Lake	N0755E07948		1		Criteria not met
	N.W.P.	Sesseruwa Area	N0800E08025		1		No count
	N.W.P.	Usgala - Migalewa Area	N0805E08019	I	3		No count
	S.P.	Ambalantota - Ridiyagama Area	N0609E08059		2		Criteria not met
	S.P.	Bundala National Park	N0609E08114	R,M,P,I	17	Yes	Yes
	S.P.	Hambantota Wetlands (Combined)	N0608E08107		11	Yes	Yes
S.P.	Kalametiya - Lunama Sanctuary	N0605E08057	P	5	Yes	Criteria not met	
S.P.	Palatupana - Kirinda	N0614E08121		10	Yes	Criteria not met	
S.P.	Ruhuna National Park Block I	N0621E08127	pP,pl	4		Criteria not met	
S.P.	Ruhuna National Park Block II	N0624E08131	pP,pl	1		Criteria not met	
S.P.	Tangalla	N0602E08048		1		Yes	
S.P.	Tissamaharama Area	N0616E08115	I	5	Yes	Criteria not met	
Uva P.	Udawalawe National Park	N0625E08050	P,I	2		Criteria not met	
Uva P.	Ulthiya - Ratkinda	N0728E08105		1		Criteria not met	

Country	Region	Site Name	Coordinates ¹	Status ²	No. of Species Meeting 1% Criteria	Site with >20,000 waterbirds	Internationally important sites in 2003-2007
Sri Lanka	W.P.	Colombo Coast - Beira Lake	N0655E07951		1		Yes
	W.P.	Negombo	N0711E07950		1		No count
Thailand		Inner Gulf of Thailand (Combined)	N1330E10030		7	Yes	No count
	CR: Ayutthaya	Lower Central Plains	N1415E10027	I	2	Yes	Yes
	CR: Ayutthaya	Wat Tan En Non-Hunting Area	N1431E10033	P	2		Yes
	CR: Bangkok	Inner Gulf: Bang Khun Tien	N1330E10026		1		Yes
	CR: Nakhon Pathom	Kasetsart University (Kampaengsaen)	N1350E10005		2	Yes	Criteria not met
	CR: Pathum Thani	Wat Phai Lom - Wat Amphuwararam Nha	N1404E10031	P	1	Yes	Yes
	CR: Petchaburi	Inner Gulf: Laem Phak Bia	N1302E10004		2		Yes
	CR: Petchaburi	Inner Gulf: Pak Thale	N1309E10003		2		Yes
	CR: Petchaburi	Inner Gulf: Pak Thale - Laem Phak Bia	N1309E10003		3		Yes
	CR: Petchaburi	Inner Gulf: Wat Khao Takhrao-Bang Tabun	N1314E09956		1		Yes
	CR: Prachuap Khiri Khan	Khao Sam Roi Yot National Park	N1220E09959	P,I	1		Criteria not met
	CR: Samut Prakan	Inner Gulf: Bang Pu (Bangpoo)	N1331E10039		2		Yes
	CR: Samut Sakhon	Inner Gulf: Bang Ya Phraek Mangrove Center	N1330E10016		2		Yes
	CR: Samut Sakhon	Inner Gulf: Khok Kham	N1331E10019		1		Yes
	CR: Samut Sakhon	Inner Gulf: Krasa Khao	N1328E10013		1		Yes
	CR: Samut Sakhon	Inner Gulf: Le Chalet-Rangchan	N1326E10007		1		Criteria not met
	CR: Suphanburi	Bung (Lake) Chawak Non-Hunting Area	N1455E10003	P	2	Yes	Criteria not met
	CR: Suphanburi	Tha Sadet Bird Sanctuary	N1433E10003	P	2		No count
	NER: Buriram	Huai Talad Non-Hunting Area	N1453E10303	P	2		Yes
	NER: Buriram	Sanambin Non-Hunting Area	N1438E10305	P,I	2		Yes
	NER:Chaiyaphum	Nong Waeng Non-Hunting Area	N1535E10216	P	2		Yes
	NER:Chaiyaphum/Sisaket	Nong Lahan	N1537E10153		1		Criteria not met
	NER: Maha Sarakhram	Dun Lamphan			1		Yes
	NER: Ubon Ratchathani	Phu Jong Na Yoi (Phu Chong - Na Yoi) NP	N1426E10518	P	1		Yes
	NER: Udon Thani	Nong Han Kumphawapi	N1710E10302		3		No count
	NR: Nakhon Sawan	Bung Boraphet Non Hunting Area	N1542E10015	P	8	Yes	Yes
	NR: Phitsanuloke	Nong Nam Khao (Ban Hung Dua/Lung Tua) Non Hunting Area	N1646E10006	P	3		Criteria not met
	NR: Uthai Thani	Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary	N1523E09912	W,P,I	1		Yes
	SR: Chumphon	Ao (Bay) Thung Kha-Sawi	N1023E09909		1		Yes
	SR: Krabi	Krabi Bay (Pak Nam)	N0802E09855	R,E,I	1		Yes
SR: Pattani	Ban Kupae Ite (Kupae Ete Village)	N0652E10116		1		No count	
SR: Pattani	Pattani Bay	N0655E10118	I	2		Yes	
SR: Pattani	Ruan Jam Pattani	N0653E10116		1		Yes	
SR: Phatthalung	Thale Noi Non-Hunting Area	N0745E10010	R,P,I	5	Yes	Yes	
SR: Songkhla	Thale Sap Non-Hunting Area (Khu Khut, Kukut)	N0727E10025	P	2		Criteria not met	
Vietnam	An Giang	Tra Su Forest	N1035E10503	P	4	Yes	Yes
	Binh Dinh	Tra O Lagoon	N1418E10906		1		No count
	Ca Mau	Mui Ca Mau/Dat Mui	N0838E10445		1		Yes
	Can Tho	Thot Not Bird Garden	N1017E10530		3	Yes	Yes
	Dong Thap	Tram Chim National Park	N1044E10531	P,I	7	Yes	Yes
	Long An	Lang Sen Nature Reserve	N1047E10547	P	1		Yes
	Nam Dinh	Xuan Thuy Ramsar Site	N2013E10633	R,P,I	1		Yes
	Thai Binh	Thai Thuy	N2033E10638	I	1		Yes
	Tra Vinh	Tra Cu	N0941E10621		1		Yes

Notes:

- Coordinates¹: e.g. N0230 E10130 means 2 degrees 30 minutes North; 101 degrees 30 minutes East.
- Status²: R – Ramsar site, pR – part of a Ramsar site, P – Protected area, I – Wetland IBA identified by BirdLife International (2004, 2005), pl – part of an IBA identified by BirdLife International (2004, 2005), W – UNESCO World Heritage Site, pW – part of a UNESCO World Heritage Site, M – MAB Reserve, pM – part of a MAB Reserve, A – ASEAN Heritage site, E- Migratory Waterbird Network site in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway, pE – part of Migratory Waterbird Network site in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway.

3.1.4 Species coverage

Totals of 349 species of waterbirds and 74 species of wetland-dependent species (covering 18 species of seabirds, 44 birds of prey (raptors and owls) and 12 kingfishers) were recorded during the AWC. The status of selected species, and maps of the distribution of counts are presented in Section 3.6. However, the numbers for wetland-dependent birds do not represent the full number of such species at all AWC sites as these species were reported from a limited number of countries only.

Of all the waterbirds and wetland-dependent birds counted by the AWC, 77 species are of conservation concern according to BirdLife International (2008a): counts were made of nine Critically Endangered, 16 Endangered, 27 Vulnerable and 25 Near Threatened species.

The 28 most numerous species for which more than 100,000 individuals were reported were, in order of decreasing abundance, Common Coot, Baikal Teal, Northern Pintail, Mallard, Common Teal, Common Pochard, Northern Shoveler, Greater White-fronted Goose, Greater Scaup, Lesser Whistling Duck, Gadwall, Tufted Duck, Asian Openbill, Dunlin, Eurasian Wigeon, Bar-tailed Godwit, Bean Goose, Great Knot, Garganey, Spot-billed Duck, Common Black-headed Gull, Black-tailed Godwit, Ruff, Red-necked Stint, Demoiselle Crane, Cattle Egret, Little Stint and Greater Flamingo.

Of the waterbird and wetland-dependent species covered by the census, 174 species are listed by the CMS: 28 and 146 species in Appendices I and II respectively. Additionally, 66 species are listed by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); 15 and 51 species are listed in Appendices I and II respectively. The AWC provides a useful mechanism for contributing to the monitoring of these species of international concern.

Table 4: Maximum numbers of all waterbird and wetland-dependent species reported to the AWC in 1987-1992, 1993-1997, 1998-2002 and 2003-2007

English Name ¹	Scientific Name	IUCN Status ²	CMS ³	CITES ⁴	Max Count 87-92	Max Count 93-97	Max Count 98-02	Max Count 03-07
DIVERS	Gaviidae							
Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>				2	7	82	50
Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>				4	11	484	97
Pacific Diver	<i>Gavia pacifica</i>				186	3	45	22
White-billed Diver	<i>Gavia adamsii</i>						1	1
GREBES	Podicipedidae							
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>				40,385	34,340	20,684	25,193
Australasian Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>				257	2		47
Hoary-headed Grebe	<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>						578	205
Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>		II		331	369	90	393
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>				3,728	5,553	4,114	6,112
Slavonian Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>				79	175	71	226
Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>				2,067	3,384	2,775	2,563
PELICANS	Pelecanidae							
Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>		I		25,900	22,791	7,024	7,865
Spot-billed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>	NT			5,293	4,158	3,701	7,939
Dalmatian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	VU	I	I	3,040	4,093	1,128	585
Australian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>						1,579	932
CORMORANTS	Phalacrocoracidae							
Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>				1,734	55	3,170	1,051

English Name ¹	Scientific Name	IUCN Status ²	CMS ³	CITES ⁴	Max Count 87-92	Max Count 93-97	Max Count 98-02	Max Count 03-07
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>				17,432	33,615	37,310	46,056
Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>				20,728	9,356	7,982	23,600
Japanese Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax capillatus</i>				1,482	4,220	852	1,510
Pelagic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax pelagicus</i>				242	682	543	533
Red-faced Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax urile</i>				1			
Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>				21	2	293	1,055
Spotted Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax punctatus</i>							3,001
Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>				1,125	10	17	473
Little Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>				61,048	75,381	63,682	58,914
Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i>				1			
DARTERS	Anhingidae							
Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	NT			1,324	1,635	1,101	9,659
Australian Darter	<i>Anhinga novahollandiae</i>				252		44	33
HERONS, EGRETS & BITTERNS	Ardeidea							
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>				19,933	17,408	18,035	24,508
White-necked Heron	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>						27	4
Eastern Great Egret	<i>Ardea modesta</i>				27,138	26,387	12,626	28,883
Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>				23,189	20,156	14,887	24,840
White-bellied Heron, Imperial Heron	<i>Ardea insignis</i>	CR				5	3	
Great-billed Heron, Sumatran Heron	<i>Ardea sumatrana</i>				8	13	19	22
Goliath Heron	<i>Ardea goliath</i>				4	1	2	3
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>				3,024	3,031	5,056	4,311
Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea (Bubulcus) ibis</i>				55,155	70,741	92,101	112,514
Striated Heron, Green-backed Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>				1,490	610	569	932
Indian Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>				27,035	34,405	35,470	21,847
Chinese Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>				4,065	4,798	4,246	9,157
Javan Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola speciosa</i>				9,107	870	4,232	1,494
Pied Heron	<i>Egretta picata</i>				409	3		7
White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>						35	397
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>				59,777	51,697	67,431	93,077
Western Reef Egret	<i>Egretta gularis</i>				1,632	1,315	722	4,802
Chinese Egret	<i>Egretta eulophotes</i>	VU	I		391	774	407	1,061
Eastern Reef Heron	<i>Egretta sacra</i>				34	70	242	88
Black-crowned Night-heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>				29,972	16,653	9,444	23,075
Rufous Night-heron	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>				58	41	8	2,202
Japanese Night-heron	<i>Gorsachius goisagi</i>	EN	I				7	1
Malayan Night-heron	<i>Gorsachius melanolophus</i>				36	3	1	23
Eurasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>				308	332	136	38
Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>				1			7
Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>				1,522	448	222	658
Schrenck's Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus eurhythmus</i>				5	2	3	12
Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>				1,222	291	209	225
Black Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>				108	169	63	149
STORKS	Ciconiidae							
Milky Stork	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	VU		I	432	520	133	43
Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	NT			5,250	6,009	6,648	9,402
Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>				21,030	24,425	63,261	258,105
Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>		II	II	220	195	442	439
Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>				680	728	400	606
Storm's Stork	<i>Ciconia stormi</i>	EN				8	16	13
European White Stork, Eurasian White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>			II	788	486	135	125
Oriental (White) Stork	<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	EN	I	I	2,647	888	3,169	3,292
Black-necked Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	NT			141	163	48	87
Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	VU			956	613	348	572
Greater Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>	EN			83	63	21	126
IBISES & SPOONBILLS	Threskiornithidae							
Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>				1	93	102	279
Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	NT			8,208	7,185	4,833	5,907
Australian White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>				50		244	1,053
Straw-necked Ibis	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>						106	66
Indian Black Ibis	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>				1,406	1,480	3,219	2,945
White-shouldered Ibis	<i>Pseudibis davisoni</i>	CR				1		5
Giant Ibis	<i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i>	CR				1	2	2

English Name ¹	Scientific Name	IUCN Status ²	CMS ³	CITES ⁴	Max Count 87-92	Max Count 93-97	Max Count 98-02	Max Count 03-07
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>		II		6,957	5,098	5,648	51,336
Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>		II	II	8,630	6,880	19,410	14,202
Black-faced Spoonbill	<i>Platalea minor</i>	EN	I		221	450	934	1,715
Royal Spoonbill	<i>Platalea regia</i>				103		204	282
Yellow-billed Spoonbill	<i>Plativilis flavipes</i>						141	14
FLAMINGOS	Phoenicopteridae							
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>		II	II	103,075	59,070	20,317	43,439
Lesser Flamingo	<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>	NT	II	II	55,913	32,610	12,999	71,690
SWANS, GEESE & DUCKS	Anatidae							
Maggie Goose	<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>				5,000			13
Spotted Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna guttata</i>				116	46		
Plumed Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i>						25	7
Fulvous Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>				11,530	61,098	11,185	32,799
Wandering Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna arcuata</i>				4,503	468	3,638	5,407
Lesser Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>				139,727	281,163	185,165	233,158
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>		II		70	59	87	113
Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>						3,132	13,407
Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>		II		10,196	7,374	8,275	18,278
Tundra Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>		II		18,671	10,750	63,527	92,119
Swan Goose	<i>Anser cygnoides</i>	VU	I		72,698	8,047	45,571	98,116
Bean Goose	<i>Anser fabalis</i>		II		23,616	19,383	45,165	204,074
Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>		II		68,044	97,660	144,917	311,634
Lesser White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	VU	I		4,570	20,001	9,860	16,954
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>		II		15,805	17,919	10,369	10,698
Bar-headed Goose	<i>Anser indicus</i>		II		21,841	15,811	17,947	63,110
Lesser Snow Goose	<i>Chen (Anser) caerulescens</i>		II		4	10	2	13
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>		II					8,003
Dark-bellied Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>		II		36	1,201	393	1,278
Red-breasted Goose	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	EN	I	II				1
Cape Barren Goose	<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i>							6
Freckled Duck	<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>						37	
Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>		II		30,760	38,046	46,192	42,521
Paradise Shelduck	<i>Tadorna variegata</i>							6,026
Australian Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>						151	166
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		II		28,635	25,231	66,673	53,763
Radjah Shelduck	<i>Tadorna radjah</i>				26		68	
White-winged Duck	<i>Cairina scutulata</i>	EN		I	1	29	8	11
Comb Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>		II	II	1,939	1,976	2,825	4,819
Green Pygmy Goose	<i>Nettapus pulchellus</i>				53	8		10
Cotton Pygmy Goose	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>				43,130	43,949	57,644	31,539
Mandarin Duck	<i>Aix galericulata</i>		II		984	56	2,200	2,300
Maned Duck	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>						978	68
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>		II		187,959	196,345	207,486	207,580
American Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>		II		2	12	13	15
Falcated Teal	<i>Anas falcata</i>	NT	II		31,176	21,338	3,611	27,553
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>		II		157,742	232,431	236,378	276,073
Baikal Teal	<i>Anas formosa</i>	VU	I	II	24,168	85,208	287,529	820,631
Common Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		II		396,430	265,463	190,719	183,876
Sunda Teal	<i>Anas gibberifrons</i>				158	122	91	77
Grey Teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i>					367	26,490	17,000
Chestnut Teal	<i>Anas castanea</i>						1	1,418
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		II		313,505	275,088	489,489	336,695
Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>		II		88,915	64,630	161,495	140,530
Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>				219	26	138	2,291
Philippine Duck	<i>Anas luzonica</i>	VU			571	38	3,671	9,586
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>		II		513,881	621,041	541,330	605,375
Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>		II		183,288	127,282	74,155	112,637
Australasian Shoveler	<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>						42	9,798
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>		II		313,929	369,021	279,600	198,756
Pink-eared Duck	<i>Malacorhynchos membranaceus</i>						18,820	250
Marbled Teal	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	VU	I		5,463	4,644	454	132
Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>		II		24,063	65,560	68,113	63,504
Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>		II				21	1
Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>		II		257,359	395,120	223,519	136,053
Hardhead	<i>Aythya australis</i>				1		3,375	312
Baer's Pochard	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	EN	II		3,200	3,610	4,058	675
Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	NT	I		6,512	12,863	97,205	31,280
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>		II		216,476	269,585	176,246	127,215

English Name ¹	Scientific Name	IUCN Status ²	CMS ³	CITES ⁴	Max Count 87-92	Max Count 93-97	Max Count 98-02	Max Count 03-07
New Zealand Scaup	<i>Aythya novaeseelandiae</i>							4,146
Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>		II		150,787	305,721	112,743	84,389
Steller's Eider	<i>Polysticta stellerii</i>	VU	II			20		
Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>		II		21	63	535	171
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>		II		26	350	545	719
Velvet Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>		II		1,471	160	1,682	1,743
Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>		II		200	7,000	3,009	373
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>					20	1	
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>		II		2,750	6,022	12,003	28,699
Smew	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>		II		3,489	3,612	1,498	2,625
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>		II		762	467	2,111	3,720
Scaly-sided Merganser	<i>Mergus squamatus</i>	EN	II		25	33	100	51
Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>		II		8,921	13,032	9,915	17,043
White-headed Duck	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	EN	I	II	733	148		8
Blue-billed Duck	<i>Oxyura australis</i>	NT					65	85
Musk Duck	<i>Biziura lobata</i>						7	35
CRANES	Gruidae							
Demoiselle Crane	<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>		II	II	69,079	88,281	7,880	115,232
Siberian Crane	<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	CR	I	I	3,354	2,428	3,101	3,184
Sandhill Crane	<i>Grus canadensis</i>		II	II	2	1	1	6
Sarus Crane	<i>Grus antigone</i>	VU	II	II	437	300	422	487
Brolga	<i>Grus rubicunda</i>			II	30			2
White-naped Crane	<i>Grus vipio</i>	VU	I	I	8,530	3,152	5,768	7,158
Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>		II	II	14,356	21,282	6,402	53,958
Hooded Crane	<i>Grus monacha</i>	VU	I	I	8,019	8,507	9,763	11,188
Black-necked Crane	<i>Grus nigricollis</i>	VU	I	I	1,053	473	5,347	7,945
Red-crowned Crane	<i>Grus japonensis</i>	EN	I	I	623	1,523	1,724	2,541
RAILS, GALLINULES & COOTS	Rallidae							
Swinhoe's Rail	<i>Coturnicops exquisitus</i>	VU						2
Andaman Crake	<i>Rallina canningi</i>	NT				1		
Red-legged Crake	<i>Rallina fasciata</i>				2	2	111	66
Slaty-legged Crake	<i>Rallina eurizinoides</i>				8	38	2	30
Barred Rail	<i>Gallirallus torquatus</i>				8	17	36	70
Buff-banded Rail	<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>				31	16	19	43
Staty-breasted Rail	<i>Gallirallus striatus</i>				38	59	36	74
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>				50	72	24	62
Brown Crake	<i>Amaurornis akool</i>				15	755	59	306
Isabelline Bush-Hen	<i>Amaurornis isabellinus</i>					7		
Plain Bush Hen	<i>Amaurornis olivaceus</i>				2			
Black-tailed Crake, Elves' Crake	<i>Amaurornis bicolor</i>						4	2
White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>				2,132	3,077	2,703	4,190
Little Crake	<i>Porzana parva</i>				1			3
Baillon's Crake	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>				25	757	257	38
Spotless Crake	<i>Porzana tabuensis</i>							1
Spotted Crake	<i>Porzana porzana</i>						3	
Australian Crake	<i>Porzana fluminea</i>							2
Ruddy-breasted Crake	<i>Porzana fusca</i>				96	95	77	138
White-browed Crake	<i>Porzana cinereus</i>				68	32	136	86
Chestnut Rail	<i>Eulabeornis castaneiventris</i>							3
Watercock	<i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>				164	265	188	463
Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>				25,779	28,515	48,587	39,487
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>				6,719	11,007	9,298	15,048
Dusky Moorhen	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>				4,290	18		94
Black-tailed Native Hen	<i>Gallinula ventralis</i>						699	
Common Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>				670,941	970,460	358,174	359,941
FINFOOTS	Helionithidae							
Masked Finfoot	<i>Heliopais personata</i>	VU			4	3	4	4
JACANAS	Jacanidae							
Comb-crested Jacana	<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>				126	39		15
Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>				7,220	8,394	4,812	9,482
Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>				1,935	9,207	3,135	5,626
PAINTED-SNIPE	Rostratulidae							
Greater Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>				694	673	211	406
CRAB PLOVER	Dromadidae							
Crab Plover	<i>Dromas ardeola</i>		II		696	955	49	6,957
OYSTERCATCHER	Haematopodidae							
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>				2,301	3,669	7,854	6,015

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South Island Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus finschi</i>				17,727	22,634	25,732	27,204
Australian Pied Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>				2,671	4,383	4,179	5,429
Variable Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus unicolor</i>				1,241	1,161	1,321	1,485
Sooty Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>				782	690	771	1,119
IBISBILL	Ibidorhynchidae							
Ibisbill	<i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i>				25	14	121	11
STILTS & AVOCETS	Recurvirostridae							
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		II		42,533	53,329	35,433	49,578
Australian Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>				13,769	8,589	9,184	12,105
Black Stilt	<i>Himantopus novaezelandiae</i>	CR			2	1		4
Banded Stilt	<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>				24,255	11,853	35,556	31,235
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avoetia</i>		II		14,593	9,814	9,894	37,595
Red-necked Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>				5,102	3,558	4,520	7,149
THICK-KNEES	Burhinidae							
Stone Curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>		II		35	45	37	39
Bush Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	NT			4	7	15	16
Great Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus (Esacus) recurvirostris</i>				422	529	561	279
Beach Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus gigantea (E. magnirostris)</i>	NT			18	13	9	17
COURSERS & PRATINCOLES	Glareolidae							
Cream-coloured Courser	<i>Cursorius cursor</i>						32	
Indian Courser	<i>Cursorius coromandelicus</i>				17	2	4	1
Australian Pratincole	<i>Stiltia isabella</i>						16	1
Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>		II			2	7	9
Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>				1,698	3,073	610	3,246
Small Pratincole	<i>Glareola lactea</i>				5,910	5,868	8,461	10,552
PLOVERS	Charadriidae							
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		II		10,427	2,072	4,649	10,103
River Lapwing	<i>Vanellus duvaucelli</i>				278	410	836	375
Yellow-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>				912	655	698	1,239
Grey-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>		II		1,722	6,770	1,219	1,254
Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>				6,434	6,169	8,769	8,292
Banded Lapwing	<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>				22	67	66	121
Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>				3,996	4,131	3,666	4,788
Sociable Lapwing	<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	CR	I		7		19	3
White-tailed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>		II		626	929	412	498
Red-kneed Dotterel	<i>Erythrogonys cinctus</i>				233	66	497	188
Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>		II		20,223	18,161	24,604	22,717
American Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>		II					1
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>		II		9,003	10,893	13,888	17,872
New Zealand Dotterel, Red-breasted Dotterel	<i>Charadrius obscurus</i>	EN			430	323	306	287
Great Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		II		225	362	178	26
Long-billed Plover	<i>Charadrius placidus</i>		II		7	9	240	135
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>		II		12,285	33,508	7,738	8,554
Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>		II		33,823	40,009	51,158	66,932
Javan Plover	<i>Charadrius javanicus</i>	NT					5	51
Red-capped Plover	<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>				5,104	3,683	7,254	8,676
Malaysian Plover	<i>Charadrius peronii</i>	NT			126	28	31	102
Double-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>				200	1,186	1,910	2,468
Lesser Sandplover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>		II		62,112	55,497	21,129	78,311
Greater Sandplover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>		II		7,484	18,019	86,234	86,513
Caspian Plover	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>		II		2	6		
Oriental Plover	<i>Charadrius veredus</i>		II		6	14,127	41,186	55,000
Hooded Plover	<i>Charadrius rubricollis</i>	NT			65	59	115	177
Shore Plover	<i>Thinornis novaeseelandiae</i>	EN				1		1
Black-fronted Dotterel	<i>Elseya melanops</i>				2,970	98	112	304
Wrybill	<i>Anarhynchus frontalis</i>	VU			336	228	459	679
SNIPE, SANDPIPERS & PHALAROPES	Scolopacidae							
Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>		II		38	30	7	9
Jack Snipe	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>		II		19	194	60	110
Solitary Snipe	<i>Gallinago solitaria</i>		II		36	1	3	
Latham's Snipe	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>		II		124	122	277	139
Wood Snipe	<i>Gallinago nemoricola</i>	VU					3	1

English Name ¹	Scientific Name	IUCN Status ²	CMS ³	CITES ⁴	Max Count 87-92	Max Count 93-97	Max Count 98-02	Max Count 03-07
Pintail Snipe ⁵	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>		II		2,744	2,494	1,034	485
Swinhoe's Snipe	<i>Gallinago megala</i>		II		127	3	9	31
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		II		13,374	3,691	5,229	2,750
Long-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>		II			8	34	33
Asian Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	NT	II		1,324	1,733	533	406
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	NT	II		53,484	81,177	117,675	129,168
Hudsonian Godwit	<i>Limosa haemastica</i>				2		1	1
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>		II		128,796	159,963	207,066	148,700
Little Curlew	<i>Numenius minutus</i>		II		21	390	444	3,262
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>		II		24,975	12,678	5,085	10,948
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	NT	II		15,418	17,035	18,226	46,040
Far Eastern Curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>		II		6,979	8,646	7,227	7,323
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>				4,686	4,703	3,499	16,651
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		II		20,132	13,390	11,410	29,590
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>		II		35,740	23,836	13,463	23,995
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		II		12,547	8,712	11,552	14,256
Nordmann's Greenshank	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	EN	I	I	24	17	7	135
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>		II				6	
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		II		2,124	1,711	1,617	959
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>		II		9,604	8,400	5,633	7,970
Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>		II		7,879	10,065	12,696	16,254
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		II		6,943	7,509	5,274	6,900
Grey-tailed Tattler	<i>Heteroscelus brevipes</i>		II		5,413	5,522	17,712	12,357
Wandering Tattler	<i>Heteroscelus incanus</i>		II		7		2	2
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>		II		7,638	9,141	11,471	7,212
Great Knot	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>		II		11,702	75,636	185,571	90,583
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>		II		73,337	73,865	65,283	52,969
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>		II		7,826	5,544	7,517	5,478
Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>		II					1
Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>		II		64,159	62,995	116,278	122,287
Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>		II		109,803	63,399	23,437	47,832
Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>		II		10,381	17,411	3,445	7,402
Long-toed Stint	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>		II		664	703	1,128	2,139
White-rumped Sandpiper	<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>		II					8
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>		II		28	10	18	13
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>		II		30,426	14,466	30,719	22,828
Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>		II		72,367	44,558	33,765	87,596
Stilt Sandpiper	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>				1			
Rock Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ptilocnemis</i>		II				1	
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>				33,360	50,903	88,913	240,915
Spoon-billed Sandpiper	<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmaeus</i>	CR	I		257	10	8	19
Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>		II		2,932	515	477	2,069
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>		II		1			
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>		II		126,031	43,744	13,856	31,533
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>		II		66	691	17	701
Grey Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>		II					3
GULLS	Laridae							
Pacific Gull	<i>Larus pacificus</i>						1	436
Black-tailed Gull	<i>Larus crassirostris</i>				2,669	5,686	23,817	30,728
Sooty Gull	<i>Larus hemprichii</i>		II		855	1,253	155	
Common Gull, Mew Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>				16,147	1,831	14,872	12,353
Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>							2,487
Glaucous-winged Gull	<i>Larus glaucescens</i>					13	163	35
Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>				4	250	144	410
Iceland Gull	<i>Larus glaucooides</i>					5		2
Thayer's Gull	<i>Larus thayeri</i>						1	1
Large White-headed Gull group sp.					18,184	35,905	34,141	47,227
Slaty-backed Gull	<i>Larus schistisagus</i>				2,183	1,768	4,536	3,433
Great Black-headed Gull, Pallas's Gull	<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>				8,287	4,905	5,302	9,374
Brown-headed Gull	<i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>				40,655	36,920	11,176	53,611
Silver Gull	<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>						1,993	3,953
Red-billed Gull	<i>Larus scopulinus</i>							1,560
Black-billed Gull	<i>Larus bulleri</i>	EN						2,130
Common Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>				142,800	80,565	68,771	127,232
Slender-billed Gull	<i>Larus genei</i>		II		6,730	4,332	781	1,052
Saunders's Gull	<i>Larus saundersi</i>	VU	I		228	2,106	3,097	8,835

English Name ¹	Scientific Name	IUCN Status ²	CMS ³	CITES ⁴	Max Count 87-92	Max Count 93-97	Max Count 98-02	Max Count 03-07
Relict Gull	<i>Larus relictus</i>	VU	I	I	65	20	447	9,068
Little Gull	<i>Larus minutus</i>							1
Sabine's Gull	<i>Larus sabini</i>					6		
Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Larus tridactyla</i>					620	71	105
TERNs	Sternidae							
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>				14,189	20,591	4,048	11,645
Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>				4,258	4,200	1,949	4,084
Lesser Crested Tern	<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>				3,317	1,849	6,717	27,444
Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>		II		882	2,084	541	749
(Greater) Crested Tern	<i>Sterna bergii</i>				7,098	2,509	3,244	15,180
River Tern	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>				5,733	5,558	9,963	7,578
Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>				33	2	17,700	80
White-fronted Tern	<i>Sterna striata</i>							1,670
Black-naped Tern	<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>				1,826	22	32	137
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>				11,304	8,459	10,433	3,482
Little Tern	<i>Sterna albiifrons</i>		II		14,308	7,178	4,494	6,214
Saunders's Tern	<i>Sterna saundersii</i>				83	47		10
Fairy Tern	<i>Sterna nereis</i>	NT			88			105
Black-bellied Tern	<i>Sterna melanogaster</i>	NT			168	838	461	637
Aleutian Tern	<i>Sterna aleutica</i>					15		
Bridled Tern	<i>Sterna anaethetus</i>				11	3	585	21
Sooty Tern	<i>Sterna fuscata</i>							1,000
Black-fronted Tern	<i>Sterna albostrata</i>	EN						254
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>				29,150	34,208	27,916	38,849
White-winged Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>				5,703	3,093	3,146	2,371
Brown Noddy	<i>Anous stolidus</i>						11,500	1,000
Lesser Noddy	<i>Anous tenuirostris</i>							11
White Tern	<i>Gygis alba</i>							10
SKIMMER	Rynchopidae							
Indian Skimmer	<i>Rynchops albicollis</i>	VU			3,475	1,921	5,532	1,257
SKUAS	Stercorariidae							
Pomarine Skua	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>							2
Parasitic Jaeger, Arctic Skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>							5
ALBATROSSES	Diomedidae							
Laysan Albatross	<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	VU						1
FRIGATEBIRDS	Fregatidae							
Great Frigatebird	<i>Fregata minor</i>							4
Lesser Frigatebird	<i>Fregata ariel</i>						850	2,800
Christmas Frigatebird	<i>Fregata andrewsi</i>	CR		I				700
PETRELS	Procellariidae							
Bulwer's Petrel	<i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>							50
GANNETS & BOOBIES	Sulidae							
Australasian Gannet	<i>Morus serrator</i>							59
Masked Booby	<i>Sula dactylatra</i>						2	
Red-footed Booby	<i>Sula sula</i>							9
Brown Booby	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>						17,600	2
AUKS	Alcidae							
Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>							15
Thick-billed Guillemot	<i>Uria lomvia</i>							3
Spectacled Guillemot	<i>Cephus carbo</i>							1
Long-billed Murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus perdix</i>	NT						3
Ancient Murrelet	<i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i>						287	176
Rhinoceros Auklet	<i>Cerorhinca monocerata</i>						26	1
PENGUINS	Spheniscidae							
Little Penguin	<i>Eudyptula minor</i>							4
OSPREY, KITES, HAWKS & EAGLES	Accipitridae							
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		II	II	113	128	127	163
Black Baza	<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>		II	II				42
Black-winged Kite, Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>			II		1	27	25
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>		II	II	18	40	638	1,102
Whistling Kite	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>			II				11
Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>			II	138	1,026	359	1,134
White-bellied Sea Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>			II	36	51	50	118
Pallas's Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucorhynchus</i>	VU	I	II	71	30	12	29
White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>		I	I	5	13	129	48
Steller's Sea Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i>	VU	I	II	1	51	497	6
Lesser Fish Eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i>	NT		II		5	6	9
Grey-headed Fish Eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga ichtyaetus</i>	NT		II	17	20	38	39

English Name ¹	Scientific Name	IUCN Status ²	CMS ³	CITES ⁴	Max Count 87-92	Max Count 93-97	Max Count 98-02	Max Count 03-07
White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	CR		II		10	2	
Cinereous Vulture, Monk Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	NT	II	II			149	1,545
Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>		II	II				1
Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>			II	2			5
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		II	II	570	617	211	700
Eastern Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus spilintus</i>		II	II	1	4	58	40
Swamp Harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>			II				4
Northern Harrier, Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>		II	II	11	6	41	42
Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	NT	II	II	15	8	12	4
Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>		II	II	24	20	33	21
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>		II	II	5	5	3	3
Japanese Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>		II	II			4	2
Eurasian Sparrowhawk, Northern Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		II	II			2	17
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>		II	II			3	9
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		II	II			70	160
Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>		II	II			1	
Upland Buzzard	<i>Buteo hemilasius</i>		II	II			2	6
Rough-legged Hawk (Buzzard)	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>		II	II			2	5
Indian Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila hastata</i>	VU	II	II		1	7	7
Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	VU	I	II	22	9	40	67
Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>		II	II				9
Eastern Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	VU	I	I	15	14	10	11
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>		II	II			4	6
Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>		II	II				3
Changeable Hawk-eagle	<i>Spizaetus cirrhatu</i>		II	II				3
FALCONS	Falconidae							
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>		II	II				2
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		II	II		7	82	163
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>		II	II			2	7
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		II	I		3	9	60
OWLS	Strigidae							
Brown Fish-Owl	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>							57
Tawny Fish-Owl	<i>Ketupa flavipes</i>							2
Buffy Fish Owl	<i>Ketupa ketupu</i>						1	1
KINGFISHERS	Alcedinidae							
Brown-winged Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon amauroptera</i>							7
Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon capensis</i>					2	11	132
Ruddy Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon coromanda</i>							35
White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>					18	227	2,103
Black-capped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>					27	29	92
Collared Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>					65	67	304
Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>						7	4
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>					42	175	1,393
Blue-eared Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo meninting</i>						14	24
Small Blue Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo coerulescens</i>							8
Crested Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>							2
Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>					11	174	1,017

Notes:

- English Name¹: English and scientific names of waterbirds and sequence used throughout the report follow *Waterbird Population Estimates* (Wetlands International 2006); other wetland-dependent species follow BirdLife International (2008a).
- IUCN Status² – Globally Threatened and NearThreatened species as identified by BirdLife International (2008): CR – Critically Endangered; EN – Endangered; VU – Vulnerable; NT – Near Threatened.
- CMS³ – Appendix I and II species of the Convention on Migratory Species (list downloaded from CMS website as at 31 October 2008, effective from 23 February 2006; see Section 1.4.3 for more information).
- CITES⁴ – Appendix I and II species of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (list downloaded from CITES website as at 31 October 2008, valid from 1 July 2008).
- Pintail Snipe⁵ – Pintail and Swinhoe's Snipe are no longer regarded as safely separable in the field unless the shape of the tail feathers is clearly seen (Leader and Carey, 2003). Therefore the count for these two species may not reflect to the actual number in the field.

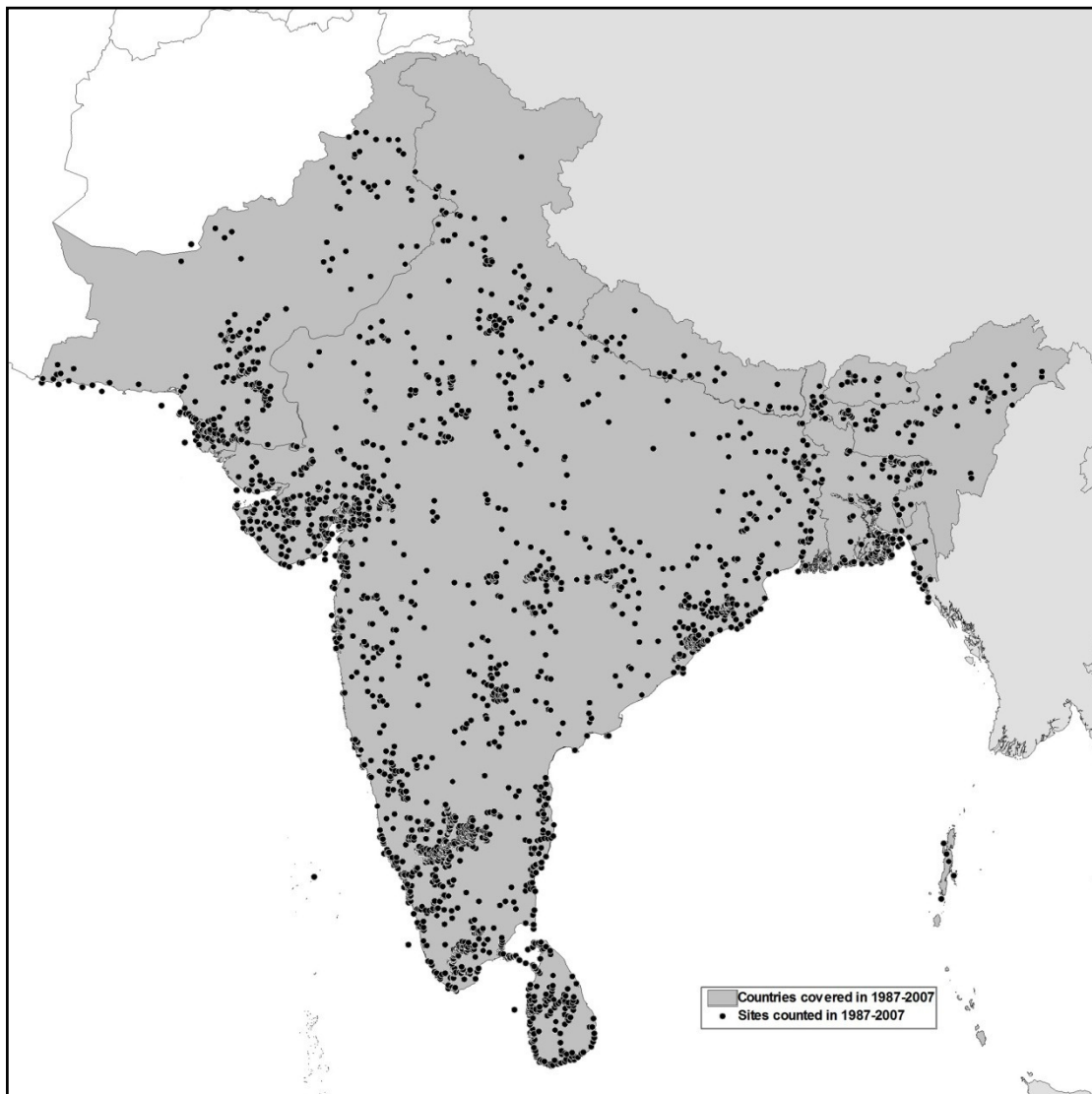
3.2 South Asia

3.2.1 Overview

A total of 4,236 sites were surveyed throughout the AWC (Figure 3). 184 sites recorded more than 20,000 waterbirds, and 710 sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird. Forty-three Ramsar sites, six World Heritage sites, three MAB Biosphere Reserves, and 196 IBAs were surveyed at least once. One hundred and sixty sites are national protected areas.

Totals of 193 waterbird and 41 wetland-dependent species (including 31 raptor and 10 kingfisher species) were recorded (Appendix 2). The 14 most numerous species (more than 100,000 birds recorded) were, in order of decreasing abundance, Common Coot, Northern Pintail, Northern Shoveler, Gadwall, Common Teal, Eurasian Wigeon, Common Pochard, Lesser Whistling Duck, Garganey, Tufted Duck, Black-tailed Godwit, Little Stint, Greater Flamingo and Ruff.

Figure 3: Sites covered by the AWC in the South Asian region, 1987-2007



Twenty-four globally threatened species recorded were as follows: Critically Endangered: White-bellied Heron, Siberian Crane, Sociable Lapwing, Spoon-billed Sandpiper and White-rumped

Vulture; Endangered: Greater Adjutant, White-winged Duck, Baer's Pochard, White-headed Duck and Nordmann's Greenshank; Vulnerable: Dalmatian Pelican, Lesser Adjutant, Lesser White-fronted Goose, Baikal Teal, Marbled Teal, Sarus Crane, Black-necked Crane, Masked Finfoot, Wood Snipe, Indian Skimmer, Pallas's Sea Eagle, Indian Spotted Eagle, Greater Spotted Eagle and Imperial Eagle.

Sixteen Near Threatened species were: Spot-billed Pelican, Oriental Darter, Painted Stork, Black-necked Stork, Black-headed Ibis, Lesser Flamingo, Falcated Teal, Ferruginous Duck, Andaman Crake, Asian Dowitcher, Black-tailed Godwit, Eurasian Curlew, Black-bellied Tern, Lesser Fish Eagle, Grey-headed Fish Eagle and Pallid Harrier.

3.2.2 Bangladesh

Bangladesh has participated in the AWC since 1987. The census was coordinated by the Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests from 1987-1989, the Nature Conservation Movement from 1988-1998, and, from 2001 onwards, the Bangladesh Bird Club.

A total of 199 sites were counted at least once during the period 1987 - 2007 (Figure 4, Appendix 3). Only about half of the sites were counted more than once and 12 sites were counted at least 10 times. The counts covered two Ramsar sites, one UNESCO World Heritage Site, seven IBAs and seven protected areas.

Thirteen sites, namely Kalkinir Char, Shahjalal Char, Tagrar Char, Bhata Char, Ghasiar Char, Moulavir Char, Nijum Dweep, Ailer Beel, Chatidhara Beel, Hakaluki Haors, Pashua Haor, Shonir Haor and Tangua Haor recorded more than 20,000 waterbirds. Sixty-seven sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird.

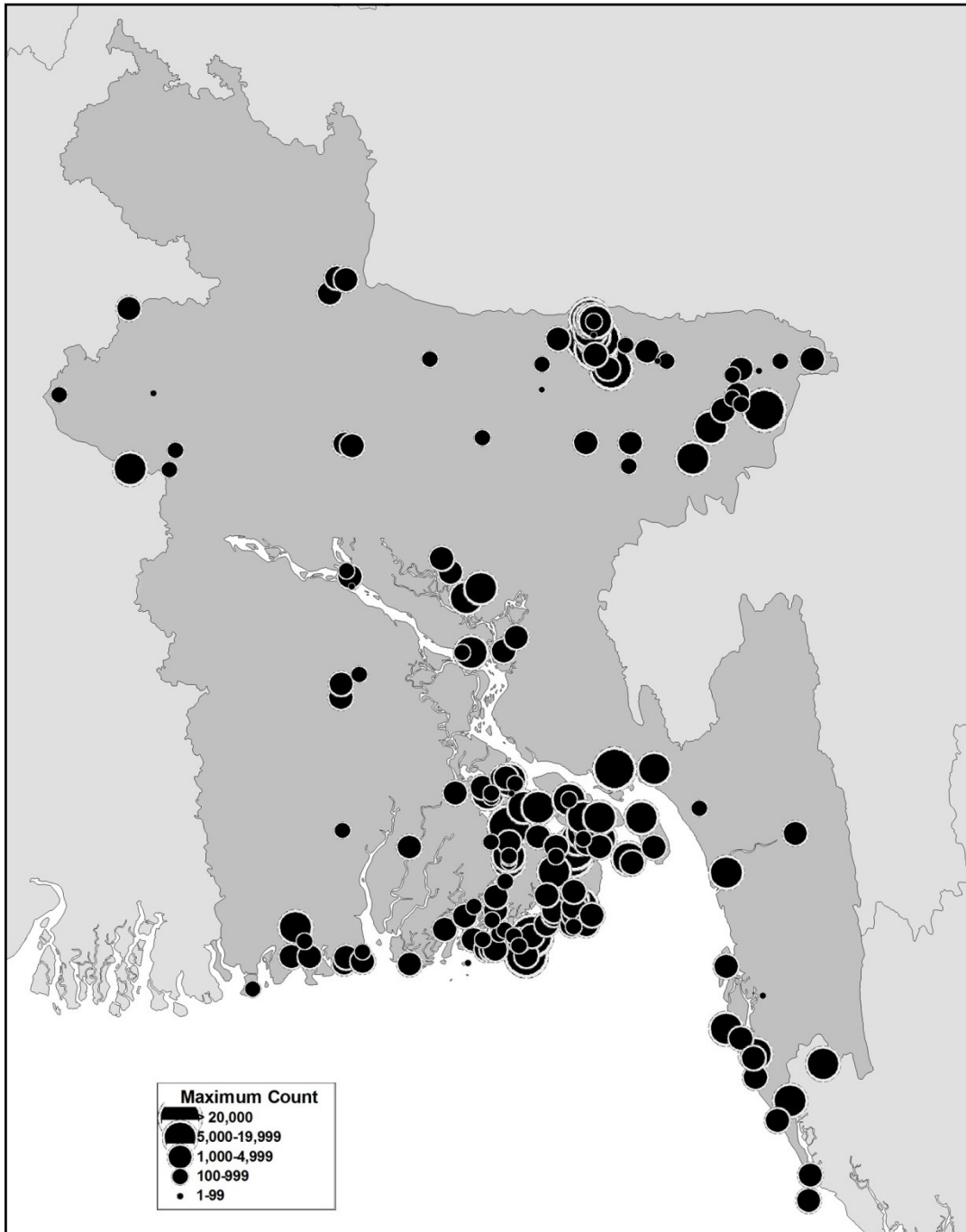
Totals of 131 waterbird, 20 raptor and seven kingfisher species were recorded (Appendix 4). The most numerous species (>50,000 individuals) recorded were Northern Pintail, Ferruginous Duck, Gadwall, Fulvous Whistling Duck, Eurasian Wigeon and Lesser Whistling Duck.

A total of 12 globally threatened species was recorded, including the Critically Endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper; Endangered Greater Adjutant, Baer's Pochard and Nordmann's Greenshank; Vulnerable Lesser Adjutant, Baikal Teal, Masked Finfoot, Indian Skimmer, Pallas's Sea Eagle, Indian Spotted Eagle, Greater Spotted Eagle and Imperial Eagle.

Nine Near Threatened species were recorded, including Oriental Darter, Black-headed Ibis, Falcated Teal, Ferruginous Duck, Asian Dowitcher, Black-tailed Godwit, Black-bellied Tern, White-tailed Sea Eagle and Grey-headed Fish Eagle.

Major threats to the wetlands and waterbirds reported were agricultural development, wetland reclamation, clearance of vegetation and waterbird hunting and poaching.

Figure 4: Sites in Bangladesh covered by the AWC, 1987-2007



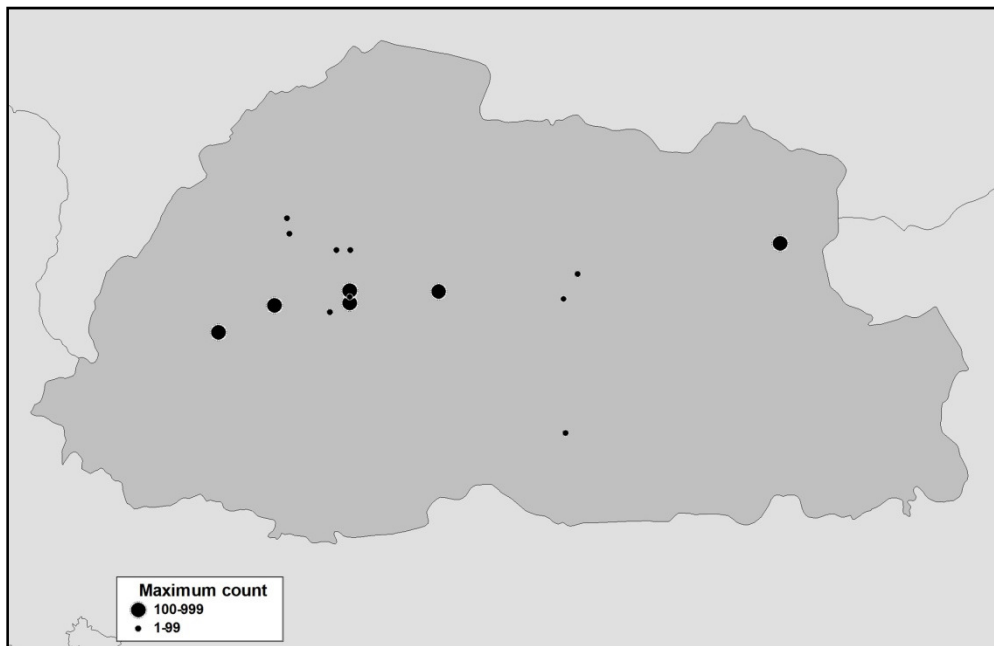
3.2.3 Bhutan

The count was carried out only in 1988-1989 and 2000-2002 by individual international experts. There is no consistent waterbird monitoring programme established under the AWC in Bhutan.

A total of 15 sites were counted at least once under the AWC (Figure 5, Appendix 5), including six IBAs. Bumdiling was designated as a Wildlife Sanctuary. Three sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird.

Totals of 29 waterbird, five raptor and two kingfisher species were recorded throughout the period (Appendix 6). The most numerous waterbird species recorded was Ruddy Shelduck.

Figure 5: Sites in Bhutan covered by the AWC between 1987-2007



A total of four globally threatened species were recorded, including the Endangered White-bellied Heron; the Vulnerable Black-necked Crane, Wood Snipe and Pallas's Sea Eagle. One Near Threatened species, White-tailed Sea Eagle, was also recorded. The population of Black-necked Crane is particularly significant (297 in 1989, VU).

Threats to wetlands in Bhutan are unreported in the census.

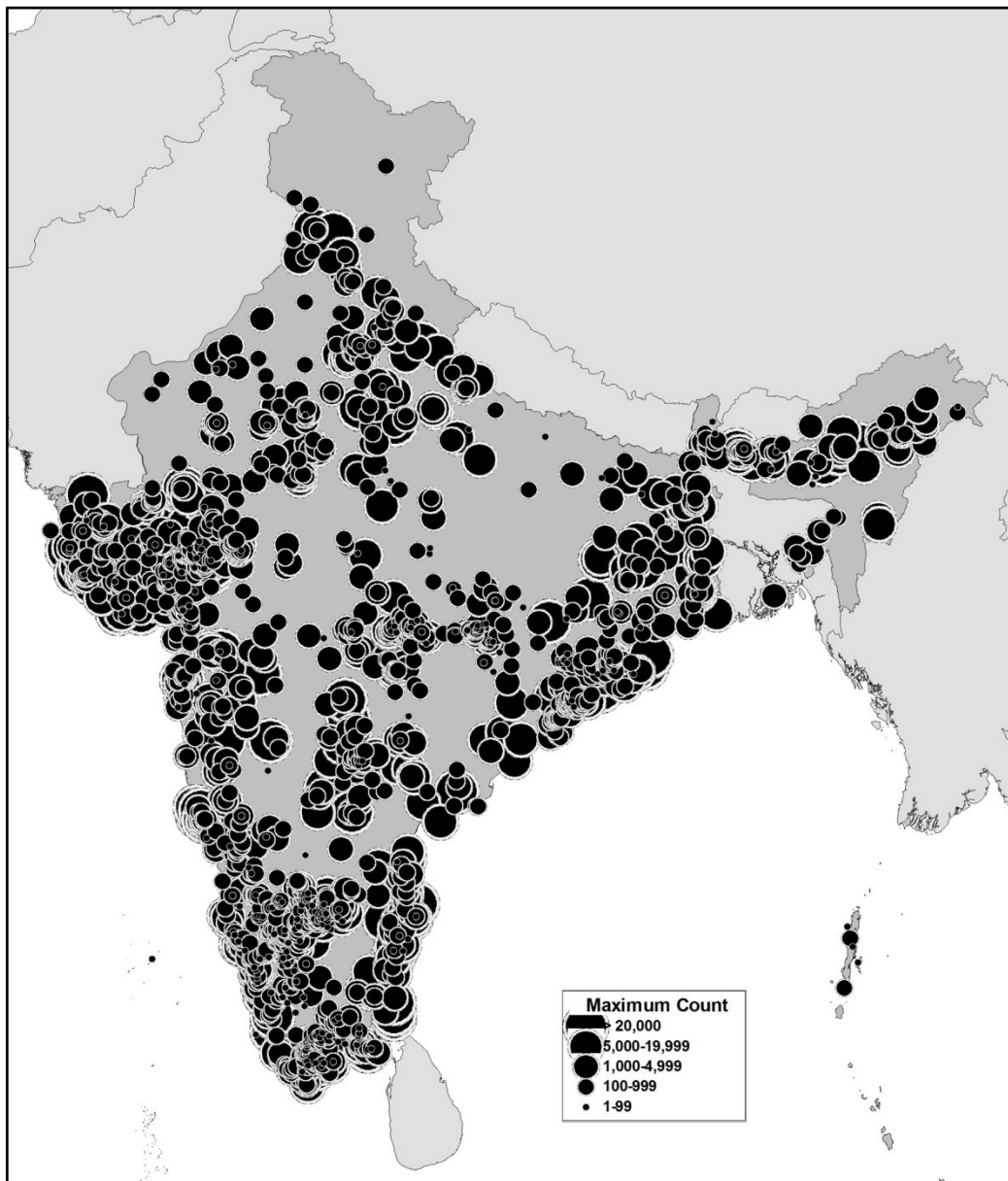
3.2.4 India

India has participated in the AWC since 1987. The national coordination was carried out by the Bombay Natural History Society from 1987-1991 and, from 1997 onwards, and was supported by a network of State Coordinators (Appendix 1). The Ecological Society supported the national coordination during 1987-1991.

A total of 3,296 sites were counted at least once during the period 1987 – 2007 (Figure 6). However only half of these sites were counted more than once and 100 sites were regularly monitored, being counted at least 10 times. The counts covered 18 Ramsar sites, four UNESCO World Heritage Sites, one MAB site, 126 IBAs and 112 protected areas.

One hundred sites recorded more than 20,000 waterbirds; the list of sites is given in Table 3. Thirteen sites are extremely important to waterbirds, with more than 100,000 waterbirds being recorded. These sites are: Chilika Lake, Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary, Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary, Hirakud Reservoir, Thane Creek, Patna Bird Sanctuary, Pong Dam Bird Sanctuary, Rajanagar Mangroves, Mandovi Estuary, Hukitola-Backwaters, Thol Lake Bird Sanctuary, Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary and Kole Wetlands. 458 sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird.

Figure 6: Sites in India covered by the AWC, 1987-2007



Totals of 171 waterbird, 25 raptor and nine kingfisher species were recorded (Appendix 8). The most numerous species (>100,000 individuals) recorded were, in order of decreasing abundance, Northern Pintail, Common Coot, Northern Shoveler, Gadwall, Tufted Duck, Lesser Whistling Duck, Eurasian Wigeon, Garganey, Common Pochard, Demoiselle Crane, Black-tailed Godwit and Ruff.

A total of 18 globally threatened species were recorded, including the Critically Endangered White-bellied Heron, Siberian Crane, Sociable Lapwing, Spoon-billed Sandpiper and White-rumped Vulture; Endangered, Greater Adjutant, White-winged Duck and Baer's Pochard; Vulnerable Dalmatian Pelican, Lesser Adjutant, Lesser White-fronted Goose, Marbled Teal, Sarus Crane, Indian Skimmer, Pallas's Sea Eagle, Indian Spotted Eagle, Greater Spotted Eagle and Imperial Eagle.

Sixteen Near Threatened species were recorded, including Spot-billed Pelican, Oriental Darter, Painted Stork, Black-necked Stork, Black-headed Ibis, Lesser Flamingo, Falcated Teal, Ferruginous Duck, Andaman Crake, Asian Dowitcher, Black-tailed Godwit, Eurasian Curlew, Black-bellied Tern, Lesser Fish Eagle, Grey-headed Fishi Eagle and Pallid Harrier.

The major threats to wetlands reported were agricultural development, excessive cattle grazing and fishing, besides illegal hunting of waterbirds.

3.2.5 Maldives

The count received from the Maldives in 2004 represented the first time the country had taken part in the AWC (Li & Mundkur 2007). Two sites, Filithayo Island and Etheremadivatu Island, were surveyed, and 22 and 34 individual birds were recorded respectively. Neither site meets the criteria of international importance, and no globally threatened species were recorded.

A total of 56 individuals of eight waterbird species were recorded. The most abundant groups were the terns and noddies. Tourism development was reported as a threat at both sites. The counts were contributed by individual counters.

3.2.6 Nepal

A total of 30 sites were counted at least once during the period 1987 - 2007 (Figure 7, Appendix 9). However only 2 sites were regularly monitored, being counted more than 10 times. The counts covered seven IBAs, four Ramsar sites, one UNESCO World Heritage Site and a total of five protected areas. The census was coordinated by Bird Conservation Nepal (earlier the Nepal Birdwatching Club).

Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve recorded more than 20,000 waterbirds during 1992-1994; however recent counts were much lower. Five sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird.

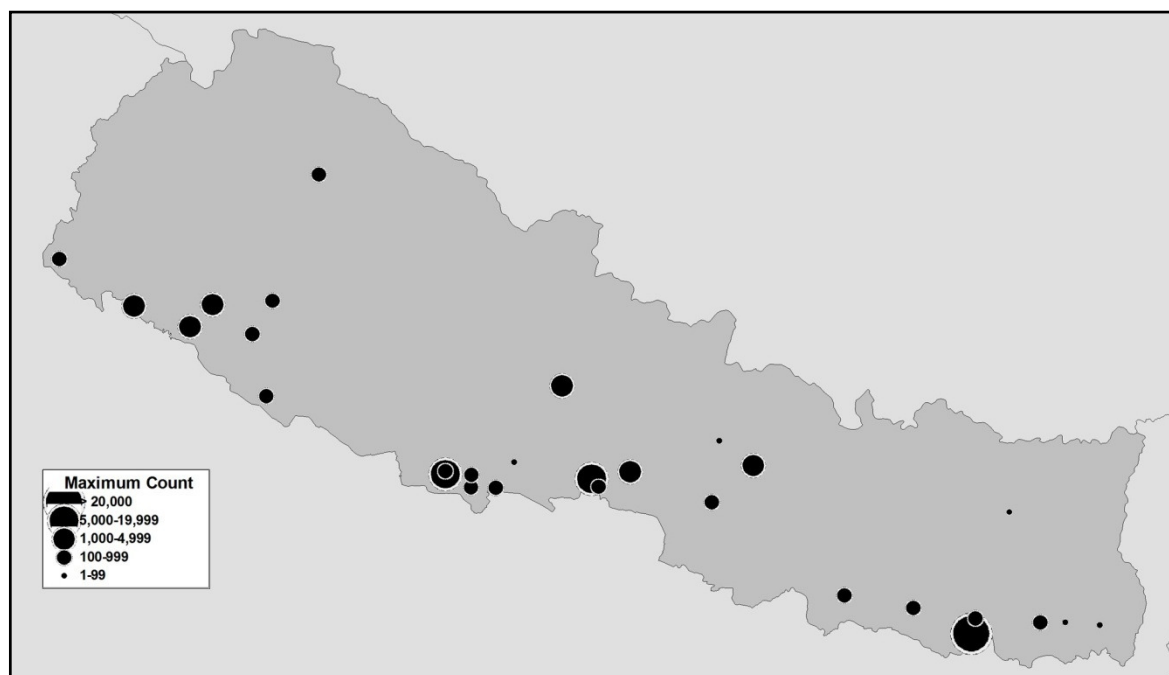
Totals of 117 waterbird, eight raptor and four kingfisher species were recorded (Appendix 10). The most numerous species recorded was Northern Pintail in 1995-1996 (17,847 in 1996). However, numbers of the species drastically declined after this, with only few hundred reported. Other species for which more than 5000 individuals were recorded included Lesser Whistling Duck, Gadwall and Common Coot.

A total of six globally threatened species were recorded, including the Endangered Greater Adjutant and Baer's Pochard; the Vulnerable Lesser Adjutant, Sarus Crane, Pallas's Sea Eagle and Indian Spotted Eagle.

Ten Near Threatened species were recorded, including Spot-billed Pelican, Oriental Darter, Painted Stork, Black-necked Stork, Black-headed Ibis, Falcated Teal, Ferruginous Duck, Eurasian Curlew, Black-bellied Tern and Grey-headed Fish Eagle.

Habitat loss and degradation were the major threats to wetlands reported, combined with the possibility of reduced food availability for many wetland-dependent birds due to over-fishing. Water pollution, river poisoning and dynamite blasting to obtain fish, increased use of pesticides – particularly on the paddy crop, hunting and associated human disturbance and the spread of invasive alien plant species in wetland areas were some of the specific problems reported to be facing Nepal's waterbirds in recent years.

Figure 7: Sites in Nepal covered by the AWC, 1987-2007



3.2.7 Pakistan

Pakistan has participated in the AWC since 1987. During 1987-1991, and from 2006 onwards, the census was carried out by the National Council for the Conservation of Wildlife. Other organizations involved in the coordination at national and provincial level included the Zoological Survey Department (1987-2001), Sind Wildlife Management Board (1988-2004) and Punjab Wildlife Department (1989-2004).

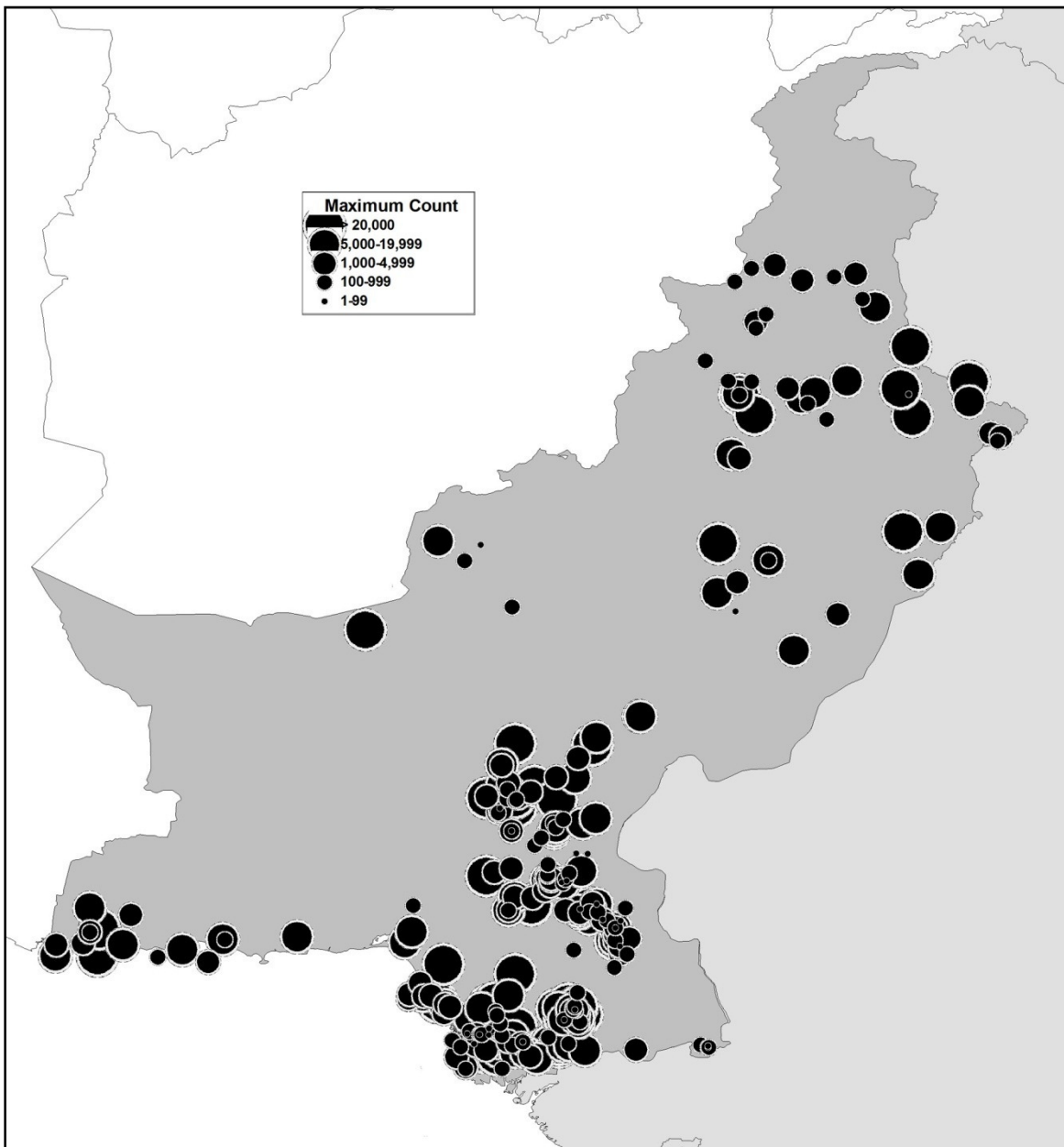
A total of 534 sites were counted at least once during the period 1987 - 2007 (Figure 8, Appendix 11). However only 43 sites were counted at least 10 times. Most of the sites were counted in the early 1990s; during 2005-2007 only a few sites were reported. The counts cover 17 Ramsar sites, one MAB site, 29 IBAs and 18 protected areas.

Fifty-six sites recorded more than 20,000 waterbirds (see Table 3). However, only eight sites were reported with more than 20,000 waterbirds after 2000, namely Indus Waterfowl Refuge, Chashma Barrage Reservoir, Phoosna, Lungh Lake, Keenjha Lake, Haleji Lake, Nur-Ri Lake and Jabho Lake. One hundred and twenty-four sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird.

Totals of 145 waterbird, 15 raptor and three kingfisher species were recorded (Appendix 12). The most numerous species (>50,000 individuals) recorded were, in order of decreasing abundance, Common Coot, Common Teal, Common Pochard, Northern Pintail, Northern Shoveler, Eurasian Wigeon, Gadwall, Greater Flamingo and Black-tailed Godwit.

A total of nine globally threatened species were recorded, including the Critically Endangered Sociable Lapwing; the Endangered White-headed Duck; and the Vulnerable Dalmatian Pelican, Marbled Teal, Sarus Crane, Indian Skimmer, Pallas's Sea Eagle, Greater Spotted Eagle and Imperial Eagle.

Figure 8: Sites in Pakistan covered by the AWC, 1987-2007



Eleven Near Threatened species were recorded, including Oriental Darter, Painted Stork, Black-necked Stork, Black-headed Ibis, Lesser Flamingo, Falcated Teal, Ferruginous Duck, Black-tailed Godwit, Eurasian Curlew, Black-bellied Tern and Pallid Harrier.

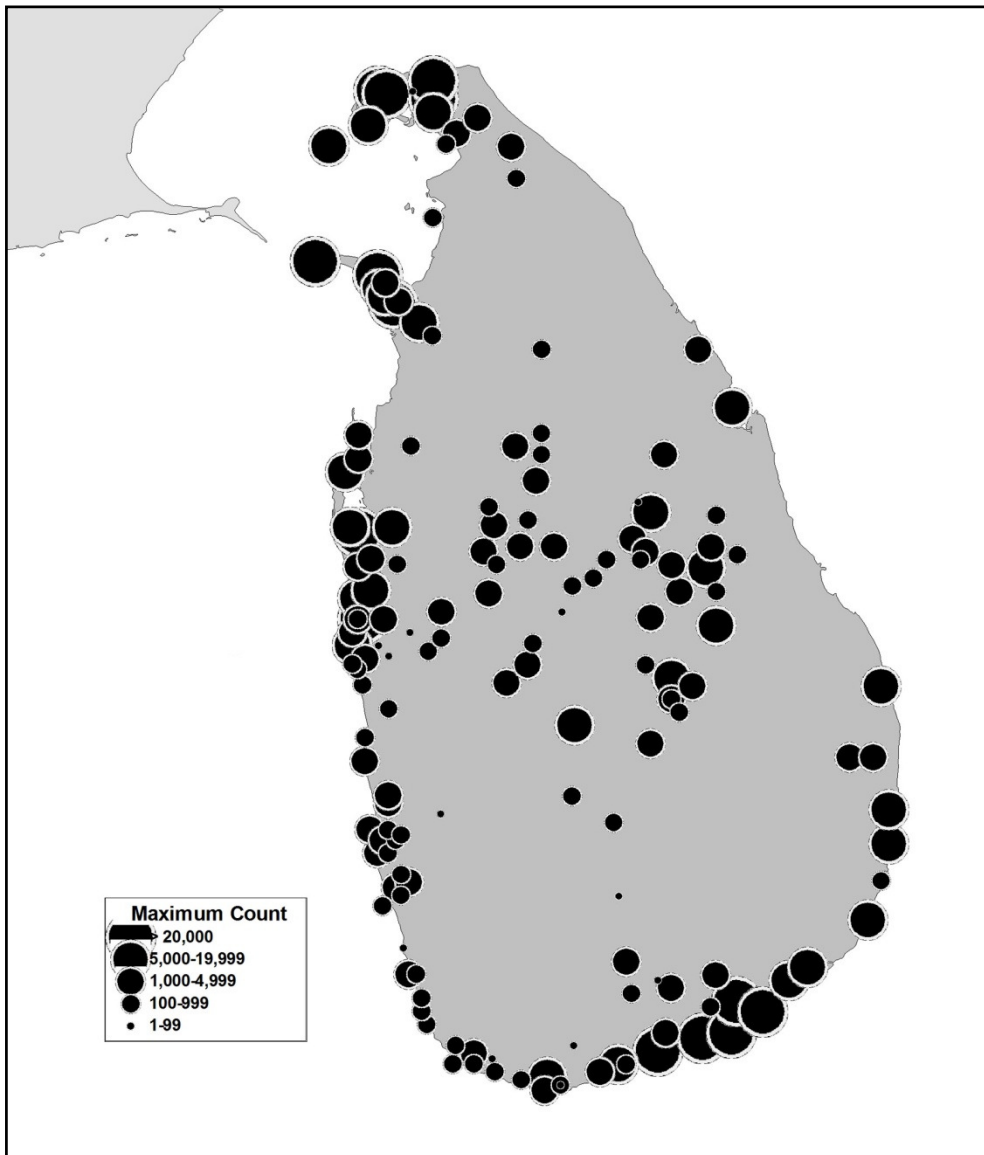
Major threats to the wetlands were climate-related (failure of rainfall), drainage, reclamation, water diversion for irrigation and other uses, pollution, hunting, trapping, poaching, overgrowth of vegetation, eutrophication, over-fishing and tourism /recreation. The condition of the wetlands has changed considerably due to climatic conditions over the last decade (Jabeen Rahat 2004). In the southern province of Sindh, drought conditions prevailed in 2000, leading to a loss and/or salination of many wetlands. However, during the 2002–2004 period, there was rainfall and some wetlands revived. More recently, leading up to the 2006 AWC, there was widespread and heavy rain and this may enable the recovery of some of these wetlands, and changes in the abundance and diversity of waterbird species (Munir Awan, pers. comm., Sept 2006).

3.2.8 Sri Lanka

The census in Sri Lanka has been consistently coordinated by the Ceylon Bird Club since 1987.

A total of 160 sites were counted at least once during the period 1987 - 2007, including 37 sites counted at least 10 times (Figure 9, Appendix 13). The counts cover two Ramsar sites, one MAB site, 21 IBAs and 17 protected areas. Fourteen sites recorded more than 20,000 waterbirds. Fifty-three sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird.

Figure 9: Sites in Sri Lanka covered by the AWC, 1987-2007



Totals of 111 waterbird, 15 raptor and two kingfisher species were recorded (Appendix 14). The most numerous species (>100,000 individuals) recorded were Northern Pintail, Lesser Whistling Duck and Garganey.

Two globally threatened species recorded were the Vulnerable Lesser Adjutant and Pallas's Sea Eagle.

Nine Near Threatened species recorded were Spot-billed Pelican, Oriental Darter, Painted Stork, Black-necked Stork, Black-headed Ibis, Black-tailed Godwit, Eurasian Curlew, Grey-headed Fish Eagle and Pallid Harrier.

Major threats to wetlands reported were fishing, agricultural development, and pollution from agricultural and industrial sources. According to Warakagoda and Sirivardana (2006), wetlands throughout the island face constant threats, among which are infilling and other anthropogenic transformation, pollution and changes of water level; many wetlands have already been destroyed or badly damaged. Hunting (despite a total ban), raiding of heronries and a loss of nesting sites have also been recorded.

3.3 Southeast Asia

3.3.1 Overview

A total of 1,248 sites were surveyed throughout the AWC (Figure 10). Twenty-three sites recorded more than 20,000 waterbirds, and 192 sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird.

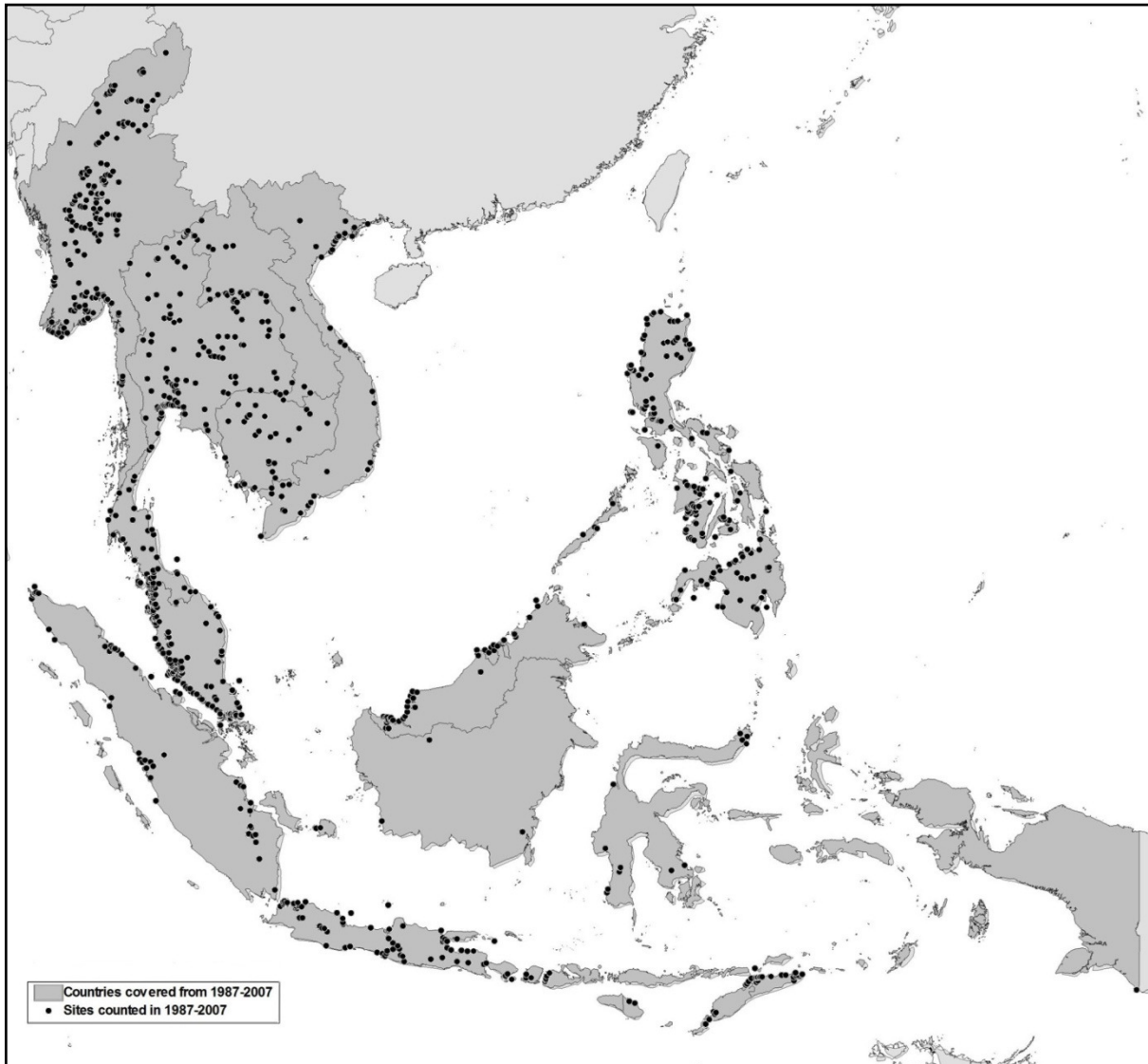
Nineteen Ramsar sites, three World Heritage sites, eight ASEAN Heritage sites, five Biosphere reserves, five Migratory Waterbird Network sites in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway, 132 protected areas and 114 IBAs were surveyed at least once.

Totals of 211 waterbird and 34 wetland-dependent species (including three seabird, 21 raptor and 10 kingfisher species) were recorded (Appendix 15). The most numerous species (more than 100,000 birds) were Lesser Whistling Duck and Asian Openbill. Garganey, Little Egret and Cattle Egret recorded more than 50,000 individuals.

Twenty-five globally threatened species were as follows: Critically Endangered: White-bellied Heron, White-shouldered Ibis, Giant Ibis, Spoon-billed Sandpiper and Christmas Frigatebird; Endangered: Storm's Stork, Greater Adjutant, Black-faced Spoonbill, Baer's Pochard, White-winged Duck, Scaly-sided Merganser and Nordmann's Greenshank; Vulnerable: Chinese Egret, Milky Stork, Lesser Adjutant, Baikal Teal, Philippine Duck, Sarus Crane, Masked Finfoot, Wood Snipe, Saunders's Gull, Indian Skimmer, Indian Spotted Eagle, Greater Spotted Eagle and Imperial Eagle.

Sixteen Near Threatened species were: Spot-billed Pelican, Oriental Darter, Painted Stork, Black-necked Stork, Black-headed Ibis, Falcated Teal, Ferruginous Duck, Beach Thick-knee, Javan Plover, Malaysian Plover, Asian Dowitcher, Black-tailed Godwit, Eurasian Curlew, Black-bellied Tern, Lesser Fish Eagle and Grey-headed Fish Eagle.

Figure 10: Sites covered by the AWC in the Southeast Asian region, 1987-2007



3.3.2 Brunei Darrusalam

AWC information of Brunei Darrusalam has been available since 1986; however, data was missing in a number of years. The Panaga Natural History Society and its members has been the main contributor to the census.

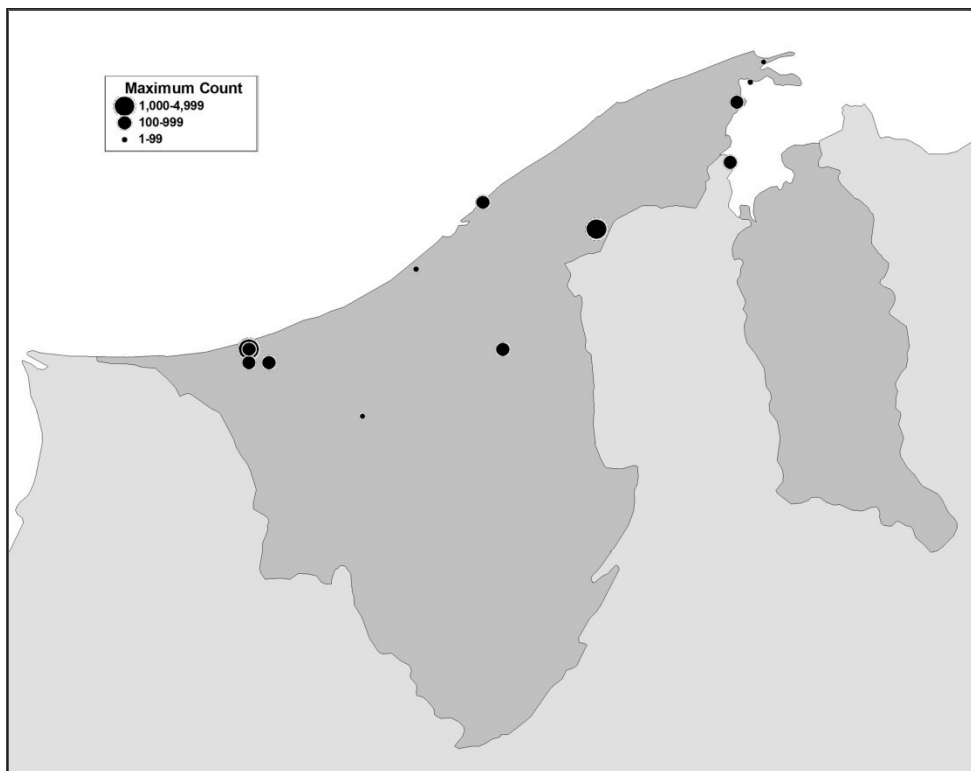
A total of 13 sites were covered at least once (Figure 11, Appendix 16), with three sites being counted more than 10 times. The counts included four IBAs. The most important sites for waterbirds included the Sungai Seria Estuary, and Brunei Bay and associated wetlands. Tasek Merimbun is the only site protected as a national park, and is also listed as an ASEAN Heritage site. Two sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird.

Totals of 62 waterbird, seven raptor and four kingfisher species were recorded throughout the period (Appendix 17). The most numerous species recorded was Cattle Egret.

Globally threatened Species recorded included the Vulnerable Chinese Egret and Lesser Adjutant; Near Threatened species included Oriental Darter, Asian Dowitcher and Grey-headed Fish Eagle.

The major threat reported is pollution, and reclamation / drainage of wetlands.

Figure 11: Sites in Brunei covered by the AWC, 1987-2007



3.3.3 Cambodia

The AWC in Cambodia has been carried out by the Wildlife Conservation Society – Cambodia since 1999. However, two waterbird surveys were carried out in 1993 and 1996 by Wetlands International.

In total, 31 sites were covered at least once (Figure 12, Appendix 18), including three Ramsar sites, one World Heritage site, one Biosphere Reserve, 14 IBAs and eight protected areas (see Table 3).

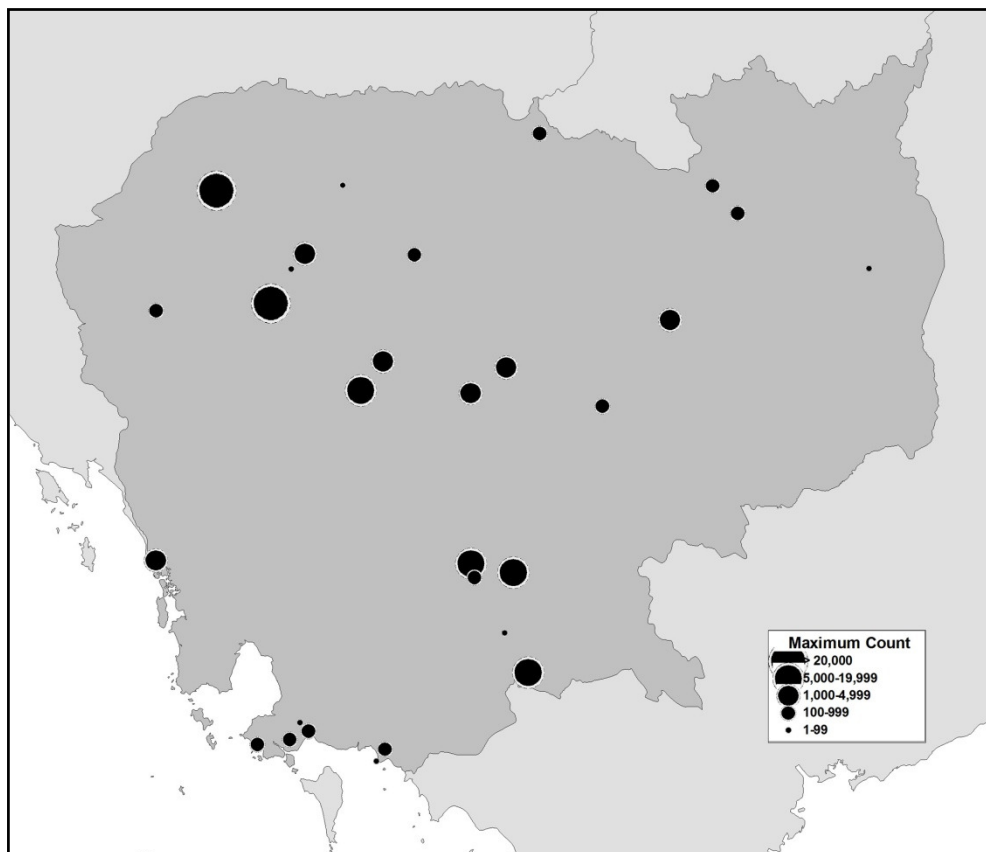
Ang Trapeang Thmor Reservoir and Prek Toal were the two most important wetlands to have been regularly counted and both supported more than 20,000 waterbirds. Fourteen sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird.

Totals of 91 waterbird, 10 raptor and six kingfisher species were recorded throughout the period (Appendix 19). The most numerous species recorded were Indian Cormorant (19,545 in 2007), Lesser Whistling Duck (18,042 in 2006), Whiskered Tern (13,984 in 2006) and Little Egret (10,975 in 2007).

A total of 11 globally threatened species were recorded, including the Critically Endangered White-shouldered Ibis and Giant Ibis; the Endangered Greater Adjutant, Black-faced Spoonbill, White-winged Duck and Nordmann's Greenshank; the Vulnerable Milky Stork, Lesser Adjutant, Sarus Crane, Masked Finfoot and Greater Spotted Eagle.

Nine Near Threatened species also recorded, including Spot-billed Pelican (the majority of the Southeast Asian population), Oriental Darter (more than 50% of the known population), Painted Stork (the majority of the Southeast Asian population), Black-necked Stork, Black-headed Ibis, Asian Dowitcher, Black-tailed Godwit, Eurasian Curlew, Black-bellied Tern and Grey-headed Fish Eagle.

Figure 12: Sites in Cambodia covered by the AWC, 1987-2007



Major threats reported included changes in the hydrological patterns of the Mekong River, which may cause modification to the structure of flooded forest, fish breeding habitats, and the filling of deep pools with sediment. Other threats include potential land clearance and overuse of natural resources, e.g. fish, building and fuel wood, and illegal harvesting and fishing activities.

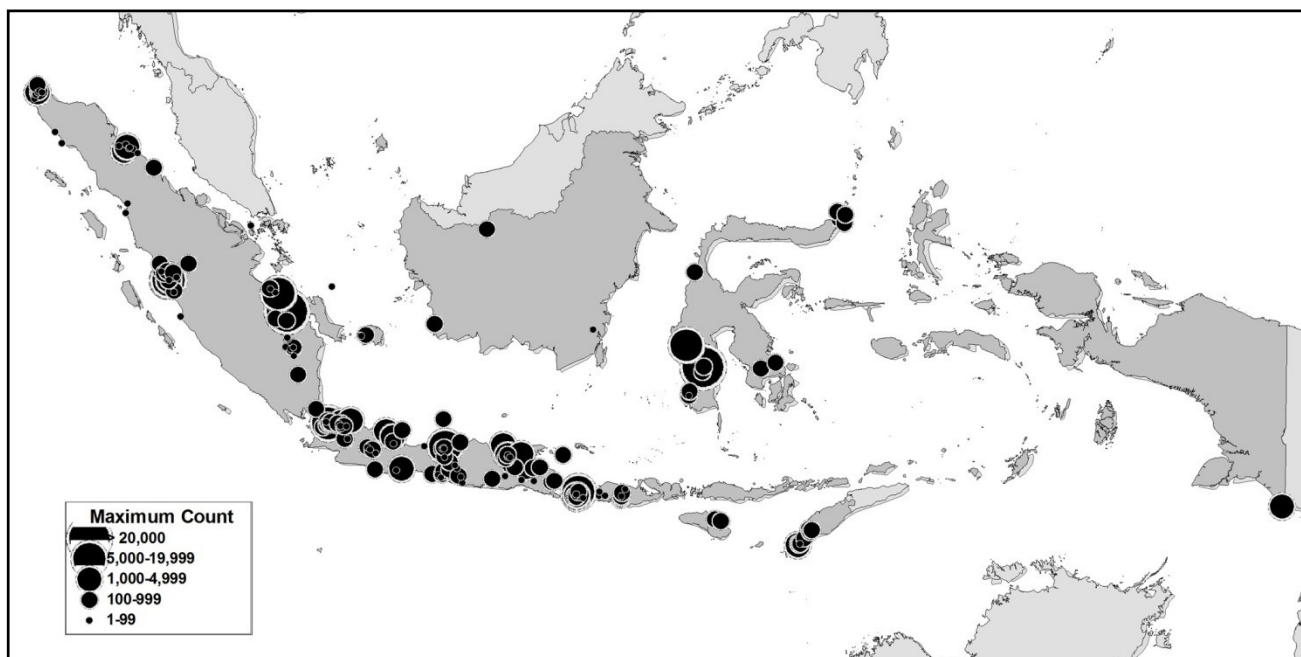
3.3.4 Indonesia

AWC data has been available in Indonesia since 1989. The census has been coordinated by Wetlands International – Indonesia Office since 1992. Although more than 243 sites were covered, only 45 sites were covered more than once (Figure 13, Appendix 20). Due to lack of consistency in site coverage, no proper monitoring programme has been established in the country. A long-term objective for AWC is to develop a standard and high quality monitoring programme in the country.

The counts covered two Ramsar sites, one Biosphere Reserve, 13 protected areas and 15 IBAs. Tempe Lake and Banyuasin Delta (Banyuasin Peninsula-Sembilang NP) reported more than 20,000 waterbirds. Sixteen sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird.

Totals of 130 waterbird, one frigatebird, four raptor and four kingfisher species were recorded throughout the period (Appendix 21). The most numerous species recorded were Cattle Egret and Intermediate Egret.

Figure 13: Sites in Indonesia covered by the AWC, 1987-2007



Seven globally threatened species were recorded, including the Endangered Storm's Stork, White-winged Duck and Nordmann's Greenshank; the Vulnerable Chinese Egret, Milky Stork, Lesser Adjutant and Masked Finfoot.

Nine Near Threatened species included Spot-billed Pelican, Oriental Darter, Black-headed Ibis, Beach Thick-knee, Javan Plover, Malaysian Plover, Asian Dowitcher, Black-tailed Godwit and Eurasian Curlew.

Major threats to wetlands and waterbirds were fishing, pollution, agriculture and tourism development, hunting of waterbirds, clearance of vegetation and reclamation activities.

3.3.5 Lao PDR (Laos)

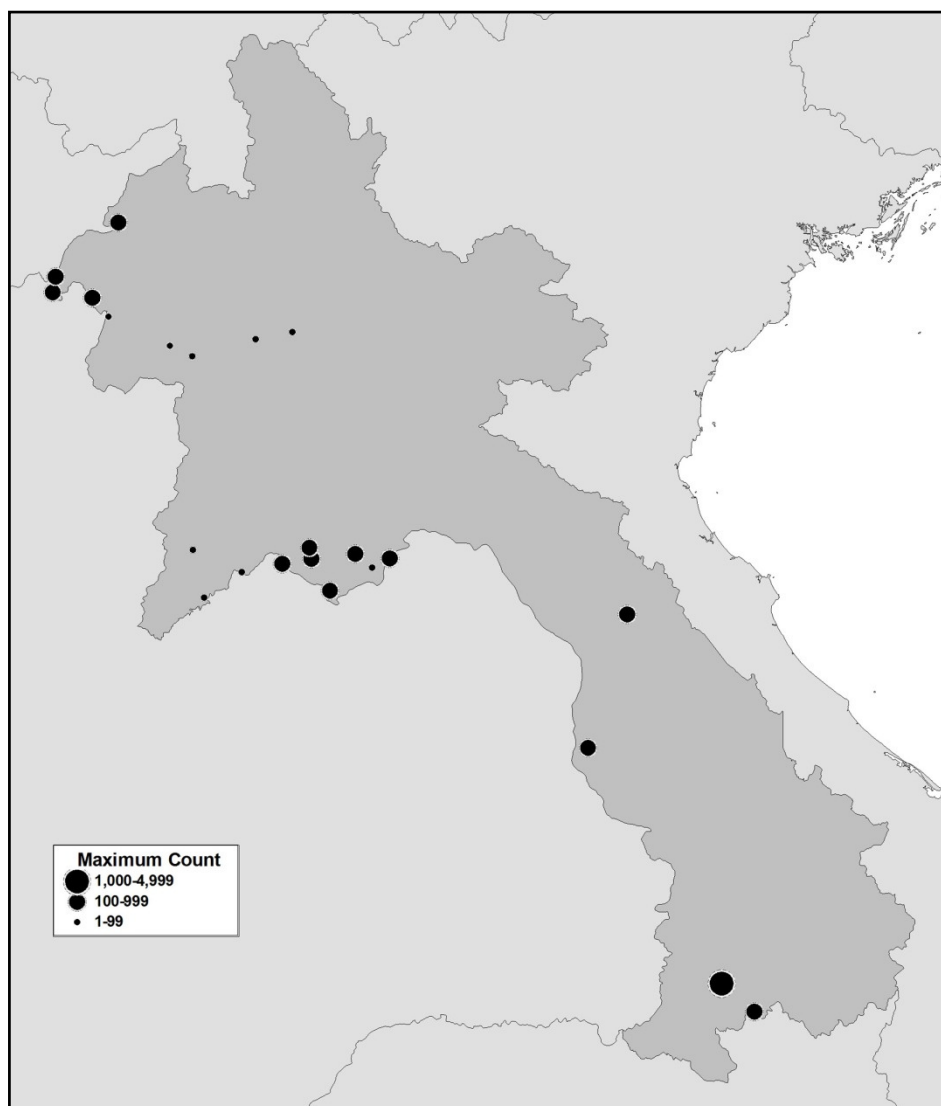
Only occasional counts were carried out in a few years in Laos from 1989. A total of 23 sites were covered once (Figure 14, Appendix 22), including two IBAs and one protected area.

A total of 56 waterbird species was recorded throughout the period (Appendix 23). The most numerous species recorded was Small Pratincole, with one site, Upper Lao Mekong, meeting the 1% international importance criteria.

Globally threatened species including the Critically Endangered White-shouldered Ibis and Giant Ibis; and the Vulnerable Lesser Adjutant, Sarus Crane and Masked Finfoot were recorded.

Threats to wetlands in Laos are not reported in the census.

Figure 14: Sites in Laos covered by the AWC, 1987-2007



3.3.6 Malaysia

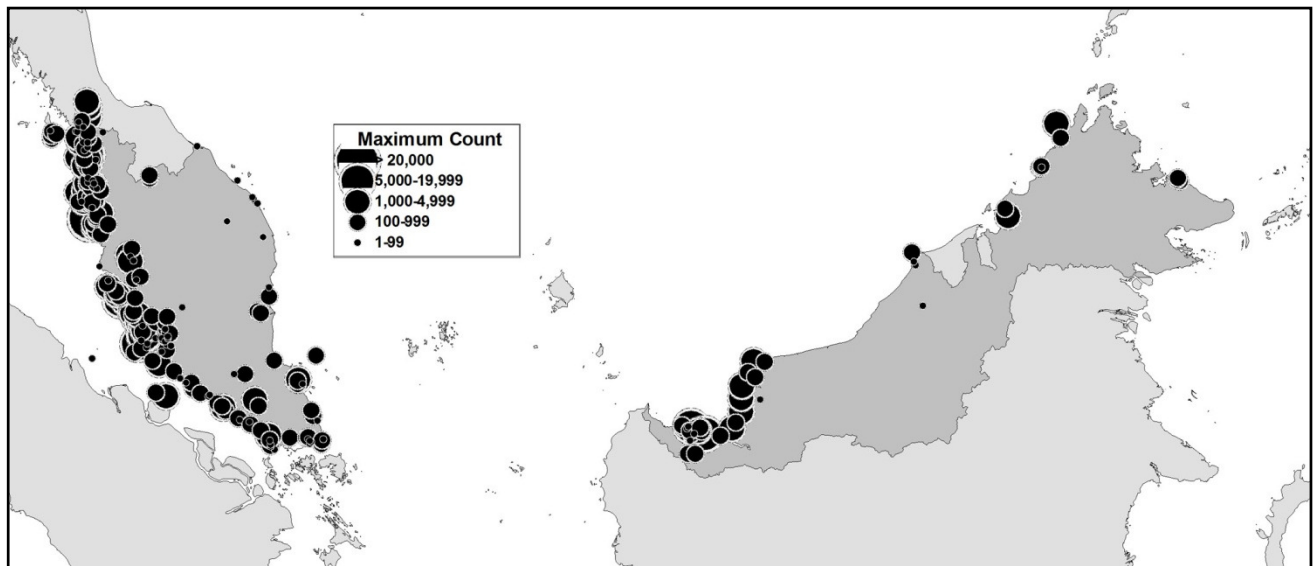
The AWC has been coordinated in Malaysia by the Department of Wildlife & National Parks, Peninsular Malaysia since 1989, and the Malaysian Nature Society (from 1999 onwards).

A total of 253 sites were surveyed at least once (Figure 15, Appendix 24). Among these sites, 150 were counted two times or more, and only five sites were counted at least 10 times. The counts included 12 IBAs, two Ramsar sites and 11 protected areas.

The only site to have recorded more than 20,000 waterbirds during the AWC in early 1990s was the Northern Kuala Gula- Kuala Kurau-Tanjung Piandang coast. However, the number of waterbirds recorded at this site has shown a significant decline to only a few hundred birds in recent years. Twenty-four sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird.

Totals of 106 waterbird, two frigatebird, 16 raptor and eight kingfisher species were recorded throughout the period (Appendix 25). The most numerous species recorded was Black-crowned Night-heron (10,653 in 1992); however, numbers of the species have largely declined in recent years. Common Redshank and Lesser Sandplover were also recorded in large numbers.

Figure 15: Sites in Malaysia covered by the AWC, 1987-2007



A total of 10 globally threatened species were recorded, including the Critically Endangered Christmas Frigatebird and Spoon-billed Sandpiper; the Endangered Storm's Stork and Nordmann's Greenshank; and the Vulnerable Chinese Egret (up to 40% of global population), Milky Stork, Lesser Adjutant, Masked Finfoot, Greater Spotted Eagle and Imperial Eagle.

Eight Near Threatened species included Spot-billed Pelican, Oriental Darter, Black-headed Ibis, Malaysian Plover, Asian Dowitcher, Black-tailed Godwit, Eurasian Curlew and Grey-headed Fish Eagle.

An assessment of the shorebird population in Malaysia was carried out by Li *et al* (2007) which concluded that shorebirds had declined by 22.4% between 1983-1986 and 2004-2006.

Threats to the wetlands and waterbirds reported were clearance of vegetation, fishing, reclamation, pollution caused by domestic sewage, solid waste, use of pesticides and fertilisers and hunting.

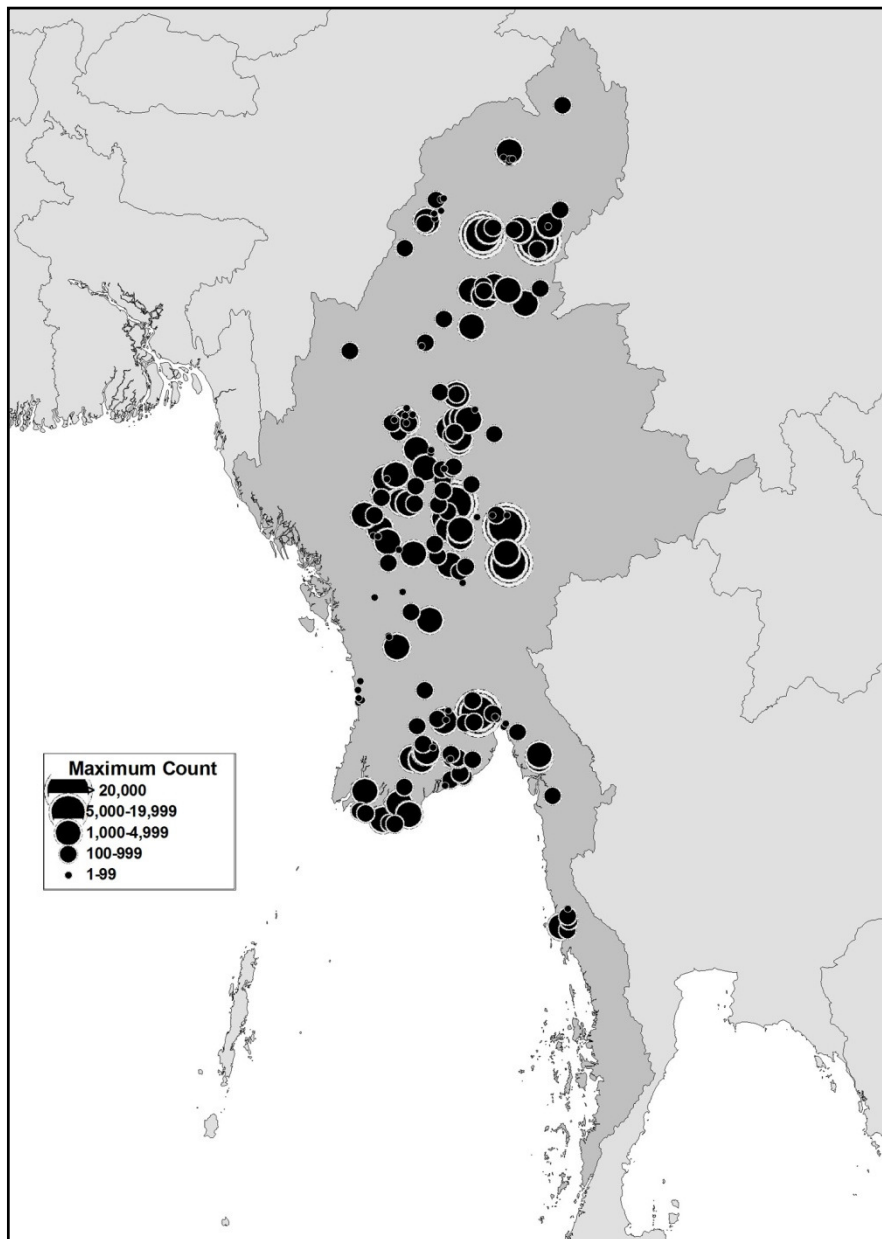
3.3.7 Myanmar

The AWC was carried out by the Wildlife Conservation Division and the Forest Department from 1987. From 2002, the coordination was jointly carried out by the Myanmar Bird and Nature Society. A total of 191 sites were surveyed from 1987; however only 74 sites were counted more than once (Figure 16, Appendix 26). Three sites were counted more than 10 times. Due to lack of consistency in AWC coverage, there is not yet a proper monitoring programme in the country.

The counts covered one Ramsar site, three ASEAN heritage sites, nine protected areas and 23 IBAs. Six sites recorded more than 20,000 waterbirds, including the Moyingyi Wetland Sanctuary, Indawgyi Lake, Irrawaddy River: Myitkyina - Pammate – Sinbo, Minhla-Nyaung Yan Lake, Inle Lake Wildlife Sanctuary and Moby Dam. Forty-two sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird.

Totals of 143 waterbird, one frigatebird, 15 raptor and seven kingfisher species were recorded throughout the period (Appendix 27). The most numerous species recorded (>10,000 individuals) were Lesser Whistling Duck, Ruddy Shelduck, Common Coot, Northern Pintail and Garganey.

Figure 16: Sites in Myanmar covered by the AWC, 1987-2007



Twelve globally threatened species were recorded, including the Critically Endangered White-bellied Heron; the Endangered Greater Adjutant, White-winged Duck and Nordmann's Greenshank; the Vulnerable Lesser Adjutant, Sarus Crane, Masked Finfoot, Wood Snipe, Indian Skimmer, Indian Spotted Eagle and Greater Spotted Eagle.

Fourteen Near Threatened species included Spot-billed Pelican, Oriental Darter, Painted Stork, Black-necked Stork, Black-headed Ibis, Falcated Duck, Ferruginous Duck, Beach Thick-knee, Asian Dowitcher, Black-tailed Godwit, Eurasian Curlew, Black-bellied Tern, Grey-headed Fish-eagle and Lesser Fish-eagle.

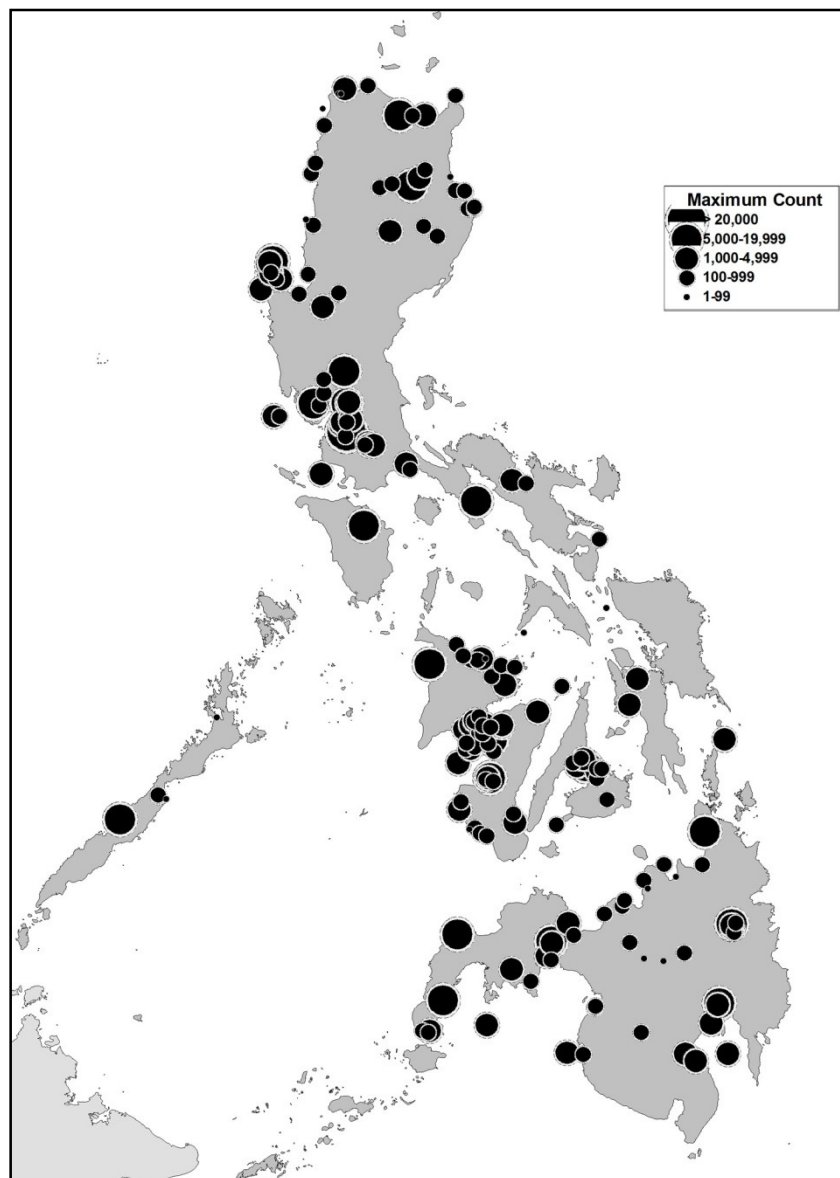
The main threats and issues affecting wetland habitats and waterbirds included drainage of wetlands for agricultural and aquacultural development, and upland reservoir construction, which may affect the natural flooding regime of downstream wetlands; other threats included over-fishing, pollution and hunting.

3.3.8 Philippines

The AWC was coordinated in the Philippines by the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau from 1990. A total of 186 sites were counted at least once with 33 sites being counted at least 10 times (Figure 17, Appendix 28).

The counts included three Ramsar sites, two Migratory Waterbird Network sites in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway, 10 protected areas and eight IBAs. One site, namely Manila Bay: Cavite Area, recorded more than 20,000 waterbirds in the early 1990s. Forty-eight sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird.

Figure 17: Sites in the Philippines covered by the AWC, 1987-2007



Totals of 72 waterbird, five raptor and two kingfisher species were recorded throughout the period (Appendix 29). The two most numerous species recorded were Tufted Duck and Little Egret.

Two globally threatened species were recorded, namely the Vulnerable Chinese Egret and Philippine Duck. Four Near Threatened species were Oriental Darter, Asian Dowitcher, Black-tailed Godwit and Eurasian Curlew.

Major threats to wetlands in the Philippines reported include:

- habitat loss and deterioration due to conversion of wetlands to other land uses with perceived higher economic value (such as aquaculture farms, resorts and reclamation areas) and diversion of rivers for irrigation and dam construction, which leads to drying up of river beds, modification of the habitat of riverine flora and fauna, and detrimental impacts on the movements of migratory fish;
- over-fishing and over-harvesting of forestry and freshwater products;
- climate change and pollution arising from domestic, industrial and agricultural sources that in turn lead to water-quality problems such as algal blooms and oxygen depletion;
- introduction of exotic species and disease leading to the displacement of endemic and native species through predation, competition for food and other resources, and proliferation of invasive alien species due to the absence of natural predators (Carlo Custodio, pers. comm., Sept. 2006).

3.3.9 Singapore

The AWC was coordinated by the Nature Society Singapore in Singapore from 1990. A total of 20 sites were counted at least once with 10 sites being counted at least 10 times (Figure 18, Appendix 30), including two IBAs and two protected areas. The Sungai Buloh Wetland Reserve is also an ASEAN Heritage site and a Migratory Waterbird Network site in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway. Mandai Mudflat recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of Pacific Golden Plover.

Figure 18: Sites in Singapore covered by the AWC, 1987-2007



Totals of 78 waterbird and 11 raptor species were recorded throughout the period (Appendix 31). The most numerous species recorded was Pacific Golden Plover, followed by Marsh Sandpiper (good numbers in the early 1990s; however the species seems have largely declined since then), Common Redshank and Lesser Sandplover.

Two globally threatened species were recorded, namely the Vulnerable Chinese Egret and Masked Finfoot. Four Near Threatened species included Beach Thick-knee, Malaysian Plover, Black-tailed Godwit and Grey-headed Fish Eagle.

Escapee Milky Storks, Painted Storks and their hybrid offspring have established a free flying population in the wild. The development and impact of this free flying population on the nearby Vulnerable Milky Stork in southern Sumatra and Java in Indonesia, need to be closely monitored.

Reclamation of wetlands for economic development is the major threat.

3.3.10 Thailand

The AWC was coordinated by the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plants in Thailand from 1987. From 1999 the census was jointly carried out by the Bird Conservation Society of Thailand. A total of 224 sites were counted (Figure 19), with only 80 sites counted more than once (Appendix 32).

The counts included seven Ramsar sites, two World Heritage sites, three ASEAN Heritage sites, one Migratory Waterbird Network site in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway, 65 protected areas and 23 IBAs. Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary and Khao Yai National Park are two World Heritage sites covered by the AWC.

Eight sites, namely the Inner Gulf of Thailand, Lower Central Plains, Kasetsart University (Kampaengsaen), Wat Phai Lom Non-Hunting Area, Bung Cha Vak Non-Hunting Area, Nong Waeng Non-Hunting Area, Bung Boraphet Non Hunting Area and Thale Noi Non Hunting Area recorded more than 20,000 waterbirds. Thirty-five sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird.

Totals of 139 waterbird and two raptor and three kingfisher species were recorded throughout the period (Appendix 33).

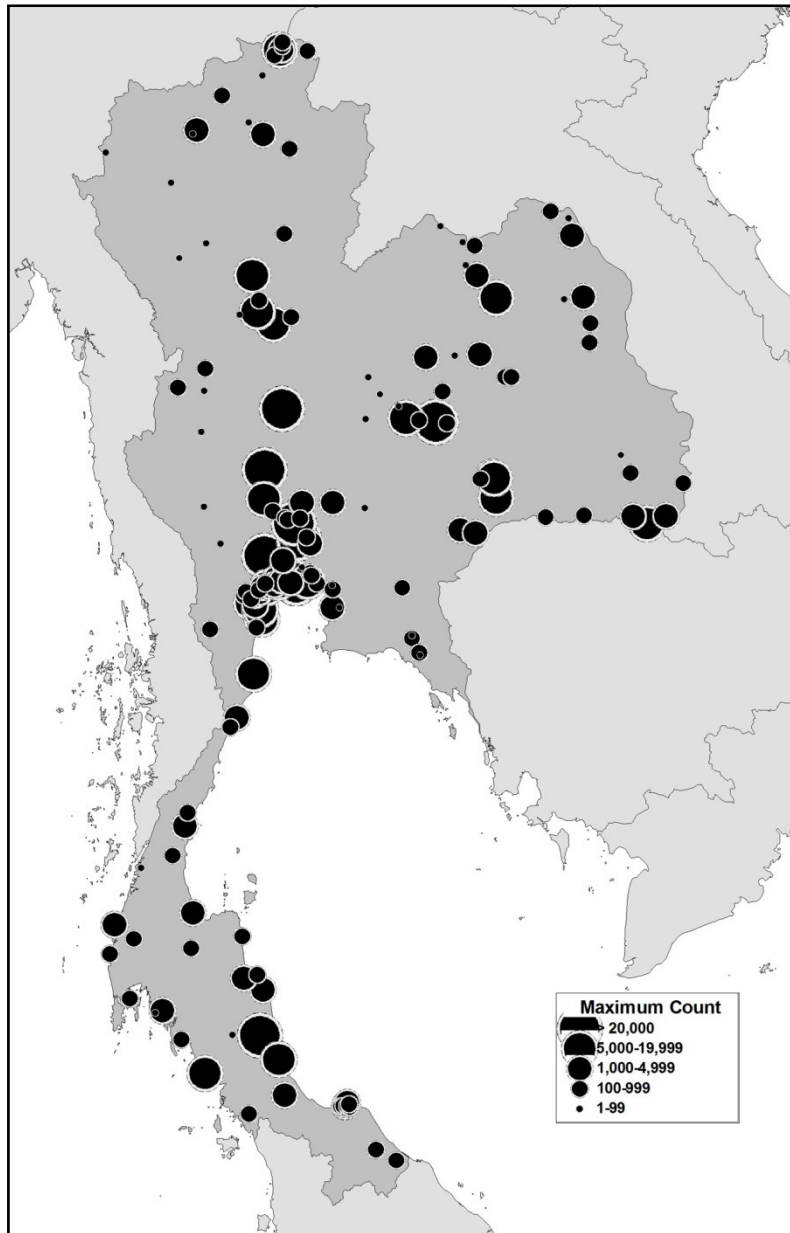
The most numerous species recorded was Asian Openbill (Thailand supports a majority of the world population of this species), followed by Lesser Whistling Duck, Cattle Egret and Lesser Sandplover. While more than 50,000 Garganey were recorded in 1990s, recently only a few thousand have been counted.

Eleven globally threatened species were recorded, including the Critically Endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper; the Endangered Black-faced Spoonbill, White-winged Duck, Baer's Pochard, Scaly-sided Merganser and Nordmann's Greenshank; and the Vulnerable Chinese Egret, Lesser Adjutant and Masked Finfoot. Milky Storks recorded in Thailand are most likely hybrids of Painted and Milky Stork.

Ten Near Threatened species included Spot-billed Pelican, Oriental Darter, Painted Stork, Black-headed Ibis, Falcated Teal, Ferruginous Duck, Malaysian Plover, Asian Dowitcher, Black-tailed Godwit and Eurasian Curlew.

The major threats to wetlands included urbanisation and industrialisation (such as road development in the Inner Gulf of Thailand); spread of inland brackishwater aquaculture (Lower Central Plains); road developments (Bung Khong Long, Thale Noi Ramsar sites); conversion of traditional prawn ponds and salt pans to intensive aquaculture ponds for non-sustainable rearing of crabs (larvae imported from Myanmar); soil excavation and landfill (widespread in Inner Gulf and Lower Central Plains) and erosion control measures (construction of concrete sea-wall barriers – Inner Gulf).

Figure 19: Sites in Thailand covered by the AWC, 1987-2007



Hunting of waterbirds is little documented but widespread. Night-netting and dazzling of Watercocks and White-breasted Waterhens was widespread in October–November; presumably these birds are northern migrants (Philip Round, pers. comm., Aug. 2006).

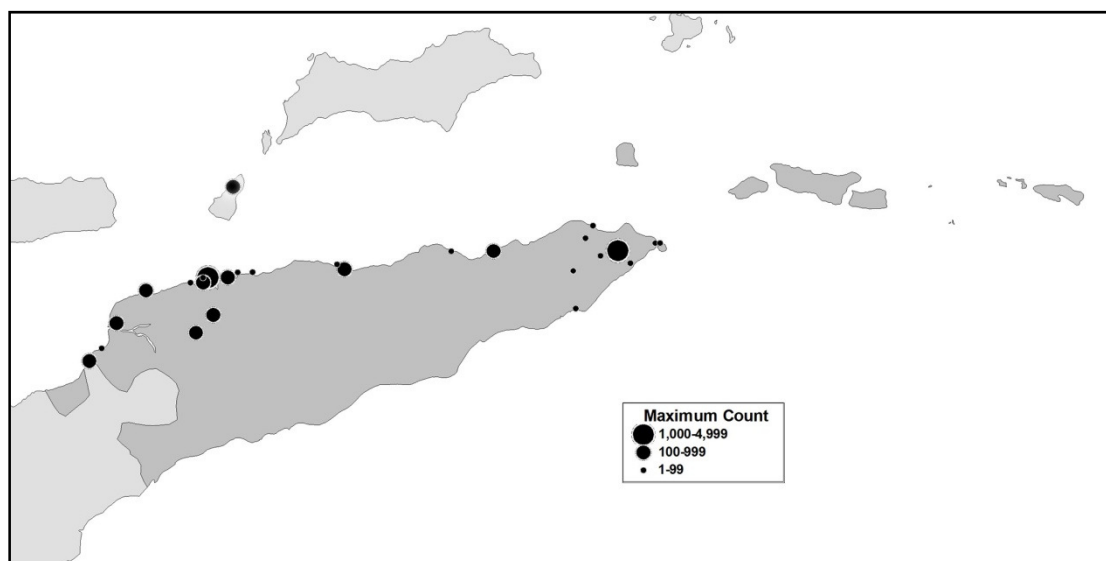
3.3.11 Timor Leste

A total of 27 sites were counted during 2003-2007 by Colin Trainor (Figure 20). This is the first time AWC data have been received from the country (Appendix 34). The counts covered two protected areas.

Totals of 63 waterbird, one frigatebird and one raptor species were recorded throughout the period (Appendix 35). The most numerous species recorded were Pacific Black Duck, Little Black Cormorant and Red-necked Phalarope (700 in 2004).

Near threatened species recorded included Beach Thick-knee, Malaysian Plover and Black-tailed Godwit.

Figure 20: Sites in Timor Leste covered by the AWC, 1987-2007



3.3.12 Vietnam

A total of 37 sites were counted at least once from 1989 (Figure 21). However only 12 sites were counted more than once and only one site was counted more than 10 times (Appendix 36). There is a urgent need to develop a long-term monitoring programme at key wetland sites. The counts covered one Ramsar site, three MAB Biosphere reserves, 11 IBAs and 11 protected areas. Three sites, namely Tra Su Forest, Thot Not Bird Garden and Tram Chim National Park, recorded more than 20,000 waterbirds. Nine sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird.

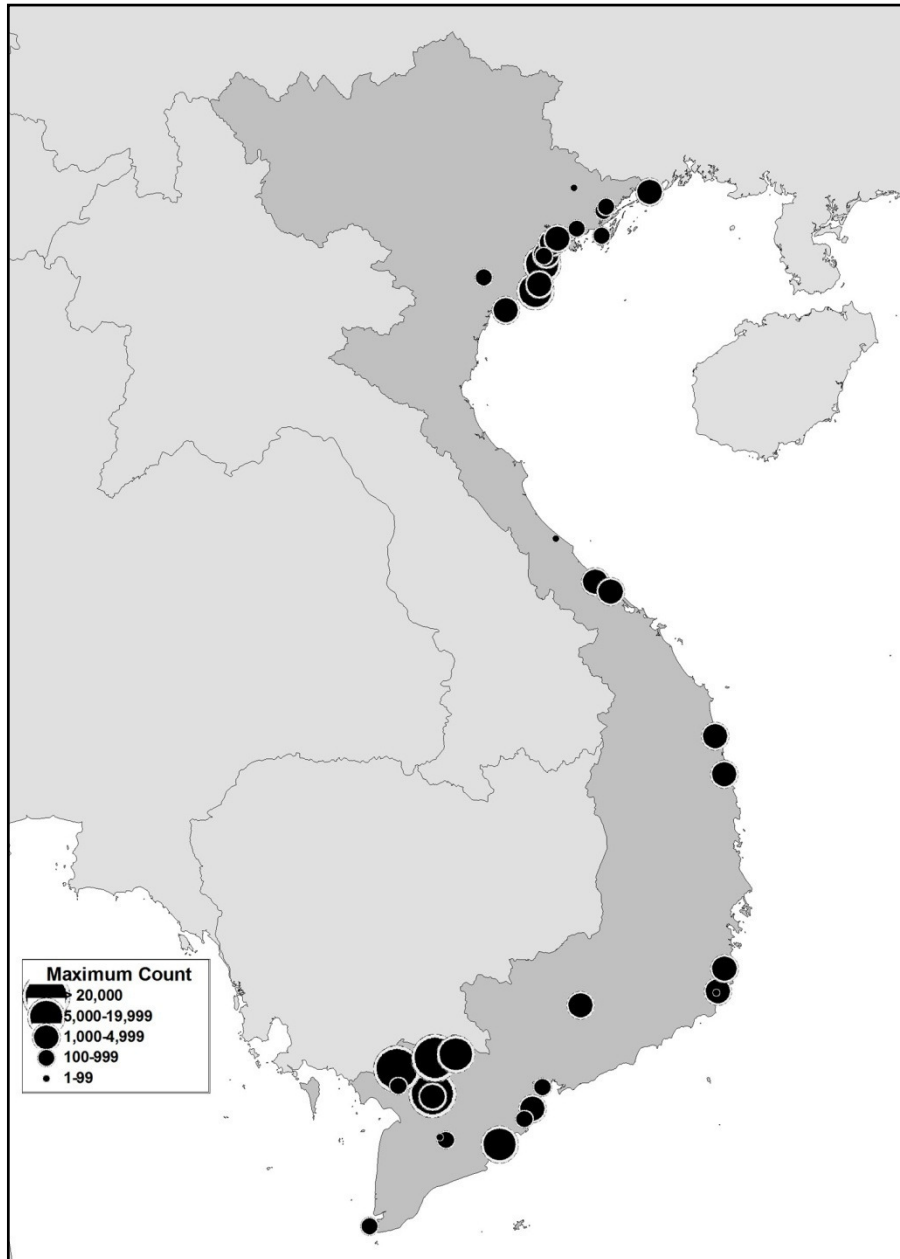
Totals of 116 waterbird, four raptor and three kingfisher species were recorded throughout the period (Appendix 37). The most numerous species recorded were the Little Egret, Cattle Egret, Garganey, Purple Swamphen, Little Cormorant and Common Teal.

Eight globally threatened species were recorded, including the Endangered Greater Adjutant, Black-faced Spoonbill, White-winged Duck and Spoon-billed Sandpiper; and the Vulnerable Chinese Egret, Lesser Adjutant, Sarus Crane and Saunders's Gull.

Nine Near Threatened species included Oriental Darter, Painted Stork, Black-headed Ibis, Falcated Teal, Ferruginous Duck, Malaysian Plover, Black-tailed Godwit, Eurasian Curlew and Grey-headed Fish Eagle.

Threats to wetlands in Vietnam included loss of wetland habitat due to canalisation, drainage and conversion to agriculture, and urbanisation; changes in water regimes in catchments due to construction of dams, dikes and water reservoirs; changes in water quality due to pollutants, sulphate oxidation and poorly controlled upstream land use; changes in wetland biodiversity due to the over-exploitation of wetland resources (including fish and other aquatic species, birds, trees and plants). Hence wetland-dependent wildlife is being threatened by habitat loss, hunting and disturbance, and disease (Nguyen Duc Tu, pers. comm., Sept. 2006).

Figure 21: Sites in Vietnam covered by the AWC, 1987-2007



3.4 East Asia

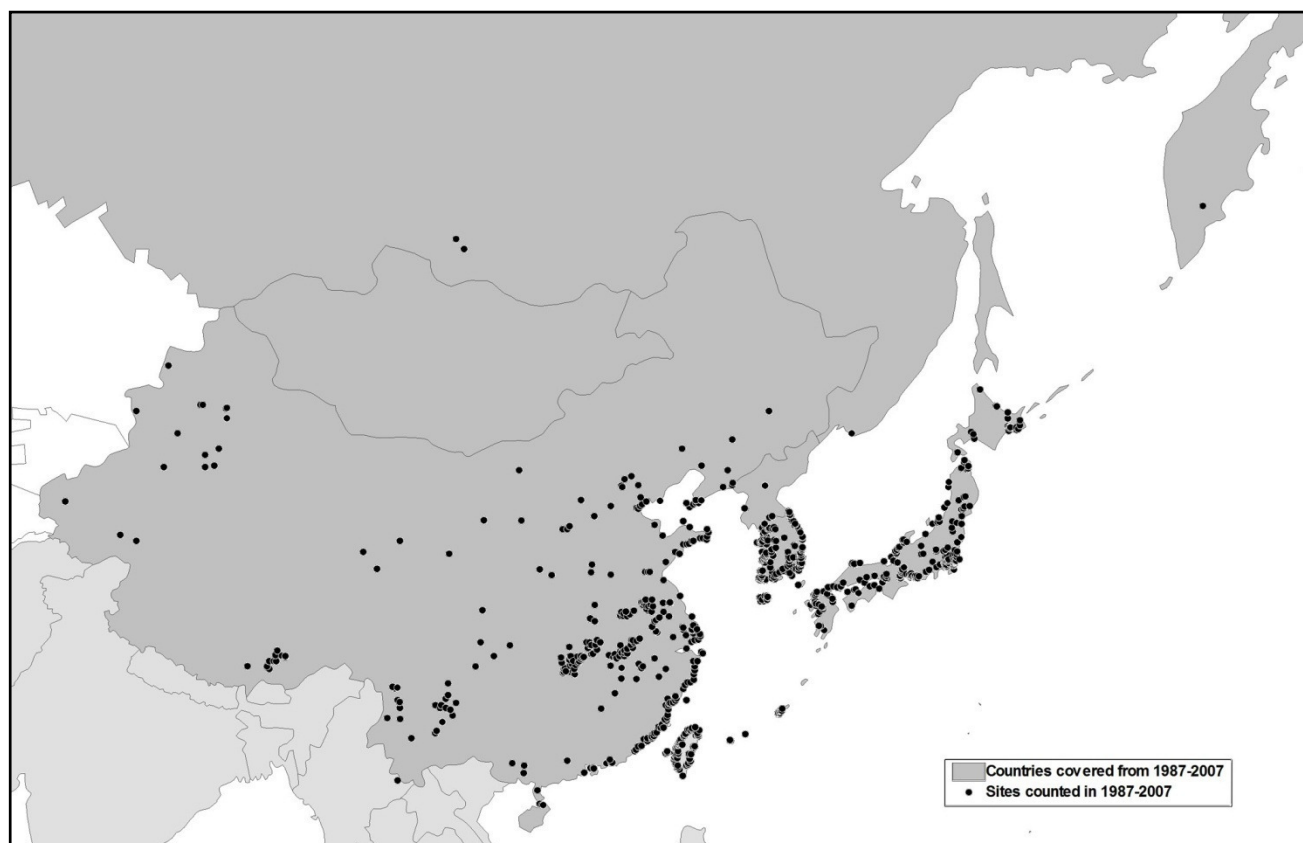
3.4.1 Overview

A total of 864 sites were surveyed throughout the AWC (Figure 22). Eighty-one sites recorded more than 20,000 waterbirds, and 350 sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird.

Thirty-one Ramsar sites, one MAB Reserve, 40 Migratory Waterbird Network sites in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway, 162 IBAs and 85 protected areas were surveyed at least once.

Twenty-eight globally threatened species recorded were as follows: Critically Endangered: Siberian Crane and Spoon-billed Sandpiper; Endangered: Japanese Night-heron, Oriental White

Figure 22: Sites covered by the AWC in the East Asian region, 1987-2007



Stork, Black-faced Spoonbill, Red-breasted Goose, Baer's Pochard, Scaly-sided Merganser, Red-crowned Crane and Nordmann's Greenshank; Vulnerable: Dalmatian Pelican, Chinese Egret, Swan Goose, Lesser White-fronted Goose, Baikal Teal, Philippine Duck, Steller's Eider, White-naped Crane, Hooded Crane, Black-necked Crane, Swinhoe's Rail, Saunders's Gull, Relict Gull, Laysan Albatross, Pallas's Sea Eagle, Steller's Sea Eagle, Greater Spotted Eagle and Imperial Eagle.

Eight Near Threatened species were: Black-headed Ibis, Falcated Teal, Ferruginous Duck, Asian Dowitcher, Black-tailed Godwit, Eurasian Curlew, Long-billed Murrelet and Cinereous (Monk) Vulture.

3.4.2 China

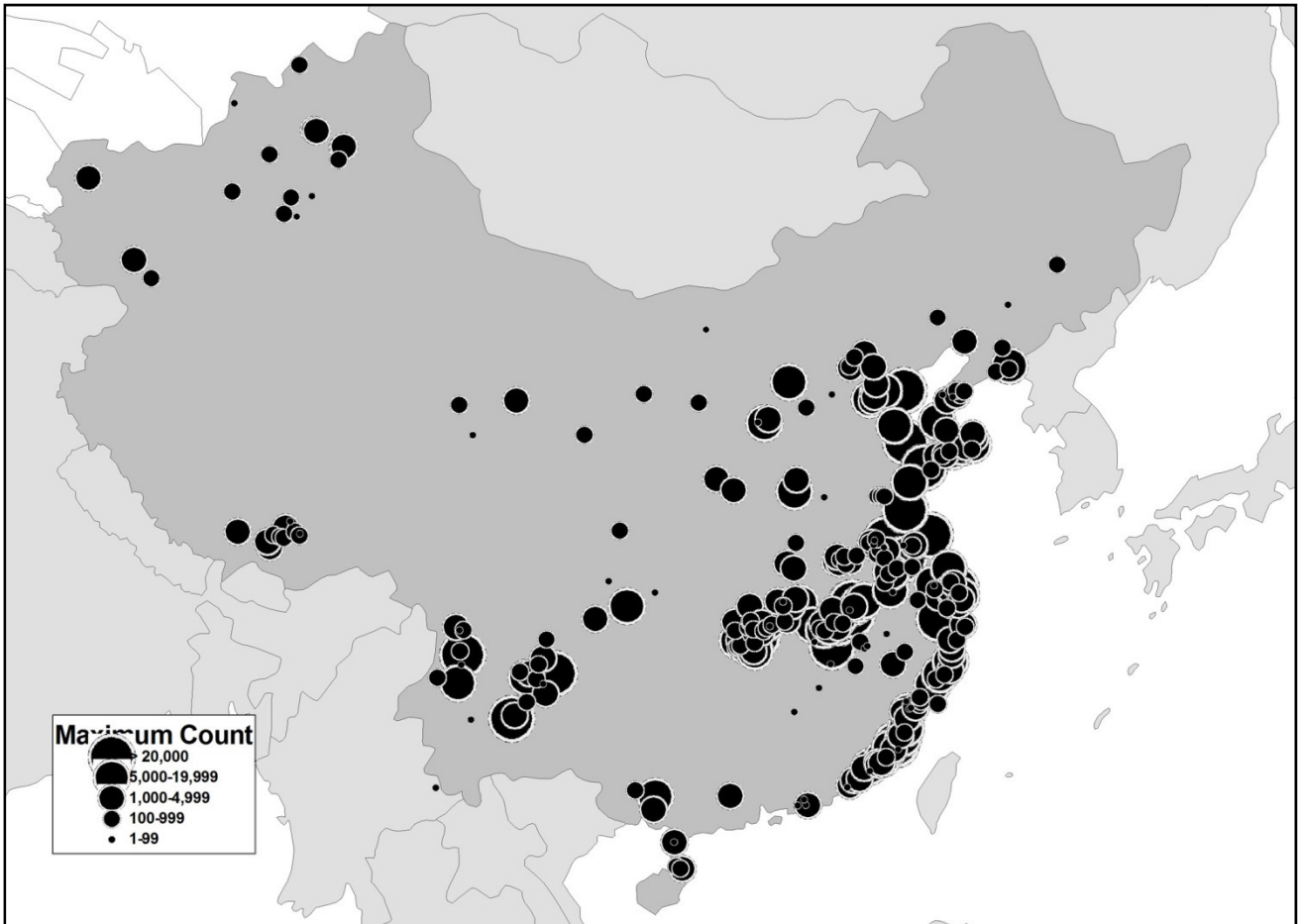
The AWC was coordinated separately in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan. Details of the AWC in each region are given in the sections below.

3.4.2.1 Mainland China

A total of 332 sites were counted at least once from 1988 (Figure 23, Appendix 39). The census was coordinated by the East China Normal University during 1990-1996. From 2002 onwards, Wetlands International-China office was in charge of the coordination.

Only five sites were counted more than 10 times, with varying coverage annually. Forty per cent of the sites were counted more than once. There is a strong need for the development of a consistent waterbird monitoring programme in China.

Figure 23: Sites in Mainland China covered by the AWC, 1987-2007



Totals of 152 waterbird, eight raptor and four kingfisher species were recorded throughout the period (Appendix 40). The most numerous species (>50,000 individuals) recorded were: Tundra Swan, Swan Goose, Bean Goose, Greater White-fronted Goose, Dunlin and Common Black-headed Gull.

A total of 20 globally threatened species were recorded, including the Critically Endangered Siberian Crane; the Endangered Japanese Night-heron, Oriental (White) Stork, Black-faced Spoonbill, Red-breasted Goose, Baer's Pochard, Scaly-sided Merganser and Red-crowned Crane; the Vulnerable Dalmatian Pelican, Chinese Egret, Swan Goose, Lesser White-fronted Goose, Baikal Teal, White-naped Crane, Hooded Crane, Black-necked Crane, Swinhoe's Rail, Saunders's Gull, Relict Gull and Imperial Eagle.

Four species of Near Threatened species were recorded, including Falcated Teal, Ferruginous Duck, Black-tailed Godwit and Eurasian Curlew.

Major threats to wetlands included reclamation, pollution, over-fishing, human disturbance and hunting of waterbirds.

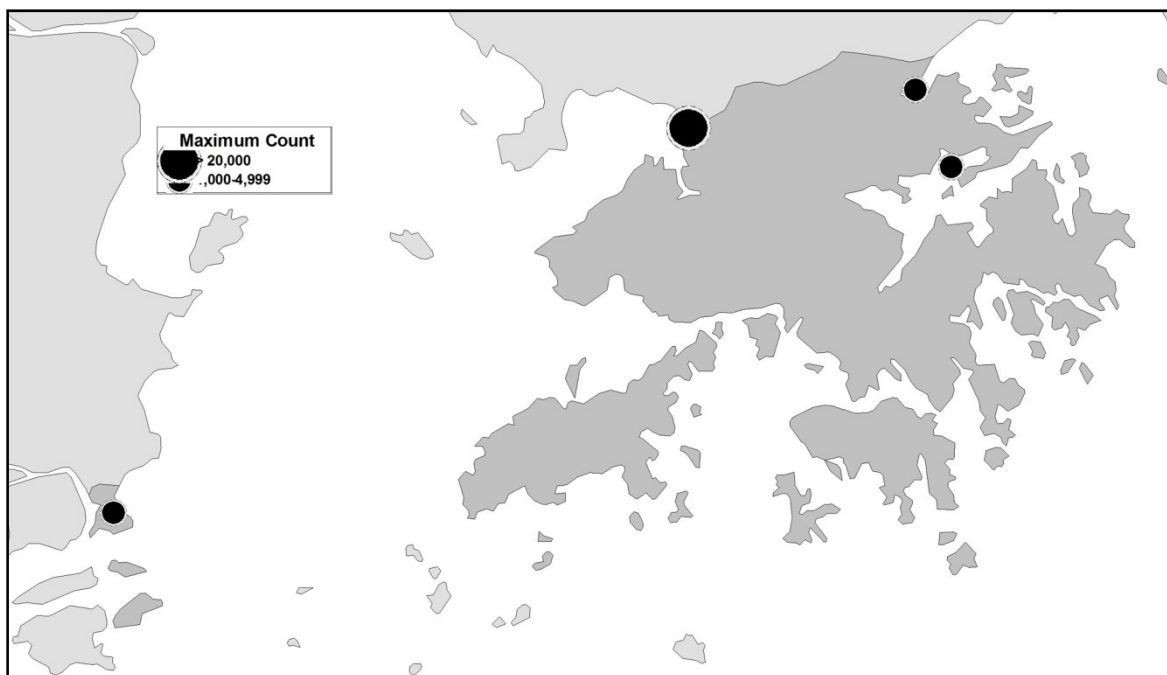
3.4.2.2 Hong Kong

The AWC in Hong Kong was coordinated by the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society. Three sites were regularly monitored (Figure 24, Appendix 41). The Deep Bay wetland, covering the Mai Po Ramsar site (and Futian Nature Reserve in Shenzhen in Guangdong Province), is the most

important site in Hong Kong. It is a Migratory Waterbird Network site in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway and an IBA, and an internationally important site, regularly supporting more than 20,000 waterbirds. The site has also recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of nineteen species of waterbird.

Totals of 104 waterbird, 11 raptor and four kingfisher species were recorded throughout the period (Appendix 42).

Figure 24: Sites in Hong Kong and Macau covered by the AWC, 1987-2007



Eleven globally threatened species were recorded, including the Critically Endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper; the Endangered Oriental (White) Stork, Black-faced Spoonbill and Baer's Pochard; and the Vulnerable Dalmatian Pelican, Lesser White-fronted Goose, Baikal Teal, Saunders's Gull, Relict Gull, Greater Spotted Eagle and Imperial Eagle. Five Near Threatened species recorded were Black-headed Ibis, Falcated Teal, Ferruginous Duck, Black-tailed Godwit and Eurasian Curlew.

The site supports a significant population (358 in 2007, up to 20%) of the Endangered Black-faced Spoonbill.

Sedimentation and water pollution are the major threats to the quality of the intertidal mudflats in Deep Bay. Encroachment by mangrove trees has also decreased the open area of mudflat. The abandonment of fish farms and changes in fish-farming practices has reduced their ecological value to waterbirds. Waterbirds are disturbed by the activities of illegal cross-border fishermen, who also occasionally trap the birds for additional income.

3.4.2.3 Macau

Only one site, namely Taipa-Coloane Mudflat, was counted in Macau from 2002 onwards (Figure 24, Appendix 43). The site has recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of the Endangered Black-faced Spoonbill. However, the site, also an IBA, is under great pressure from development.

Totals of 45 waterbird, two raptor and two kingfisher species were recorded throughout the period (Appendix 44). Besides supporting an internationally important population of the Endangered Black-faced Spoonbill, the Vulnerable Saunders's Gull was also recorded here in small numbers.

3.4.2.4 Taiwan

A total of 88 sites were counted at least once from 1988 (Figure 25), and 32 of these were well monitored, being counted at least 10 times (Appendix 45). The census was coordinated by the Wildbird Federation Taiwan.

The counts covered 24 IBAs and nine protected areas. Two sites recorded more than 20,000 waterbirds, namely Ao-Ku and Szu-Tsao. Thirty-four sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird.

Totals of 151 waterbird, three seabird and one raptor species were recorded throughout the period (Appendix 46). The most numerous species recorded were Dunlin (46,348 in 1999), Common Teal (40,617 in 2000) and Kentish Plover (34,424 in 1999).

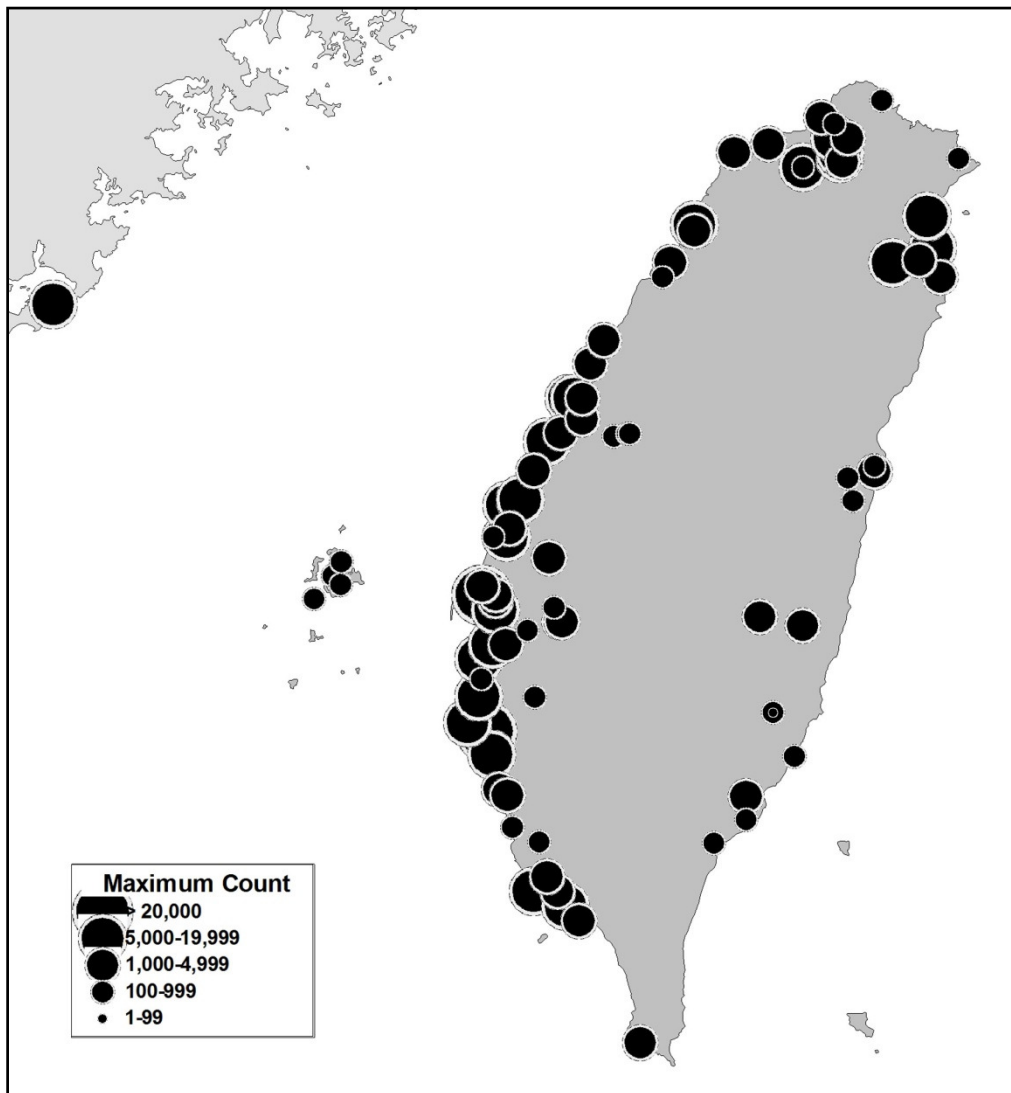
A total of 15 globally threatened species were recorded, including the Endangered Oriental (White) Stork, Black-faced Spoonbill, Baer's Pochard, Scaly-sided Merganser, Red-crowned Crane and Nordmann's Greenshank; the Vulnerable Dalmatian Pelican, Swan Goose, Chinese Egret, Lesser White-fronted Goose, Baikal Teal, Philippine Duck, Hooded Crane, Saunders's Gull and Laysan Albatross. The coastal wetlands of Taiwan are particularly important for the Black-faced Spoonbill, a majority of the population of the species spends the non-breeding period (northern winter) in Taiwan and has shown an increasing trend in the past 20 years.

Six species of Near Threatened species were recorded, including Black-headed Ibis, Falcated Duck, Ferruginous Duck, Asian Dowitcher, Black-tailed Godwit and Eurasian Curlew.

Sacred Ibis, originally escapees from zoos, has established a wild population in Taiwan, with the number increasing annually. The impact of the spreading of this species needs to be studied and control methods may need to be applied. Records of Greater Flamingo are also of escapees.

According to AWC reports and Woei-horng Fang (pers. comm., Sept 2006), the major threat to waterbirds and their habitats is reclamation of tidal flats and salt marshes, particularly on the west coast of Taiwan. In recent years, a series of windmill turbines for electricity generation have been built along the coastline. Some of the windmills have been constructed on the high-tide roost sites of shorebirds, and the impact of birds on the suitability and safety of these sites has become a serious concern. Disease is also a threat to wetland birds: in the northern winter of 2002–2003, an outbreak of avian botulism in Tseng-Wen estuary killed more than 70 Black-faced Spoonbills. Appropriate wetland management should be undertaken to minimise any recurrence of this type of crisis.

Figure 25: Sites in Taiwan covered by the AWC, 1987-2007



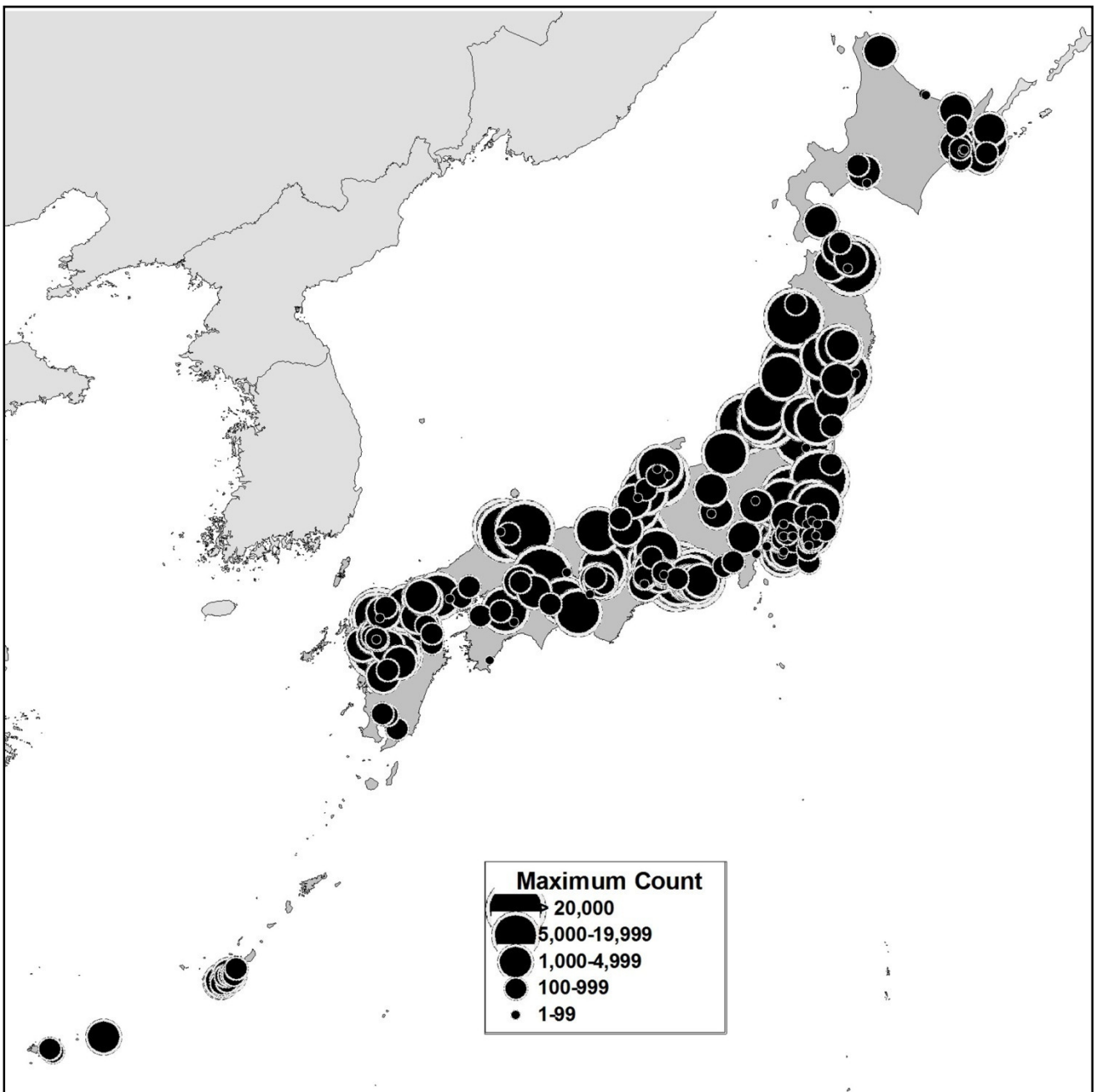
3.4.3 Japan

AWC data of Japan is available from 1989 onwards. A total of 263 sites were covered at least once (Figure 26, Appendix 47). From 1989 to 2004 only a small number of sites was regularly visited by individual volunteers. From 1999 onwards, the Ministry of the Environment Japan sponsored a regular monitoring programme for shorebirds by WWF-Japan and for Anatidae by the Japanese Society for Preservation of Birds. The Ministry of the Environment Japan has kindly committed to share the waterbird monitoring data formally with Wetlands International.

The counts covered 13 Ramsar sites, 24 Migratory Waterbird Network sites in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway, 51 IBAs and 43 protected areas. Twenty-eight sites recorded more than 20,000 waterbirds at least once. Nine-seven sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird.

Totals of 145 waterbird and four raptor species were recorded throughout the period (Appendix 48). The most numerous species recorded were the Greater Scaup (305,543 in 1996) and Mallard (137,525 in 1989); however, much smaller numbers were recorded for both species in recent years. The Greater White-fronted Goose, which was previously recorded in smaller numbers, recently recorded the highest count of 113,779 in 2007.

Figure 26: Sites in Japan covered by the AWC, 1987-2007



Fifteen globally threatened species were recorded, including the Critically Endangered Siberian Crane and Spoon-billed Sandpiper; the Endangered Japanese Night-heron, Black-faced Spoonbill, Baer's Pochard, Scaly-sided Merganser and Red-crowned Crane; the Vulnerable Chinese Egret, Swan Goose, Lesser White-fronted Goose, Baikal Teal, White-naped Crane, Hooded Crane, Saunders's Gull and Steller's Sea Eagle.

Near Threatened species recorded included Falcated Teal, Ferruginous Duck, Black-tailed Godwit and Eurasian Curlew.

Human disturbance from fishing and tourism resulted in the most significant threats to waterbirds and wetlands. In a few wetlands, reclamation has also been reported.

3.4.4 Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)

The only count was received in 1990, when three sites were covered. There is a strong need to develop the AWC in the country. During the count in 1990, the site West Sea Barrage recorded 5,436 waterbirds including the Vulnerable Swan Goose and Saunders's Gull.

3.4.5 Republic of Korea (South Korea)

A total of 169 sites were counted at least once from 1988 (Figure 27); twenty-nine sites were well monitored, being counted at least 10 times (Appendix 49). During 1989-1998, the census was carried out by Prof. Won Pyong Oh, Institute of Ornithology, Kyung Hee University, personally. From 1999 - 2007, the National Institute of Environmental Research conducted a "nationwide wintering waterbird monitoring programme", which was synchronized with the AWC. From 2008, the newly established National Institute of Biological Resources was in charge of the organization of the nationwide wintering waterbird monitoring programme.

A total of 169 sites were counted at least once from 1988; twenty-nine sites were well monitored, being counted at least 10 times (Appendix 49). During 1989-1998, the census was carried out by Prof. Won Pyong Oh, Institute of Ornithology, Kyung Hee University personally. From 1998, the newly established National Institute of Biological Resources was in charge of the organization of the nationwide wintering waterbird monitoring programme. From 1999, the National Institute of Environmental Research initiated a "nationwide wintering waterbird monitoring programme", which was synchronized with the AWC.

The counts covered two Ramsar sites, six Migratory Waterbird Network sites in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway, three protected areas and 30 IBAs. Thirty-two sites recorded more than 20,000 waterbirds. One hundred sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird.

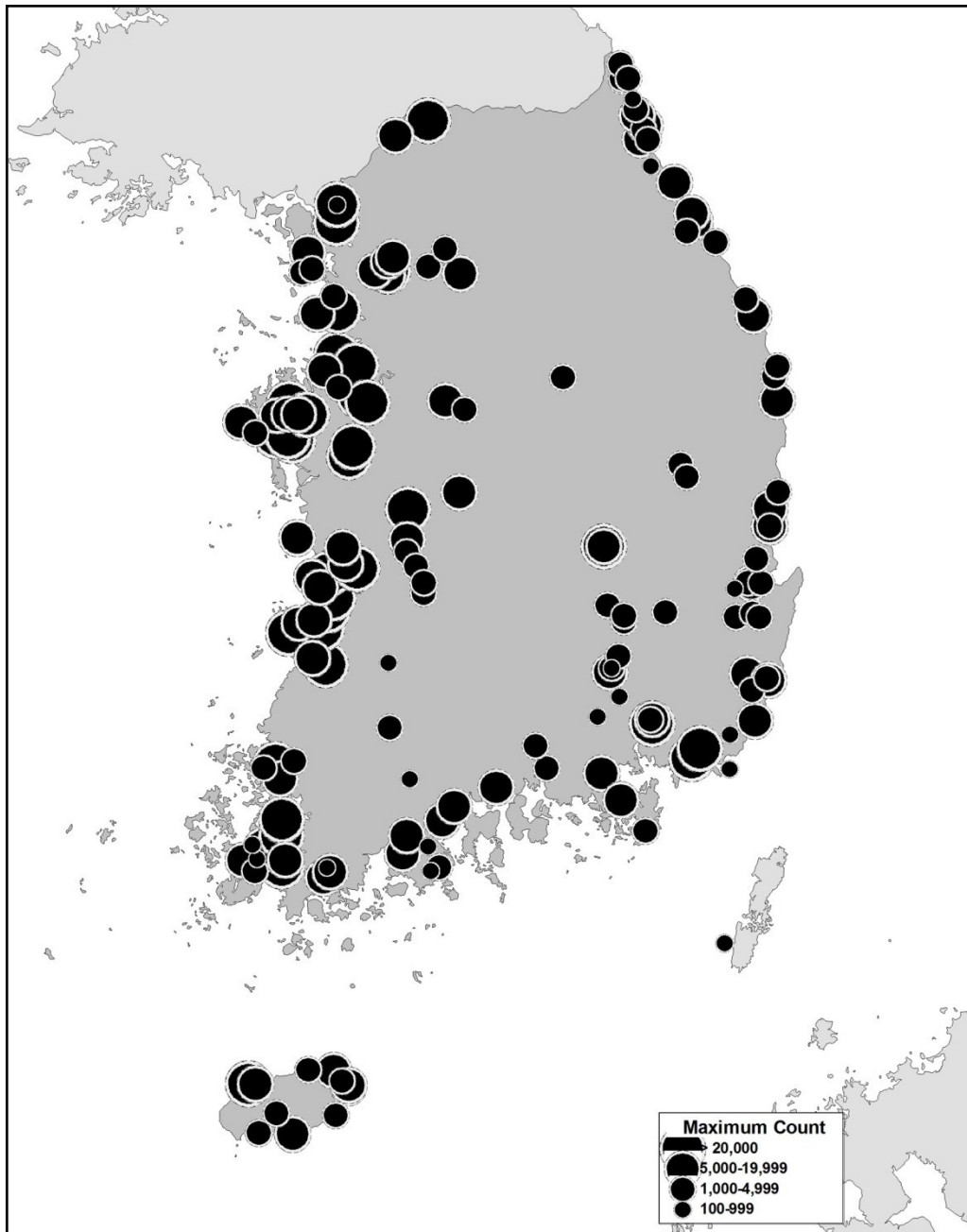
Totals of 104 waterbird, six seabird, 19 raptor and one kingfisher species were recorded throughout the period (Appendix 50). The most numerous species (>50,000 individuals) recorded were, in order of decreasing abundance, Baikal Teal, Mallard, Spot-billed Duck, Greater White-fronted Goose, Bean Goose and Common Pochard.

According to Nial Moores (pers. comm., April 2008), probably close to 99% of Great Egrets recorded in South Korea belong to *Ardea alba* instead of *Ardea modesta*. The Canada Goose recorded in South Korea refers to Cackling Goose *Branta hutchinsii*.

A total of 16 globally threatened species were recorded, including the Critically Endangered Siberian Crane; the Endangered Oriental (White) Stork, Black-faced Spoonbill, Baer's Pochard, Scaly-sided Merganser and Red-crowned Crane; the Vulnerable Swan Goose, Lesser White-fronted Goose,

Baikal Teal, White-naped Crane, Hooded Crane, Saunders's Gull, Relict Gull, Steller's Sea Eagle, Greater Spotted Eagle and Imperial Eagle. The coastal wetlands of the Republic of Korea are particularly important for non-breeding Baikal Teal, a majority of the population of the species spend the northern winter in the country and have shown an increasing trend in recent years.

Figure 27: Sites in Republic of Korea covered by the AWC, 1987-2007



Four species of Near Threatened species were recorded, including Falcated Teal, Eurasian Curlew, Long-billed Murrelet and Cinereous (Monk) Vulture.

Several recent papers and publications have outlined a number of threats to wetlands supporting internationally important concentrations of waterbirds in the Republic of Korea, especially large-scale reclamation of intertidal wetlands and a lack of management (for biodiversity) of freshwater wetland areas. For a summary of threats and waterbird species of most concern see Moores (2002).

3.4.6 Mongolia

Only one site, namely Khar Us Nuur National Park, Khovd Province in western Mongolia, was surveyed in 2001 and 2003 by Batbayar (2003) and reported in Li & Mundkur (2004, 2007); the site is also a Ramsar site and an IBA.

Four waterbird and two raptor species were recorded in total. The common species were Common Goldeneye (612 in 2003) and Whooper Swan (397 in 2001). In addition, the Near Threatened White-tailed Sea Eagle was recorded.

Major threats to the National Park are sedimentation, cutting /clearance of vegetation, cattle grazing, fertiliser pollution, large-scale fishing, partial reclamation and dam construction.

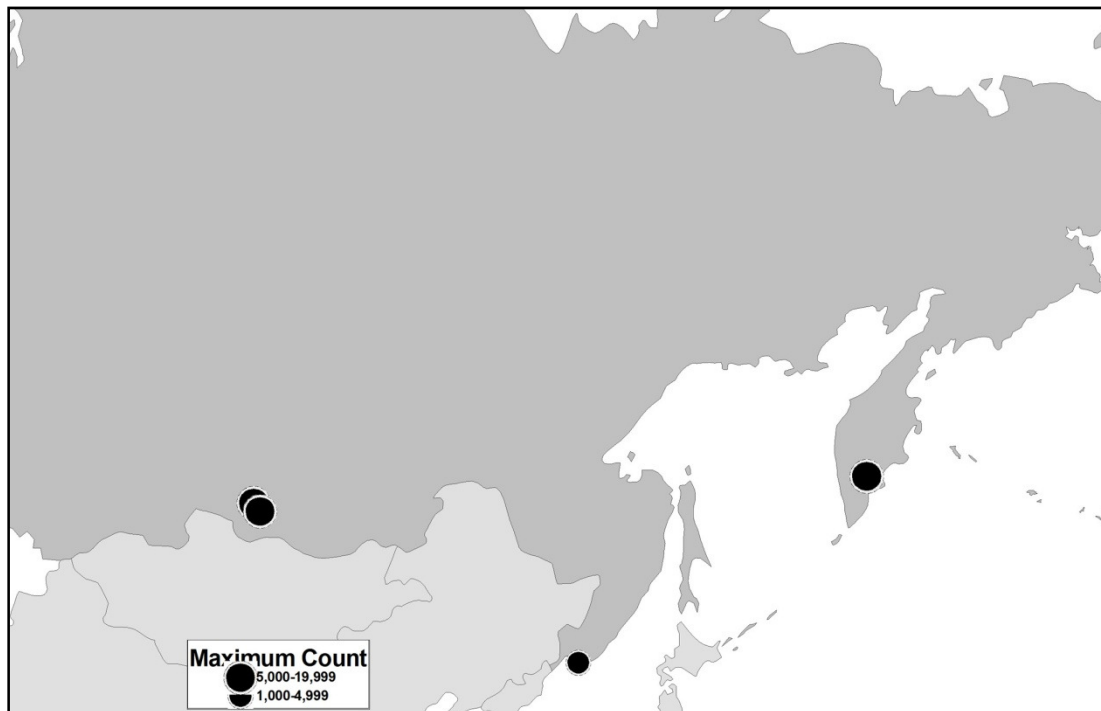
3.4.7 Eastern Russia

The AWC was carried out in Eastern Russia from 1997 onwards with a total of four sites counted at least once (Figure 28, Appendix 51). Of the four sites, the source of the Angara River and Avacha Bay (Petropavlovsk–Kamchatsky), are IBAs. The Upper Stream of the Angara River in Irkutsk recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of Common Goldeneye in 2005.

Seventeen waterbird and three raptor species were recorded (Appendix 52). The most numerous species was Common Goldeneye, with a highest count of 12,400 in 2004, making the site an internationally important site. Globally threatened species included the Vulnerable Steller's Eider, Pallas's Sea Eagle, Steller's Sea-eagle and the Near Threatened White-tailed Eagle.

Some minor pollution issues were reported. The data were contributed by individual counters.

Figure 28: Sites in Eastern Russia covered by the AWC, 1987-2007



3.5 Australasia

3.5.1 Overview

A total of 357 sites in the Australasian region (Figure 29) were covered at least once including 83 sites in Australia, 263 sites in New Zealand and 11 sites in Papua New Guinea (PNG). Twenty-four sites recorded more than 20,000 waterbirds, and 130 sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird.

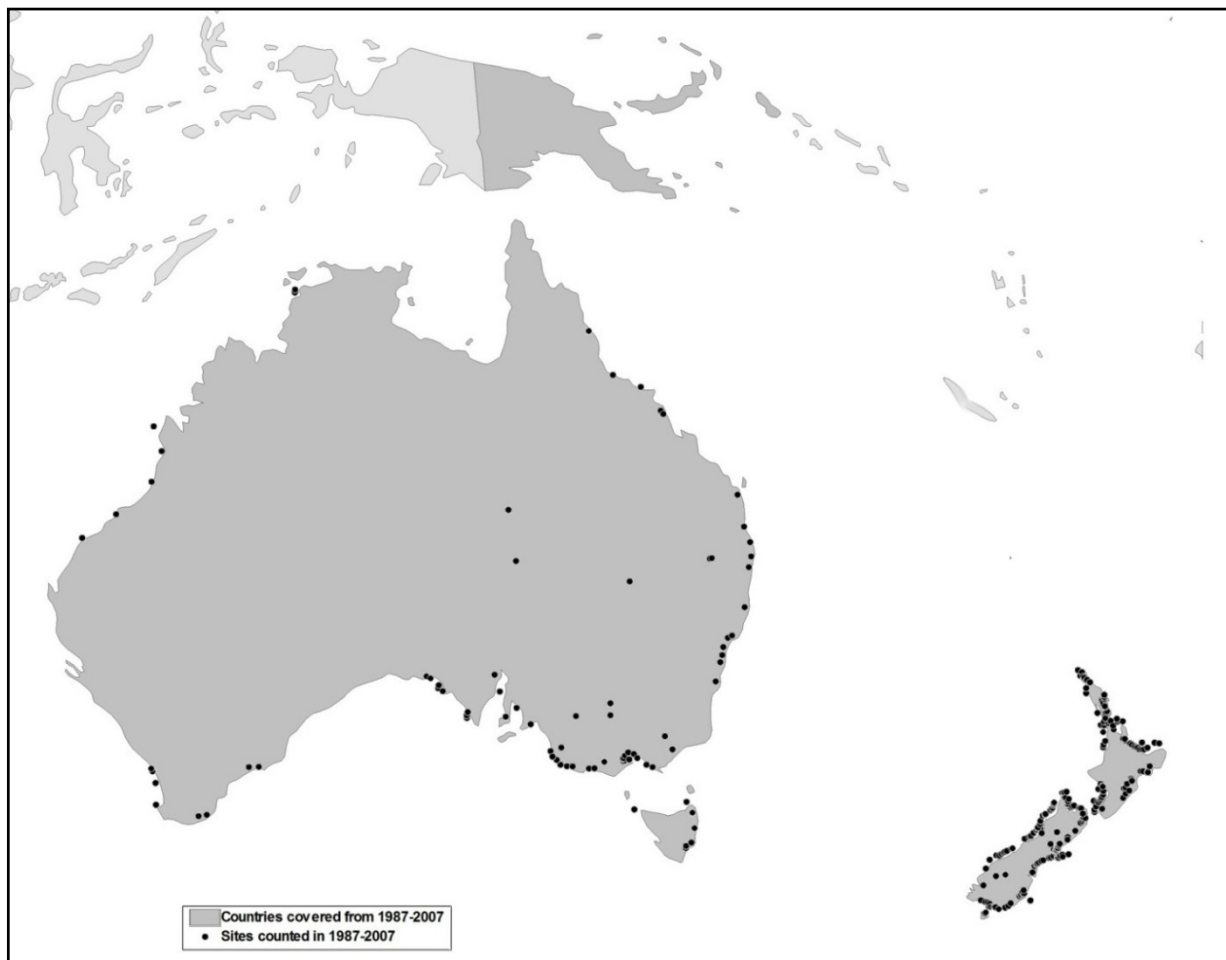
Twenty-three Ramsar sites, 10 Migratory Waterbird Network sites in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway, 30 protected areas and 30 IBAs were surveyed at least once.

Totals of 160 waterbird and nine seabird, nine raptor and one kingfisher species were recorded (Appendix 53). The following species recorded more than 100,000 individuals: Bar-tailed Godwit, Great Knot, Red-necked Stint and Banded Stilt; Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, Red Knot, Curlew Sandpiper, Greater Sandplover and Oriental Plover recorded more than 50,000 individuals.

Seven globally threatened species were recorded as follows: Critically Endangered, Black Stilt; Endangered, Red-breasted Dotterel, Shore Plover, Nordmann's Greenshank, Black-billed Gull and Black-fronted Tern; Vulnerable, Wrybill.

Eight Near Threatened species were Black-necked Stork, Blue-billed Duck, Black-tailed Godwit, Asian Dowitcher, Beach Thick-knee, Bush Thick-knee, Hooded Plover and Fairy Tern.

Figure 29: Sites covered by the AWC in the Australasian region, 1987-2007

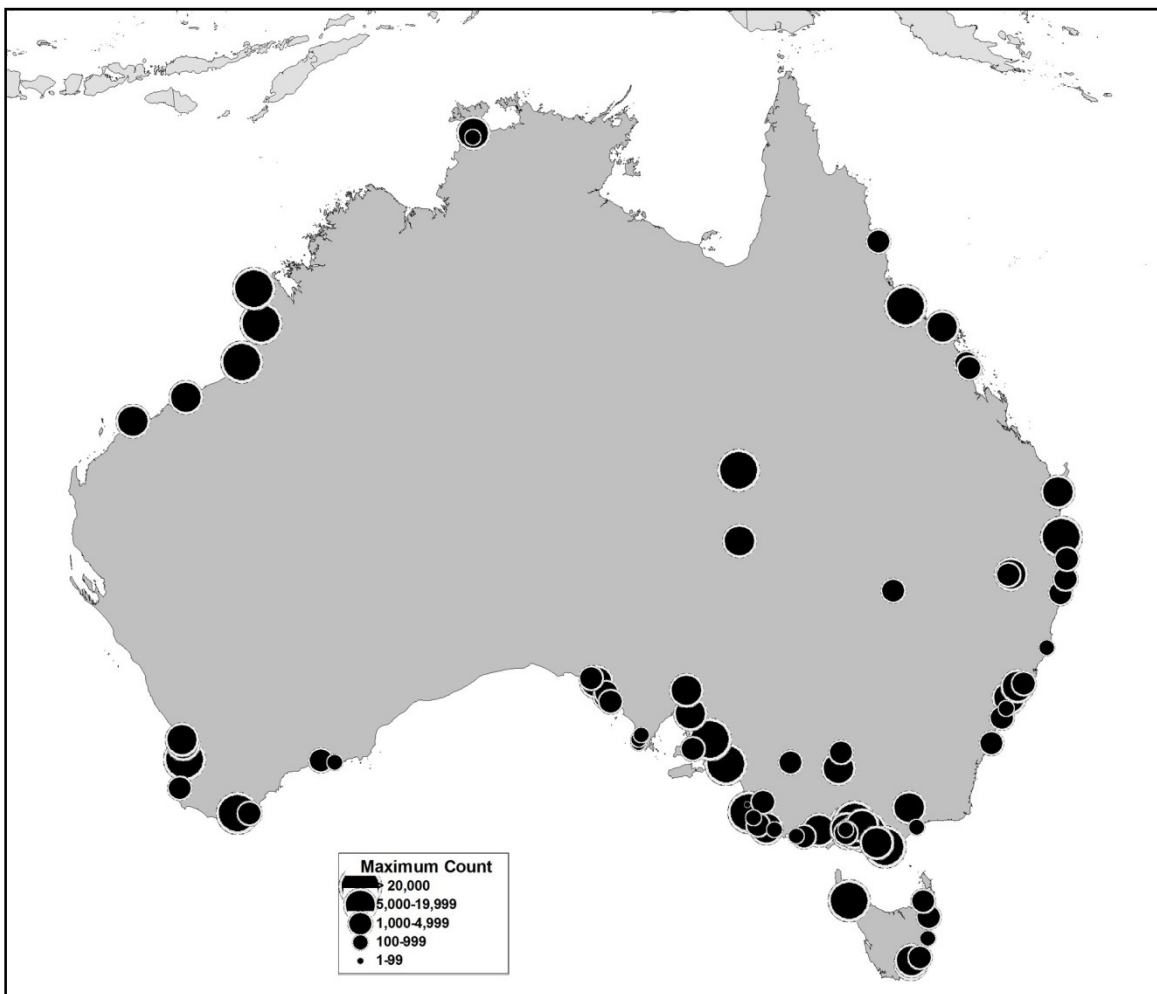


3.5.2 Australia

A wader monitoring programme was conducted by the Australasian Wader Studies Group since 1981, with a small number of sites having been counted since 1973. All the data was made available to the AWC database.

A total of 83 sites were counted throughout the period from 1973 to 2007 (Figure 30, Appendix 54). Forty-two sites were counted at least 10 times during the period 1987-2007. The counts covers 19 Ramsar sites, eight Migratory Waterbird Network sites in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway, 30 IBAs and 22 protected areas.

Figure 30: Sites in Australia covered by the AWC, 1987-2007



Nineteen sites recorded more than 20,000 waterbirds, namely 80 Mile Beach, Coongie Lakes System, Coorong, Corner Inlet, Gulf St Vincent, Lacepeda Islands, Lake Corangamite Area, Lake George Area, Laverton/Altona, Moreton Bay, Peel & Yalgorup Lakes, Robbins Passage/Boullanger Bay, Roebuck Bay, Swan River & Rottnest Island, Townsville, Vasse-Wonnerup Estuary, Werribee /Avalon, Westernport Bay, Wilson Inlet. Fifty-nine sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird.

A total of 129 waterbird, eight seabird, nine raptor and one kingfisher species were recorded (Appendix 55). Species which recorded more than 50,000 individuals included, Banded Stilt, Bar-tailed Godwit, Curlew Sandpiper, Great Knot, Greater Sandplover, Oriental Plover, Red-necked Stint and Sharp-tailed Sandpiper.

The following species recorded more than 100,000 individuals: Great Knot, Red-necked Stint, Bar-tailed Godwit and Banded Stilt; Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, Curlew Sandpiper, Greater Sandplover and Oriental Plover recorded more than 50,000 individuals.

Globally threatened species recorded were the Endangered Nordmann's Greenshank; the Near Threatened Black-necked Stork, Blue-billed Duck, Asian Dowitcher, Beach Thick-knee, Bush Thick-knee, Black-tailed Godwit, Hooded Plover and Fairy Tern.

Information on the threats to wetlands and waterbirds was not provided.

3.5.3 New Zealand

A wader census has been carried out in New Zealand since 1984. The Ornithological Society of New Zealand (OSNZ) has kindly provided all the wader counts from 1984 to 2007 to Wetlands International for analysis in this report. In addition, Mr. Andrew Crossland made efforts to compile and submit his personal counts during 2005-2007 in New Zealand, which also include other waterbirds.

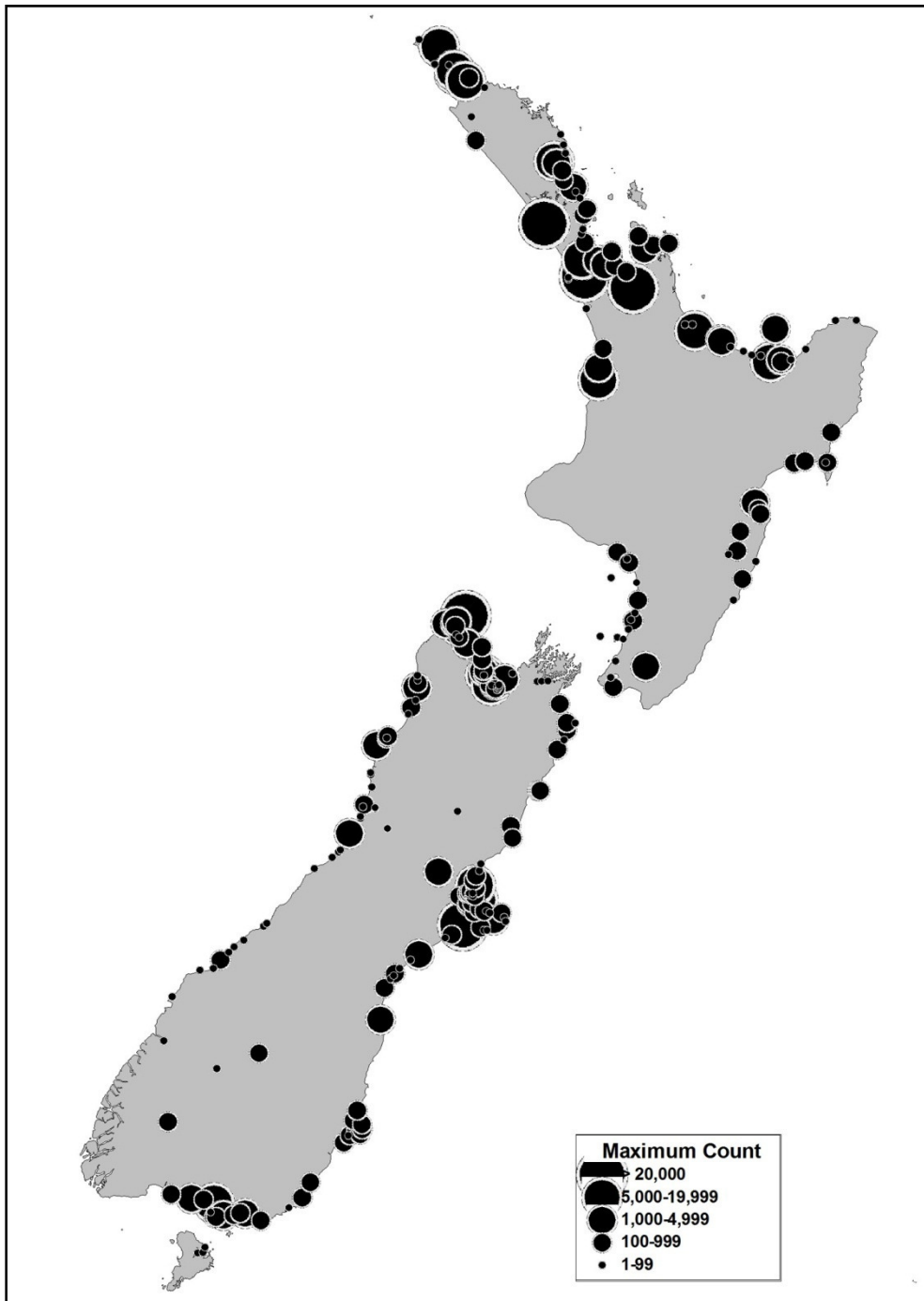
A total of 263 sites were surveyed during 1984-2007 (Figure 31, Appendix 56), including four Ramsar sites, two Migratory Waterbird Network sites in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway, and eight protected areas. Five sites recorded more than 20,000 waterbirds. Seventy-one sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird.

A total of 74 species of waterbird and one seabird species was recorded (Appendix 57). The most numerous species (>50,000) were Bar-tailed Godwit and Red Knot.

Six globally threatened species recorded were the Critically Endangered Black Stilt; the Endangered Red-breasted (New Zealand) Dotterel, Shore Plover, Black-billed Gull and Black-fronted Tern; and the Vulnerable Wrybill. One Near Threatened species recorded was Black-tailed Godwit.

Information on the threats to wetlands and waterbirds was not provided.

Figure 31: Sites in New Zealand covered by the AWC, 1987-2007



3.5.4 Papua New Guinea

A total of 11 sites were counted during 1990-1994 (Perennou 1990, Perennou and Mundkur 1991, Perennou and Mundkur 1992, Mundkur and Taylor 1993, Lopez and Mundkur 1997). However, no data was received after that. Bensbach River and Floodplain recorded nearly 10,000 waterbirds in 1990.

A total of 64 waterbird species were recorded, including two Near Threatened species: Black-necked Stork and Black-tailed Godwit.

3.6 Status and Distribution of Selected Species

The regional coverage of the AWC offers an opportunity to review the distribution and status of species across their range in Asia on a regular basis. Most species with a noteworthy count (except those species considered as vagrant in the AWC region, or for which very few reports were received) are covered in this section. Internationally important sites were identified according to the 1% criterion provided in *Waterbird Population Estimates – Fourth Edition* (Wetlands International 2006). The 1% criterion provided in Bamford *et al.* (2006) was applied for some shorebird species in the East Asian – Australasian flyway region. For globally threatened species (CR, EN and VU), a full list of sites is provided. Maps of species distribution are provided in section 3.6.30.

The most widespread species included Little Egret (recorded at 4,310 sites), Common Sandpiper (3,202 sites), Cattle Egret (3,195 sites), Indian Pond Heron (3,105 sites), Grey Heron (3,093 sites), Eastern Great Egret (3,062 sites), Little Grebe (2,959 sites), Little Cormorant (2,919 sites), Intermediate Egret (2,628 sites), Black-winged Stilt (2,539 sites), Red-wattled Lapwing (2,539 sites), Common Coot (2,453 sites), Northern Pintail (2,381 sites), Common Teal (2,164 sites) and Spot-billed Duck (1,920 sites).

Wetland-dependent species were not reported from all countries, therefore the information presented in the report does not give a comprehensive picture of the total status and distribution of these species during the AWC count.

3.6.1 Divers - Gaviidae

Red-throated Diver *Gavia stellata*

1% = 1,000 (East Asia). The species was reported on the coast of mainland China, the Republic of Korea and a few birds in Japan and Taiwan. No site met the 1% criterion. This is a largely coastal/offshore species and hence was undercounted.

Black-throated Diver *Gavia arctica*

No data on populations for coastal East Asia available. Black-throated Diver was reported mainly on the coast of mainland China, Japan and Republic of Korea.

Pacific Diver *Gavia pacifica*

1% = 1,000 (East Asia). The species was reported mainly on the coast of the Republic of Korea and a few birds in Japan and mainland China. No site met the 1% criterion. This is a largely coastal/ offshore species and hence was undercounted.

White-billed Diver *Gavia adamsii*

1% = 100 (East Asia). The species was reported once on the coast of the Republic of Korea and once in Myanmar. No site met the 1% criterion. This is a largely coastal/offshore species and hence was undercounted.

3.6.2 Grebes - Podicipedidae

Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis*

1% = 10,000 (*capensis*, South Asia), 10,000 (*poggei*, East and Southeast Asia); Philippines and Indonesian populations unknown. This is one of the most widely distributed species across the AWC range, being recorded at 2,959 sites. This species is not particularly congregatory although it occurs in small aggregations, therefore it is unlikely that any one site would hold 1% of the population. The only site that recorded more than of the 1% population was Chilika Lake, Orissa, India, where 20,000 birds were recorded in 1990.

Australasian Grebe *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*

1% = 100 (*incola*, Papua New Guinea), 100 (*javanicus*, Java); New Zealand, Australian and South New Guinea populations of *novaehollandiae* unknown. This species was recorded at a small number of sites in Papua New Guinea, Australia and Indonesia. Since it was not possible to distinguish between the different subspecies in Papua New Guinea, no site met the 1% criterion.

Hoary-headed Grebe *Poliiocephalus poliocephalus*

1% unknown. Only a few records, from Australia.

Red-necked Grebe *Podiceps grisegena*

1% = 500 (*holboellii*, Coastal East Asia), 100 (*grisegena*, South Asia). This species was recorded at a number of sites along the coast of East Asia and South Asia. Three sites met the 1% criterion for the South Asian population.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Pakistan	Punjab/NWFP	Chashma Barrage Reservoir Sanctuary	200	1995
Pakistan	Sindh	Hub (= Hab) Dam Sanctuary	103	1987
Pakistan	Sindh	Miani Lake Sanctuary	123	1993

Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*

1% = 250 (*cristatus*, South Asia), 375 (*cristatus*, East Asia), 250 (*australis*, Australia), 3 (*australis*, New Zealand). This species was widely recorded across South, East and Southeast Asia and Australasia. Twenty-six sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Hakaluki Haors (Haor Khal, Chatla, Chowkia, Kukurdubi)	400	1996
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pashua Haor	800	1996
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Tangua Haor Complex (About 9 Bils)	700	1996
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang Nr: Dagan Hu	647	2004
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu Nnr)	682	2005
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian Nr In Shenzhen)	413	2000
India	Uttarakhand	Baur Reservoir	405	2004
India	Uttarakhand	Nanakmata Reservoir	1,500	1990
India	Uttarakhand	Tumeria Dam	600	2001
Japan	Fukuoka	East Region Of Hakata Bay	2,549	1993
Japan	Fukuoka	Imazu	692	1996
Japan	Shimane	Shinji Lake (Shinji-Ko)	774	1990
New Zealand	Canterbury	Ellesmere Lake	11	2007
New Zealand	West Coast	Moeraki Lake	4	2005
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Akara (Kaur) Dam	370	1995
Pakistan	Punjab	Nammal (Nemal) Lake Sanctuary	255	2001
Pakistan	Punjab	Ucchali Wetland Complex: Ucchali Lake	450	1994
Pakistan	Sindh	Hub (= Hab) Dam Sanctuary	280	1997
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong Estuary	439	2007
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong River Lower	606	2006
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay	1,103	1998
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Ganwol (Kanwol) Reservoir	1,045	2002
South Korea	Gangwon	Sokcho-Gangseong Coast	1,030	2001
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Wondeok-Samcheok Coast	380	2004
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Hakdong Bay, Geoje Dao	681	1989
Taiwan	Chinmen	Chin-Men (Kinmen) Island	568	2006

Slavonian Grebe *Podiceps auritus*

1% = 250 (*auritus*, Coastal East Asia). This species was recorded at 64 sites in East Asia, and two sites in Myanmar and Pakistan respectively. No site met the 1% criterion.

Black-necked Grebe *Podiceps nigricollis*

1% = 1,000 (*nigricollis*, Coastal East Asia), 250 (*nigricollis*, South and Southwest Asia). The species was recorded at a number of sites in South Asia, coastal East Asia and Myanmar. Seven sites in Pakistan and one in Republic of Korea met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Akara (Kaur) Dam	630	1995
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Zangi Nawar Lake	1,470	1993
Pakistan	Punjab	Ucchali Wetland Complex: Khabbaki Lake Sanctuary	300	1994
Pakistan	Punjab/NWFP	Chashma Barrage Reservoir Sanctuary	708	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Haleji Lake Sanctuary	280	2001
Pakistan	Sindh	Hub (= Hab) Dam Sanctuary	1,655	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Keenjhar (= Kinjhar, = Kalri) Lake Sanctuary	266	1993
South Korea	Jeonnam	Gwangyang (Kwangyang) And Galsa Bay	1,900	2006

3.6.3 Pelicans - Pelecanidae

Great White Pelican *Pelecanus onocrotalus*

1% = 230 (South Asia). This species was recorded in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan. One record came from Tonle Sap in Cambodia (Hong Chamnan pers. comm. 2008). Fifty-five sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Assam	Kaziranga National Park (Agoratoli E, Baguri W, Kohora C)	1,250	1990
India	Gujarat	Amipur Tank	2,700	2004
India	Gujarat	Charakla Saltworks	552	1988
India	Gujarat	Chhari Dhandh	1,500	1990
India	Gujarat	Fuljar Reservoir	425	1990
India	Gujarat	Gaurishanker Lake (Bortalao)	1,500	1992
India	Gujarat	Gondali And Vachhapari Dam	320	2005
India	Gujarat	Great Rann Of Kachchh (Flamingo City)	2,295	2004
India	Gujarat	Hamirsar Tank	250	2005
India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Dwaraka Taluka (6 Inland & 5 Coast)	890	2003
India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Jamnagar Taluka (8 Inland & 6 Coast)	528	2003
India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Khambhalia Taluka (3 Inland & 6 Coast)	356	2003
India	Gujarat	Kalubhar Dam	1,100	2004
India	Gujarat	Kamaleshwar Reservoir	250	1988
India	Gujarat	Karmal Dam	850	2005
India	Gujarat	Khirjog	700	1995
India	Gujarat	Lunivav Dam	450	2005
India	Gujarat	Mahi River Estuary: Mohammedpura	3,500	1988
India	Gujarat	Naika Dam	250	2004
India	Gujarat	Nakti Creek	800	1988
India	Gujarat	Nanda Bet Ner Village, Adesar	1,053	2006
India	Gujarat	Par	300	2004
India	Gujarat	Pipalava Bandharo (Kaj)	300	2003
India	Gujarat	Savada Village Pond (Nava Talao)	800	2003
India	Gujarat	Shihor Tank	650	1992
India	Gujarat	Tapar Reservoir	500	1994
India	Gujarat	Thol Lake Bird Sanctuary	321	2006
India	Gujarat	Tundi Wetland	315	2006
India	Gujarat	Veri Dam (Talab)	690	2005
India	Rajasthan	Keoladeo National Park	255	1988
India	Rajasthan	Sareri Bandh (Dam)	507	1987
India	Uttar Pradesh	Ganges East Bank: Kunoan Bridge.-Chila Bridge.	232	1991
India	Uttar Pradesh	Patna Bird Sanctuary	275	1999
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Akara (Kaur) Dam	391	1994
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Gwadar Beach	2,250	1993
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Jiwani Mangroves	2,700	1999
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Pansi Hor	310	1997
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Ras Juddi	273	1997
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Sonmiani Damb	390	1999
Pakistan	Sindh	China Sim Zero	2,938	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Hajamro Coastal Zone	300	1989

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Pakistan	Sindh	Haleji Lake Sanctuary	570	2002
Pakistan	Sindh	Hawkes Bay/Sandspit	300	2001
Pakistan	Sindh	Hub (= Hab) Dam Sanctuary	2,200	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Hudero (Hadero) Lake	1,870	1987
Pakistan	Sindh	Jabho (= Jhubo=Jubho) Lake	22,500	1989
Pakistan	Sindh	Kalkan Wari Chand	460	2001
Pakistan	Sindh	Lakhi Dhand Sanctuary	234	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Moeii (= Moey Khudro)	3,000	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Nur-Ri (Nar-Ri Lake)	270	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Phoosna (= Phoosan I+II)	11,300	2003
Pakistan	Sindh	Rajo Dero	860	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Samand	1,852	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Sandho	5,600	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Shaikh Kerio Peer	2,500	1988

Spot-billed Pelican *Pelecanus philippensis* NT

1% = 135 (East India, Sri Lanka and Myanmar), 45 (Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Thailand), 1 (Indonesia). The species is restricted to South and Southeast Asia. It was recorded at a total of 277 sites, 32 of which met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Cambodia	Bantey Meanchey	Ang Trapeang Thmor Reservoir (Sarus Crane Reserve)	873	2005
Cambodia	Battambang	Prek Toal	2,873	2005
Cambodia	Kampong Thom	Tonle Sap	1,160	1993
Cambodia	Siem Reap	Angkor (Tonle Sap N/Siem Reap, West Baray, Angkor Wat, Thon)	55	1993
India	Andhra Pradesh	Edduri Tank	257	2007
India	Andhra Pradesh	Nellapattu Bird Sanctuary	1,200	2007
India	Andhra Pradesh	Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary	1,658	2003
India	Andhra Pradesh	Telineela Puram	240	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Uppalapadu Water Tank	1,293	2005
India	Assam	Kaziranga National Park (Agoratoli E, Baguri W, Kohora C)	2,200	1990
India	Assam	Kuarbari Dalani	142	1994
India	Assam	Majuli River Island	215	1992
India	Karnataka	Dadada Halli Tank	169	2004
India	Karnataka	Kokkare-Bellur Sanctuary	265	2004
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	237	1993
India	Tamil Nadu	Chitrakudi (Chitrangudi) Tank	934	1988
India	Tamil Nadu	Kaliveli Tank	163	1997
India	Tamil Nadu	Karavetti-Vettakudi Sanctuary	375	2003
India	Tamil Nadu	Koonthankulam Bird Sanctuary	1,200	2007
Indonesia	Sumatra South	Banyuasin Delta (Banyuasin Peninsula-Sembilang N.P.)	6	1993
Malaysia	Perak	Matang Forest : Pulau Kelumpang Lake	1	2005
Sri Lanka	E.P.	Maduru Oya National Park	2,100	1991
Sri Lanka	E.P.	Trincomalee - Pulmoddai Coast	350	1994
Sri Lanka	N.C.P.	Pimburettawa Area	350	2002
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Giant's Tank	147	2002
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Ambalantota - Ridiyagama Area	150	1990
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Bundala National Park	3,109	1989
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Hambantota Wetlands (Combined)	425	1987
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Kalameitiya - Lunama Sanctuary	272	1987
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Ruhuna National Park Block II	180	1992
Sri Lanka	Uva P.	Udawalawe National Park	250	1997
Sri Lanka	W.P.	Colombo Coast - Beira Lake	158	2004

Dalmatian Pelican *Pelecanus crispus* VU

1% = 75 (South and Southwest Asia), 1 (East Asia). The species was recorded at 167 sites in South and East Asia. Thirty-seven sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Anhui	Chengdong Hu	1	2006
China	Anhui	Shengjinhu Nature Reserve	2	2007
China	Fujian	Funing Wan	6	2006
China	Fujian	Futou Wan	2	2006
China	Fujian	Minjiang River Estuary	13	2006

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Gunagdong	Dong Guan Liananwei	7	2007
China	Henan	Yubei Huanghe Gudao NR (Liyuan Tun /Pangzhai)	2	1990
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	2	1988
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers Whole Yancheng Shore)	3	1995
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	24	1988
China	Ningxia	Qingtongxia Ku Qu Reserve	1	1989
China	Tianjin	Beidagang Nature Reserve	5	1991
China	Zhejiang	Wenzhou Wan	49	2007
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian NR In Shenzhen)	33	1988
India	Gujarat	Amipur Tank	500	2004
India	Gujarat	Bhavpar	120	1992
India	Gujarat	Fuljar Reservoir	485	1990
India	Gujarat	Khirjog	250	1995
India	Gujarat	Nanda Bet Ner Village, Adesar	150	1993
India	Gujarat	Veri Dam (Talab)	430	1992
India	Rajasthan	Keoladeo National Park	75	1997
India	Rajasthan	Sardarsamand	260	1993
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Aakra River Estuary	850	2002
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Dasht Hor	97	2002
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Jiwani Mangroves	150	1997
Pakistan	Sindh	China Sim Zero	127	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Haleji Lake Sanctuary	223	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Hub (= Hab) Dam Sanctuary	122	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Hudero (Hadero) Lake	296	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Jabho (= Jhubo=Jubho) Lake	2,600	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Phoosna (= Phoosan I+II)	125	2003
Pakistan	Sindh	Samand	1,070	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Shaikh Kerio Peer	300	1988
Taiwan	Chinmen	Chin-Men (Kinmen) Island	2	2005
Taiwan	Ilan	Li-Tse	2	1998
Taiwan	Kaohsiung	Kao-Ping-Hsi (River)	1	2004
Taiwan	Tainan	Tseng-Wen Chi (River)	1	2004
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
India	Diu Ut	Diu Creek	1	1992
India	Diu Ut	Diu Salt Works	2	1988
India	Gujarat	Aji-I	3	1992
India	Gujarat	Aji-II	24	1990
India	Gujarat	Aji-III	1	1991
India	Gujarat	Akali Tank	1	1996
India	Gujarat	Alansagar Lake	1	1989
India	Gujarat	Anandpar	4	1988
India	Gujarat	Arambhda Salt Works	22	1992
India	Gujarat	Ashapura	8	1990
India	Gujarat	Bajana Creek - Tundi (Bajana Okla)	6	2003
India	Gujarat	Berachiya Reservoirs	10	1990
India	Gujarat	Bhadar Dam	12	2002
India	Gujarat	Bhashkarpara	20	2006
India	Gujarat	Blackbuck National Park	2	2007
India	Gujarat	Charakla Saltworks	34	1995
India	Gujarat	Chhari Dhandh	4	1990
India	Gujarat	Chigasa Khadi	14	1991
India	Gujarat	Dadusor Bund Near Dholka Town	30	1990
India	Gujarat	Devisar Tank	3	2002
India	Gujarat	Dholi Dhaja Dam	20	2002
India	Gujarat	Don Reservoir & Village Tank	4	1988
India	Gujarat	Gaurishanker Lake (Bortalao)	15	2002
India	Gujarat	Ghelo River Estuary	8	2006
India	Gujarat	Gosabara - 1	65	1992
India	Gujarat	Great Rann Of Kachchh (Flamingo City)	3	2004
India	Gujarat	Hamirsar Tank	14	2006
India	Gujarat	Harsad Mata Creek	9	1990
India	Gujarat	Ishwaria Lake	4	2007
India	Gujarat	Jafarabad Coast (Salt Works)	2	2003
India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Dwaraka Taluka (6 Inland & 5 Coast)	44	2003
India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Jamnagar Taluka (8 Inland & 6 Coast)	4	2003
India	Gujarat	Jaspur	3	1988
India	Gujarat	Javar	2	2004

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Gujarat	Kalubhar Dam	1	2004
India	Gujarat	Kanewal	6	1987
India	Gujarat	Karli Dam	2	2004
India	Gujarat	Kathivadar Lake & Salt Pans	18	2006
India	Gujarat	Khijadiya Bird Sanctuary	3	1987
India	Gujarat	Khodiyar Lake (Bhavnagar)	10	1988
India	Gujarat	Krushnakunj Lake	1	1991
India	Gujarat	Kukma Village Tank	1	2003
India	Gujarat	Kumbharwada Sewage Pond	2	2006
India	Gujarat	Kuvadwa	5	1992
India	Gujarat	Lakhota Lake	4	2003
India	Gujarat	Lalpari Reservoir	6	1992
India	Gujarat	Lunivav Dam	18	1991
India	Gujarat	Lunsapur and Babarkot	3	2006
India	Gujarat	Machhu-II	22	1994
India	Gujarat	Madhuvanti Reservoir	2	1987
India	Gujarat	Mathal Reservoir	4	1988
India	Gujarat	Medha Reservoir	1	1991
India	Gujarat	Mitana Reservoir	20	1991
India	Gujarat	Muli Dam	37	1991
India	Gujarat	Naika Dam	28	1992
India	Gujarat	Nakti Creek	6	2003
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	42	2006
India	Gujarat	Nani Kakrad	1	2004
India	Gujarat	Narara Head	13	1995
India	Gujarat	New Port Saltpans, Bhavnagar	25	2005
India	Gujarat	Nyari-I	14	1993
India	Gujarat	Nyari-II	40	1991
India	Gujarat	Ojat Bridge	16	1989
India	Gujarat	Pariej	5	1988
India	Gujarat	Patadi Gam Tank Sewage Pond	3	2006
India	Gujarat	Pipalava Bandharo (Kaj)	4	2003
India	Gujarat	Porbandar Creek	1	1992
India	Gujarat	Randharda	1	1994
India	Gujarat	Ranghola	1	2005
India	Gujarat	Ranjitsagar Dam	21	1987
India	Gujarat	Rudarmata Dam	2	2003
India	Gujarat	Sagar Intake Condensers	9	1992
India	Gujarat	Sakariya & Bherai Pond	1	2004
India	Gujarat	Samadhiyala Bandhara	6	2005
India	Gujarat	Sattapar Dam	2	2002
India	Gujarat	Savada Village Pond (Nava Talao)	20	2003
India	Gujarat	Sayla Pond	5	1987
India	Gujarat	Shihor Tank	25	1992
India	Gujarat	Shinay Reservoir	6	2007
India	Gujarat	Sokhda Talav	38	2002
India	Gujarat	Somalpur Lake	4	1989
India	Gujarat	Thol Lake Bird Sanctuary	3	2003
India	Gujarat	Thoriali (Thoriani, Limdi Bhogavo) Dam	3	1987
India	Gujarat	Tikar Village Pond	14	1994
India	Gujarat	Topansar Tank	3	2006
India	Gujarat	Tundi Wetland	14	2005
India	Gujarat	Victor (-Bherai) Salt Pans & Coastal Area	4	2006
India	Gujarat	Vijay Sagar	4	2005
India	Gujarat	Visavada Creek/Reservoir	4	1990
India	Gujarat	Vitthalgad	9	2005
India	Gujarat	Zavar Creek	20	1991
India	Haryana	Bhindawas Lake Bird Sanctuary	1	2001
India	Maharashtra	Varvand (= Victoria) Lake	1	1994
India	Rajasthan	Alniya Dam	72	1999
India	Rajasthan	Bardha/Vardha Dam	35	2004
India	Rajasthan	Baretha Reservoir	5	1990
India	Rajasthan	Black Buck Sanctuary Lake	3	1987
India	Rajasthan	Hemawas Dam	9	1989
India	Rajasthan	Jalmahal Lake	1	2003
India	Rajasthan	Jawai Dam	22	1990
India	Rajasthan	Kayalana And Barli Pond	1	2003

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Rajasthan	Ranpur	54	1994
India	Rajasthan	Ranthambore National Park	1	1990
India	Rajasthan	Sareri Bandh (Dam)	35	2005
India	Rajasthan	Soor Sagar	8	2006
India	Rajasthan	Surwal Lake	42	1994
India	Uttar Pradesh	Sankhi	3	1987
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Akara (Kaur) Dam	2	2002
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Kalmat	25	1997
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Pansi Hor	24	1999
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Sajji Dam	45	2002
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Shadi Kour Estuary	3	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Cape Monze	7	1995
Pakistan	Sindh	Haran Hudi	1	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Hawkes Bay/Sandspit	20	2000
Pakistan	Sindh	Hub (Hab) River Mouth	4	2003
Pakistan	Sindh	Ibrahim's Haidri (Coastal)	6	2001
Pakistan	Sindh	Indus River Mouth	6	2003
Pakistan	Sindh	Kalkan Wari Chand	9	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Keenjhar (= Kinjhar, = Kalri) Lake Sanctuary	46	2000
Pakistan	Sindh	Khipro Lakes: Mehmood Wari Dhand	13	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Korangi Creek	6	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Makra	2	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Manchar Lake	30	2000
Pakistan	Sindh	Moeii (= Moey Khudro)	23	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Nur-Ri (Nar-Ri Lake)	22	2001
Pakistan	Sindh	Pagri (Pugri)	1	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Rajo Dero	7	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Sandho	20	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Sunri Perozani	18	1992

Australian Pelican *Pelecanus conspicillatus*

1% = 10,000 (Australasia and Southeast Asia). The species was reported mainly in Australia and several sites in Indonesia and Timor Leste. No site met the 1% criterion.

3.6.4 Cormorants - Phalacrocoracidae

Little Black Cormorant *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*

1% = 10,000 (*sulcirostris*, Australia), 250 (*purpuragula*, New Zealand); Southeast Asia and North Australian populations of *territori* unknown. The species was reported only in Australasia and several sites in Indonesia and Timor Leste. No site met the 1% criterion.

Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*

1% = 1,000 (*sinensis*, Central and South Asia), 1,000 (*sinensis*, East and Southeast Asia), 550 (*hanedae*, Japan), 250 (*steadii*, New Zealand); Australian population of *carboides* unknown. The species was widely recorded across its range with 43 sites meeting the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pashua Haor	1,000	1996
Cambodia	Battambang	Prek Toal	1,610	2007
China	Fujian	Fuqing Wan	1,530	2006
China	Fujian	Xiamen Coast (Including Aotou And Fenglin)	3,112	2006
China	Fujian	Xinghua Wan (Bay)	1,303	2006
China	Guangdong	Dong Guan Liananwei	1,464	2007
China	Hubei	Dong Hu	2,500	1999
China	Hubei	Long Gan Hu	1,068	2005
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	2,200	2004
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	1,353	2003
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian NR in Shenzhen)	10,347	2006
India	Assam	Dhir Beel (Dheer Beel)	2,356	1995
India	Assam	Nameri National Park	1,000	1996
India	Himachal Pradesh	Pong Dam Bird Sanctuary	6,977	2005

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Kerala	Vembanad Wetland Combined (10 Sites)	1,636	1995
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	1,123	2003
India	Orissa	Harabhangi	1,200	2002
India	Orissa	Rengali	2,140	2001
India	Rajasthan	Surwal Lake	1,000	1995
Japan	Aichi	Fujimae Tidal Flat	3,534	1996
Japan	Aichi	Kiso River Mouth	2,028	2002
Japan	Aichi	Mouth Of The Toyokawa	1,208	1994
Japan	Aichi	Shio Kawa Higata (Tideland)	798	1997
Japan	Aichi	Uno Pond	1,673	1995
Japan	Fukuoka	East Region Of Hakata Bay	670	1999
Japan	Ibaraki	Hi-Numa	1,552	1999
Japan	Ibaraki	Kasumigaura Nangan Sakuragawa-Mura	1,020	2004
Japan	Osaka	Yodogawa River (Combined)	765	2003
Japan	Shimane/Tottori	Nakaumi	1,030	1996
Japan	Shizuoka	Benten Island	591	1993
Japan	Shizuoka	Hamana Lake	5,050	1998
Japan	Tokushima	Yoshino River Estuary (Yoshino-Gawa Kakou-Higata)	1,200	2000
New Zealand	Canterbury	Ellesmere Lake	254	2007
Pakistan	N.W.F.P.	Indus Waterfowl Refuge	4,000	2001
Pakistan	Punjab/N.W.F.P.	Chashma Barrage Reservoir Sanctuary	1,800	2005
Pakistan	Sindh	Haleji Lake Sanctuary	1,288	1998
Pakistan	Sindh	Hamal Katchri Lake	2,060	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Hudero (Hadero) Lake	1,860	2001
Pakistan	Sindh	Shakoore Dhand, Rahamki Bazar	2,064	1992
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong Estuary	1,461	2007
Taiwan	Chinmen	Chin-Men (Kinmen) Island	6,763	2005
Taiwan	Kaohsiung	Feng-Shan Reservoir	3,468	2007
Taiwan	Kaohsiung	Kao-Ping-Hsi (River)	2,000	2004

Indian Cormorant *Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*

1% = 300. The species is restricted to South and Southeast Asia; 48 sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Cambodia	Battambang	Prek Toal	19,542	2007
Cambodia	Kandal	Boeng Veal Samnap	600	2005
India	Andhra Pradesh	Nellapattu Bird Sanctuary	1,384	1991
India	Andhra Pradesh	Sangameshwara	400	2002
India	Gujarat	Krushnakunj Lake	300	2004
India	Gujarat	Onchal (Onjal) Lake	5,000	2004
India	Gujarat	Veri Dam (Talab)	430	1996
India	Karnataka	Attiveri Bird Sanctuary	380	1992
India	Karnataka	Makkarvalli Tank	500	1993
India	Kerala	Vembanad Wetland Combined (10 Sites)	2,240	1993
India	Maharashtra	Beal Dam	650	1989
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	1,078	1996
India	Orissa	Kamarkhunti Dam	1,000	1993
India	Punjab	Harike Wetland Sanctuary	400	2001
India	Rajasthan	Keoladeo National Park	553	1997
India	Tamil Nadu	Kaliveli Tank	562	2003
India	Tamil Nadu	Kaveripakkam Tank	610	1989
India	Tamil Nadu	Kongur Kulam (Kongoor)	467	1995
India	Tamil Nadu	Kunnathur Tank	320	2001
India	Tamil Nadu	Simpson Estate-Semblum	760	1995
India	Uttarakhand	Nanakmata Reservoir	400	2002
India	West Bengal	Alipore Zoological Gardens	611	2005
India	West Bengal	Dabur Chaar	500	1996
India	West Bengal	Nalban Bheri	364	2005
India	West Bengal	Palta Water Works	1,000	1994
Pakistan	Punjab	Head Sulemanki	325	2001
Pakistan	Sindh	Dong Block	560	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Khilan Dhand	15,000	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Rann Of Kutch: Shakoore Darya	3,000	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Shakoore Dhand, Rahamki Bazar	3,756	1990
Sri Lanka	C.P.	Minipe Canal	2,000	2004
Sri Lanka	E.P.	Akkaraipattu To Batticaloa	1,151	2003

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Sri Lanka	E.P.	Akkaraipattu To Panama	1,375	2003
Sri Lanka	E.P.	Ampara	406	2003
Sri Lanka	E.P.	Maduru Oya National Park	327	2000
Sri Lanka	N.C.P.	Giritale Tank	3,000	1994
Sri Lanka	N.C.P.	Wasgomuwa National Park	900	2002
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Anaiwilundawa Sanctuary	1,000	2007
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Karikattai Tank	375	1995
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Mundel Lake (Combined)	350	1999
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Navadankulama - Periyakadawala	2,108	1995
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Sesseruwa Area	1,000	1988
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Usgala - Migalewa Area	500	1995
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Bundala National Park	936	1991
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Palatupana - Kirinda	650	2000
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Tissamaharama Area	506	2000
Sri Lanka	Uva P.	Ulhitiya - Ratkinda	344	2000
Sri Lanka	W.P.	Negombo	560	1992

Japanese Cormorant *Phalacrocorax capillatus*

1% = 1,000 (East Asia). The species was only recorded from Japan and Republic of Korea, with one additional record from Taiwan. Two sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Japan	Aichi	Mouth Of The Toyokawa	1,075	1995
Japan	Shizuoka	Tenryu River Mouth	2,207	1995

Pelagic Cormorant *Phalacrocorax pelagicus*

1% unknown. This species is restricted to northern East Asia. There were only a few records, all from the coastal sites of East Asia.

Red-faced Cormorant *Phalacrocorax urile*

1% = 2,000. This species is restricted to northern East Asia and was only recorded once, in Taiwan.

Pied Cormorant *Phalacrocorax varius*

1% = 250 (*varius*, New Zealand); Australian population of *hypoleucos* unknown. The species was reported only in Australasia. No site met the 1% criterion.

Spotted Shag *Phalacrocorax punctatus*

1% = 1,000 (*punctatus*, New Zealand), 300 (*Oliveri*, Stewart Island). This species is restricted to New Zealand and Stewart Island. Only Ashburton River Mouth, Canterbury State, New Zealand met the 1% criterion (with 3,000 individuals in 2006).

Little Pied Cormorant *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos*

1% = 1,000 (*brevirostris*, New Zealand); Australian and Indonesian population of *melanoleucos* and *melvillensis* unknown. This species was reported from Indonesia, Timor Leste and Australasia. No site met the 1% criterion.

Little Cormorant *Phalacrocorax niger*

1% = 2,500 (South Asia), 1,000 (Southeast Asia). This species is restricted to South and Southeast Asia. It is one of the most widely distributed species, being recorded at 2,919 sites. Forty sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pashua Haor	10,000	1994
Cambodia	Battambang	Prek Toal	1,276	2005
Cambodia	Kandal	Boeng Veal Samnap	1,500	2006
Cambodia	Stung Treng	Boeng Chhma	3,469	2000
India	Andhra Pradesh	Chikkadapally	4,000	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Manjira Wildlife Sanctuary (Manjira Reservoir)	6,240	2002
India	Assam	Dhir Beel (Dheer Beel)	3,000	1994

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	3,264	2006
India	Himachal Pradesh	Pong Dam Bird Sanctuary	7,817	2007
India	Karnataka	Sagarakatte	4,000	1991
India	Kerala	Kole Wetlands (Combined)	3,000	2004
India	Kerala	Vembanad Wetland Combined (10 Sites)	6,058	2001
India	Maharashtra	Jayakwadi Tank (Nath Sagar Dam) Bird Sanctuary	15,700	1994
India	Orissa	Bhitarkanika (Mangrove) Wildlife Sanctuary	4,252	2003
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	9,237	2002
India	Orissa	Hirakud Reservoir	3,280	2002
India	Orissa	Rajanagar Mangaroves	2,840	2007
India	Orissa	Rengali	3,262	2001
India	Orissa	Sundar Dam	3,220	2002
India	Tamil Nadu	Simpson Estate-Semblum	3,070	1995
India	Tamil Nadu	Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary	2,832	1995
Myanmar	Kachin	Indawgyi Lake	1,000	2003
Pakistan	Sindh	Khilan Dhand	15,000	1989
Sri Lanka	E.P.	Maduru Oya National Park	10,200	1991
Sri Lanka	N.C.P.	Manampitiya Area	3,282	1993
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Usgala - Migalewa Area	3,000	1990
Thailand	CR: Bangkok	Inner Gulf: Bang Khun Tien	1,056	2005
Thailand	CR: Petchaburi	Inner Gulf: Laem Phak Bia	1,266	2007
Thailand	CR: Petchaburi	Inner Gulf: Pak Thale - Laem Phak Bia	1,500	2004
Thailand	CR: Petchaburi	Inner Gulf: Wat Khao Takhrao-Bang Tabun	1,974	2003
Thailand	CR: Samut Prakan	Inner Gulf: Bang Pu (Bangpoo)	1,500	2003
Thailand	CR: Suphanburi	Tha Sadet Bird Sanctuary	1,600	2000
Thailand	NR: Nakhon Sawan	Bung Boraphet Non Hunting Area	2,563	2004
Thailand	SR: Pattani	Ruan Jam Pattani	1,000	2005
Thailand	SR: Phatthalung	Thale Noi Non Hunting Area	1,266	2005
Vietnam	An Giang	Tra Su Forest	1,800	2007
Vietnam	Can Tho	Thot Not Bird Garden	2,800	2007
Vietnam	Dong Thap	Tram Chim National Park	3,500	2007
Vietnam	Long An	Lang Sen Nature Reserve	2,350	2005
Vietnam	Tra Vinh	Tra Cu	5,001	2007

Pygmy Cormorant *Phalacrocorax pygmaeus*

1% = 1,000 (Southwest and Central Asia). Only one record of this species was reported, from Pakistan.

3.6.5 Darters - Anhingidae

Oriental Darter *Anhinga melanogaster* NT

1% = 100 (Southeast Asia), 40 (South Asia). The species was recorded in 861 sites in South and Southeast Asia; 51 sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pashua Haor	104	1994
Camdodia	Battambang	Prek Toal	8,245	2007
India	Andhra Pradesh	Manjira Wildlife Sanctuary (Manjira Reservoir)	55	2002
India	Assam	Kaziranga National Park (Agoratoli E, Baguri W, Kohora C)	320	1990
India	Delhi	Delhi Zoo	740	1987
India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Khambhalia Taluka (3 Inland & 6 Coast)	48	2003
India	Gujarat	Piroton Creeks	170	1996
India	Gujarat	Tapar Reservoir	68	1992
India	Gujarat	Veri Dam (Talab)	120	1991
India	Kerala	Kole Wetlands (Combined)	71	2007
India	Kerala	Vembanad Wetland Combined (10 Sites)	169	2007
India	Madhya Pradesh	Ralaway Terike	58	1991
India	Madhya Pradesh	Tigra Dam	50	1990
India	Maharashtra	Kangaon-Nangaon	40	2004
India	Maharashtra	Va(l)Shishti River (Pimpali Village)	238	1992
India	Maharashtra	Visapur Tank	50	2004

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Maharashtra	Washisthi River	323	1990
India	Orissa	Bhitarkanika (Mangrove) Wildlife Sanctuary	75	2003
India	Orissa	Chandaka Sanctuary: Kumarkhunti Reservoir	125	1994
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	116	1995
India	Orissa	Gopalpur Backwaters	175	1994
India	Orissa	Hirakud Reservoir	40	2002
India	Orissa	Kathapal Reservoir	75	2001
India	Orissa	Manguli Swamp	65	1994
India	Orissa	Nandankanan Biological Park: (Kanjia Tank)	40	1990
India	Orissa	P.P.L. Swamps	91	1995
India	Orissa	Rajanagar Mangaroves	97	2007
India	Orissa	Rengali	155	1993
India	Orissa	Tampara Backwaters	50	1994
India	Puducherry	Ousteri Tank	93	1999
India	Rajasthan	Keoladeo National Park	200	1997
India	Rajasthan	Sariska Tiger Reserve (National Park)	43	2001
India	Tamil Nadu	Chitrakudi (Chitrangudi) Tank	132	1988
India	Tamil Nadu	Kunnathur Tank	55	2007
India	Tamil Nadu	Suchindram Tank	60	2004
India	Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary	100	1993
India	Uttar Pradesh	Patna Bird Sanctuary	75	1999
India	Uttar Pradesh	Sandi Bird Sanctuary	80	2004
India	Uttarakhand	Nanakmata Reservoir	55	2002
Myanmar	Kachin	Irrawaddy R: Myitkyina - Pammatte - Sinbo	104	2002
Pakistan	Sindh	Guddu Barrage	40	2001
Sri Lanka	N.C.P.	Wasgomuwa National Park	42	1996
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Kattaiadampam	60	2002
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Anaiwilundawa Sanctuary	46	1998
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Usgala - Migalewa Area	100	1995
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Bundala National Park	60	1989
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Kalametiya - Lunama Sanctuary	51	2000
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Ruhuna National Park Block I	228	1991
Sri Lanka	Uva P.	Udawalawe National Park	40	1997
Vietnam	An Giang	Tra Su Forest	100	1999
Vietnam	Dong Thap	Tram Chim National Park	250	2007

Australian Darter *Anhinga novaehollandiae*

1% = 1,000 (Australasia). This species is restricted to the eastern Indonesia to Australia. No site met the 1% criterion.

3.6.6 Herons, Egrets & Bitterns - Ardeidae

Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*

1% = 1,000 (*cinerea*, South Asia), 10,000 (*jouyi*, East and Southeast Asia), 15 (*jouyi*, Sumatra). This is the second most widely distributed species across its range, recorded at 3,093 sites; however only seven sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pashua Haor	1,200	1995
India	Andhra Pradesh	Manjira Wildlife Sanctuary (Manjira Reservoir)	2,200	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Somasila Tank	1,000	2002
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	6,751	1993
Indonesia	Sumatra South	Banyuasin Delta (Banyuasin Peninsula-Sembilang N.P.)	25	1993
Pakistan	N.W.F.P.	Indus Waterfowl Refuge	1,000	2001
Pakistan	Punjab/NWFP	Chashma Barrage Reservoir Sanctuary	1,500	2001

White-necked Heron *Ardea pacifica*

1% = 1,000 (Australasia). The species was recorded at a four sites in Australia. No site met the 1% criterion.

Eastern Great Egret *Ardea modesta* / Great (White) Egret *Ardea alba*, (refer to paragraph 3.4.5.)

1% = 1,000 (South, East and Southeast Asia, Australasia), 1 (New Zealand); Indonesian population unknown. One of the most widely distributed species, recorded at 3,062 sites; 26 sites met the 1% criterion including all records in New Zealand.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Borhanuddin (Bahauddin) Char	1,200	1993
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Chatidhara (Chatidhora) Beel	1,000	2005
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Hail Haor	1,000	1991
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Hakaluki Haors (Haor Khal, Chatla, Chowkia, Kukurdubi, Etc)	2,152	2005
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Matian Haor (Incl Bara, Banuar & Palair Bils)	3,800	1995
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pashua Haor	4,000	1994
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Tangua Haor Complex (About 9 Bils)	2,000	1996
Cambodia	Kampong Thom	Baray And Chong Dong (Ifba)	1,000	2007
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Caizi Hu	1,240	2004
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian NR In Shenzhen)	1,565	2005
India	Andhra Pradesh	Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary	1,530	1996
India	Orissa	Bhitarkanika (Mangrove) Wildlife Sanctuary	3,277	2003
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	8,672	1993
India	Orissa	Rajanagar Mangaroves	1,090	2007
New Zealand	Canterbury	Ellesmere Lake	2	2007
New Zealand	West Coast	Moeraki Lake	1	2005
New Zealand	Westland	Cobden Lagoon	1	2006
New Zealand	Westland	Greymouth Lagoon	1	2005
New Zealand	Westland	Hokitika River Mouth	1	2006
New Zealand	Westland	Karamea Estuary	1	2006
New Zealand	Westland	Okari Estuary	1	2006
New Zealand	Westland	Okarito Lagoon South End	3	2006
Pakistan	N.W.F.P.	Indus Waterfowl Refuge	1,200	2001
Pakistan	Punjab/NWFP	Chashma Barrage Reservoir Sanctuary	2,500	2001
Taiwan	Tainan	Tseng-Wen Chi (River)	1,200	2006
Thailand	Ner: Buriram	Sanambin Non-Hunting Area	2,470	2004

Intermediate Egret *Ardea intermedia*

1% = 1,000 (*intermedia*, South Asia) 1,000 (*intermedia*, Southeast and East Asia), 10,000 (*plumifera*, E Indonesia and Australasia. Size of the population unknown). One of the most widely distributed species, recorded at 2,628 sites. Twenty-three sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Barisal	Monpura, West Coast	1,300	2005
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Tangua Haor Complex (About 9 Bils)	7,800	2003
Cambodia	Battambang	Prek Toal	1,068	2007
Cambodia	Kampong Thom	Baray And Chong Dong (IFBA)	1,000	2007
China	Anhui	Shengjinhu Nature Reserve	1,000	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Kolleru (Gudivaka & Penumaka Lanka, Godavari R, Pedayedladadi)	3,000	2003
India	Karnataka	Badrana (Badane) Tank	1,800	1993
India	Karnataka	Hidkal Reservoir	1,000	1988
India	Kerala	Kole Wetlands (Combined)	1,300	1991
India	Maharashtra	Nandur Madhameshwar Wildlife Sanctuary	1,474	2002
India	Orissa	Bhitarkanika (Mangrove) Wildlife Sanctuary	3,156	2003
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	6,200	1993
India	Orissa	Gopalpur Backwaters	1,204	1996
India	Orissa	Rajanagar Mangaroves	2,049	2007
India	Puducherry	Ousteri Tank	2,570	1989
Indonesia	Bali	Petulu Ubud	2,000	1999
Indonesia	Sumatra West	Pasir Parupuk	4,000	1999
Myanmar	Mandalay	Myittha Lakes: Yewai Lake	3,000	1992
Thailand	Ner: Buriram	Huai Talad Non-Hunting Area	2,500	1989
Thailand	Ner: Buriram	Sanambin Non-Hunting Area	2,668	2004
Thailand	Ner: Maha Sarakhram	Dun Lamphan (NHA?)	1,600	2006
Thailand	Sr: Pharrhalung	Thale Noi Non Hunting Area	1,075	2005
Vietnam	Dong Thap	Tram Chim National Park	4,351	1992

White-bellied Heron, Imperial Heron *Ardea insignis* CR

1% = 6. The species is restricted to South and Southeast Asia. The species was recorded at 11 sites in India, Myanmar and Bhutan. No site met the 1% criterion.

Great-billed Heron, Sumatran Heron *Ardea sumatrana*

1% = 1,000 (Southeast Asia), 75 (Australia). The species was reported at 35 sites across Southeast Asia. There were no records from Australia. For this largely solitary species it is unlikely that any site can be expected to hold 1% of the population.

Goliath Heron *Ardea goliath*

1% = 1 (South Asia). The South Asian population is estimated at only 20 individuals and critically endangered. Sumit Sen (pers. comm., January 2007) suggested that the population may be larger – in excess of 100. A total of 12 birds were reported from six sites in eastern India and Bangladesh.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Borhanuddin (Bahauddin) Char	1	1995
India	Assam	Deepor Beel (Dipor Beel Bird Sanctuary)	4	1988
India	Assam	Kuarbari Dalani	2	2003
India	Assam	Sareswar Beel	1	1989
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	2	2001
India	West Bengal	Bada Bill	2	1998

Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea*

1% = 250 (*manilensis*, South Asia), 1,000 (*manilensis*, East and Southeast Asia). The species was widely recorded across its range. Six sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	331	2006
India	Orissa	Ansupa Lake	800	1996
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	2,332	2002
India	Rajasthan	Keoladeo National Park	301	1997
Indonesia	Sulawesi South	Tempe Lake	1,522	1990
Malaysia	Johor	Yong Peng Heronry	1,500	2006

Cattle Egret *Ardea (Bubulcus) ibis*

1% = 10,000 (*coromanda*, East and Southeast Asia, Australasia); South Asia population of *coromanda* unknown. This is the second most widely distributed species across its range with 3,195 sites. Since the South Asian population is unknown, only two sites in Vietnam could be identified to meet the 1% criterion. Besides this, two sites in India; Mittakodur Tank, Andhra Pradesh and Chilika Lake, Orissa, recorded more than 20,000 individuals.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Vietnam	An Giang	Tra Su Forest	12,000	2007
Vietnam	Can Tho	Thot Not Bird Garden	16,000	2007
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded in high numbers:				
India	Andhra Pradesh	Mittakodur Tank	20,000	2002
India	Maharashtra	Yamai Talao	15,000	2007
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	21,718	2002

Striated Heron, Green-backed Heron *Butorides striatus*

1% = 250 (*chloriceps*, India), 1,000 (*javanica*, Sri Lanka to Thailand); other populations unknown. The species was recorded throughout South and Southeast Asia and at a few sites in Australasia and in the south of East Asia. Only Curtorim Lake, Goa State, India, met the 1% criterion (300 individuals in 2003).

Indian Pond Heron *Ardeola grayii*

1% = 10,000 (*grayii*, South Asia); population of *grayii* in Myanmar, Adaman and Nicobar Islands and *philipsi* in the Maldives unknown. This species is restricted to South and Southeast Asia and is the most common pond-heron species, recorded at 3,105 sites. No site met the 1% criterion.

Chinese Pond Heron *Ardeola bacchus*

1% unknown. This species is restricted to East and Southeast Asia. It was recorded at 380 sites.

Javan Pond Heron *Ardeola speciosa*

1% = 1,000 (*continentalis*, Central Thailand and South Indochina); population of *speciosa* in West and Central Indonesia and Southern Philippines unknown. The species was recorded at a small number of sites in Southeast Asia. No site met the 1% criterion.

Note: Pond herons are not easily identifiable to species level in non-breeding plumage, except by range. In areas where two or more species occur during the census period, there may be some inaccuracy in species' totals.

Pied Heron *Egretta picata*

1% = 1,000 (Australasia). This species is restricted to North Australia, Papua New Guinea and Indonesia. It was recorded at nine sites. The record of one bird in Taiwan in 2004 is believed to be a vagrant (Dr. Fang Woei-Horng pers. comm., March 2009). No site met the 1% criterion.

White-faced Heron *Egretta novaehollandiae*

1% unknown. This species is restricted to eastern Indonesia to Australia. It was recorded at 38 sites.

Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*

1% = 1,500 (*garzetta*, South Asia), 10,000 (*garzetta*, East and Southeast Asia), 1,000 (*immaculata*, Australia (not Tasmania), New Zealand), 170 (*schistacea*, South Asia; more information is needed to distinguish between records of *garzetta* and *schistacea* in India); Java and New Guinea population of *nigripes* unknown. This is the most widely distributed species of waterbird, recorded at 4,310 sites across its range. Twenty-three sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pashua Haor	3,000	1996
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Tangua Haor Complex (about 9 Bils)	1,700	1996
India	Andhra Pradesh	Anantaram Tank	2,000	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Chinatumbulum Tank	1,700	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Kolleru(Gudivaka&Penumaka Lanka,Godavari R.,Pedayedladadi)	3,050	2003
India	Andhra Pradesh	Manjira Wildlife Sanctuary (Manjira Reservoir)	7,000	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Mittakodur Tank	5,000	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary	3,971	1996
India	Andhra Pradesh	Sangameshwara	7,000	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Uppalapadu Water Tank	2,000	1992
India	Gujarat	Korda Sandher	1,545	2004
India	Karnataka	Hidkal Reservoir	2,000	1996
India	Kerala	Kole Wetlands (Combined)	3,000	2004
India	Maharashtra	Kangaon-Nangaon	2,000	2004
India	Orissa	Bhitarkanika (Mangrove) Wildlife Sanctuary	2,405	2005
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	7,550	2002
India	Orissa	Rajanagar Mangaroves	2,012	2007
India	Tamil Nadu	Simpson Estate-Semblum	6,980	1995
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Baroon Kirther Lake/Canal	2,200	1987
Pakistan	N.W.F.P.	Indus Waterfowl Refuge	2,000	2001
Pakistan	Punjab	Ucchali Wetland Complex: Ucchali Lake	1,800	1994
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Tissamaharama Area	2,079	1992
Vietnam	Can Tho	Thot Not Bird Garden	12,000	2007

Western Reef Egret *Egretta gularis*

1% unknown. This species is restricted to India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. It was recorded at 377 sites.

Chinese Egret *Egretta eulophotes* VU

1% = 30. A coastal species restricted to East and Southeast Asia. It was recorded at 110 sites, with 23 sites in Malaysia, Philippines and Vietnam meeting the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Malaysia	Sarawak	Bako-Buntal Bay And Surrounding Areas	109	2007
Malaysia	Sarawak	Kuala Kabong - Kuala Rajang	32	2006
Malaysia	Sarawak	Kuala Kupur - Kuala Saribas (Maludam NP)	56	2006
Malaysia	Sarawak	Kuala Samarahan- Kuala Sadong (Asajaya-Pendam)	419	2004
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Klang Islands: Pulau Ketam	38	2006
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Klang Islands: Pulau Tengah	72	2005
Philippines		Bubuahan Island	191	1995
Philippines	Luzon: Capital Region	Tanza Coastal Wetland (Sitio Pulo)	94	2007
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 9	Mampang Tugbungan Area	57	2002
Philippines	Visayas: Region 6	Brgy. Cayhagan, Sipalay & Brgy Nadualo, Hinobaan	94	1996
Philippines	Visayas: Region 7	Brgy. Nabitasan, Leganes	47	1990
Philippines	Visayas: Region 8	Brgy. Sampinit	38	1994
Philippines	Visayas: Region 9	Brgy. Suay, Himamaylan City	85	1993
Philippines	Visayas: Region 7	Banacon Island	69	1995
Philippines	Visayas: Region 8	Bantayan Island Wilderness Area	84	1999
Philippines	Visayas: Region 9	Calituban & Tahong Island	319	1997
Philippines	Visayas: Region 10	Cordova Wetland	380	2004
Philippines	Visayas: Region 11	Mahaba Island	313	1997
Philippines	Visayas: Region 12	Mahanay Island	75	1995
Philippines	Visayas: Region 13	Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary	94	1997
Philippines	Visayas: Region 8	Brgy. Baras Campoyong Mudflat	41	1999
Philippines	Visayas: Region 9	Ormoc Intertidal Flat	66	1994
Vietnam	Ca Mau	Mui Ca Mau/Dat Mui	43	2007
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
Brunei	Belait	Seria Wetland: Sungai Seria Estuary	15	1991
Brunei	Muara	Brunei Bay: Mudflats	5	2007
Brunei	Muara	Brunei Bay: Serasa Beach	1	2007
China	Fujian	Zhangjiang Nature Reserve/Dongshan Wan	3	2003
China	Guangdong	Zhanjiang Nature Reserve Combined	10	2003
China	Henan	Danjiang Nature Reserve	10	2007
Indonesia	Jakarta	Muara Angke Wildlife Reserve	1	2007
Indonesia	Jambi	Sungai Cemara Beach (Pesisir Pantai Jambi IBA)	2	2002
Indonesia	Sumatra South	Banyuasin Delta (Banyuasin Peninsula-Sembilang N.P.)	2	1989
Japan	Fukuoka	Sone-Higata(Tideland)	1	1999
Malaysia	Johor	Kuala Mersing	5	2006
Malaysia	Johor	Sedili / Jasons Bay (Sedili Besar -Kg Sri Gading)	1	1991
Malaysia	Johor	SW Johor Coast: Kukup Village	13	2005
Malaysia	Johor	SW Johor Coast: Parit Jawa	1	2006
Malaysia	Johor	SW Johor Coast: Tanjung Piai	1	2005
Malaysia	Kedah	Kg. Hujung Matang, Padang Salim	27	1992
Malaysia	Kedah	Kuala Kedah-Kuala Sungai Kangkong Coast	7	1990
Malaysia	Kedah	Pulau Sayak	1	1992
Malaysia	Kelantan	Tumpat Lagoon	1	2006
Malaysia	Melaka	Pantai Kg.Portugis	2	1992
Malaysia	Penang	Kuala Bekah (Telok Air Tawar)-Kuala Muda	1	2005
Malaysia	Perak	Matang Forest : (Kelumpang,Gula,Sanga,Terong Coast & River)	2	1992
Malaysia	Perak	North Kuala Gula - Kuala Kurau - Tanjung Piandang	6	1991
Malaysia	Perak	North Kuala Gula: Bund Zhukao (Teluk Rubiah)	1	1992
Malaysia	Sabah	Kelias Penisular / Western-Lumbok-Menumbok Coast	4	2005
Malaysia	Sabah	Kinabatangan: Kg Mumiang/Tg Bidadas	4	2004
Malaysia	Sabah	Kinabatangan: Terusan Kinabatangan	5	2004
Malaysia	Sarawak	Bako-Muara Tebas (East Coast Of Bako NP)	1	2006
Malaysia	Sarawak	Bruit- Kuala Igan (Muara Lassa -Kuala Igan)	3	2006
Malaysia	Sarawak	Daro (Batang Lassa)	4	2006
Malaysia	Sarawak	Kuala Belawai - Kuala Paloh	15	2006

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Malaysia	Sarawak	Kuala Rajang - Kuala Belawai	9	2006
Malaysia	Sarawak	Kuala Sadong - Kuala Kupur	2	2006
Malaysia	Sarawak	Kuala Saribas - Kuala Kabong	6	2006
Malaysia	Sarawak	Muara Tebas - Kuala Samerahan	3	2006
Malaysia	Sarawak	Northern Bruit (Pulau Patok-Bruit NP)	18	2006
Malaysia	Sarawak	Sejingkat Power Station	1	2003
Malaysia	Sarawak	Semengok Fisheries Centre	3	1995
Malaysia	Sarawak	Southwest Bruit	1	2006
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Air Tawar	2	1992
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Jeram Coast	1	1992
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Kapar Power Station	1	2002
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Kg Parit Empat (Rasa Sayang)	3	1992
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Pantai Remis / Sungai Sembilang	1	2005
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Sungai Burung-Sungai Besar	1	2006
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Teluk Piai Salt Field	1	1990
Philippines	Luzon: Region 2	Buguey Lagoon	1	2004
Philippines	Luzon: Region 4	Bacoor Coastal Area/Novelita Salt Fishpond	2	2004
Philippines	Luzon: Region 4	Iwahig Prison And Penal Farm	2	2007
Philippines	Luzon: Region 4	Manila Bay: Cavite Area	3	1993
Philippines	Luzon: Region 4	Ragay Gulf	21	1990
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 10	Alubijid Wetland	3	2001
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 10	Bonifacio Wetland	5	1992
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 10	Sinacaban Mangrove	5	2000
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 12	Don Roman, Porfirio, Ferdie Santos Fishpond	5	1996
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 9	Murcielagos Islands	15	1996
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 9	Sa-Az River Mouth, San Ramon Seacoast	4	1996
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 9	Talon-Talon Wetland	11	1997
Philippines	Visayas: Region 6	Brgy. Cudian, Ivasaon,	28	2001
Philippines	Visayas: Region 6	Brgy. Lanas, Barotac Nuevo	14	2002
Philippines	Visayas: Region 6	Brgy. Supa	9	1993
Philippines	Visayas: Region 6	Sagay Marine Reserve Area (Brgy. Bulanon & Taba-Ao)	5	1996
Philippines	Visayas: Region 7	Brgy. Buagsong (Brgy. Day-As) Mudflats	5	2006
Philippines	Visayas: Region 7	Cebu South Reclamation Project Lake Area	15	2007
Philippines	Visayas: Region 7	Magellan Bay Wetland	3	2007
Philippines	Visayas: Region 7	North Bais Bay	11	2000
Philippines	Visayas: Region 7	Panglao Island	9	2003
Philippines	Visayas: Region 7	Tanjay Wetlands	21	2000
Philippines	Visayas: Region 8	Carigara Bay Wetlands	16	1996
Singapore		Lorong Halus (Sungei Serangoon Estuary)	2	1995
Singapore		Pasir Ris Mangroves And Mudflats	4	1993
Singapore		Sungei Selatar Coast (And Reservoir)	7	1993
Taiwan	Changhua	Han-Pao	3	1995
Taiwan	Chinmen	Chin-Men (Kinmen) Island	1	1999
Taiwan	Ilan	Chu-An	6	1998
Taiwan	Pingtung	Kao-Ping-Hsi (River) South Bank	1	2007
Taiwan	Pingtung	Lin-Pien-Chi (Hsi)	1	2007
Taiwan	Taipei	Guandu (Kuan-Tu) Marsh	3	1999
Thailand	NR: Chiang Rai	Nong Lom	3	2007
Thailand	SR: Krabi	Bo Muang/Tha Maprao	10	2006
Thailand	SR: Krabi	Krabi Bay (Pak Nam)	4	2006
Thailand	SR: Nakhon Si Thammar	Ao Pak Phanang (Pak Phanang Bay)	7	2007
Thailand	SR: Phang Nga	Laem Pakarang	5	2007
Thailand	SR: Surat Thani	Ao Bandon (Bandon Bay)	4	2006
Vietnam	Ben Tre	Binh Dai	4	2007
Vietnam	Dong Thap	Tram Chim National Park	1	1989
Vietnam	Quang Ninh	Ha Coi Town	1	2002

Eastern Reef Egret *Egretta sacra*

1% = 10,000 (*sacra*, Southeast and East Asia, Australasia). This species is restricted to coastal areas and was recorded at 163 sites throughout its range. No site met the 1% criterion.

Black-crowned Night-heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*

1% = 1,250 (*nycticorax*, South Asia), 10,000 (*nycticorax*, East and Southeast Asia). The species was recorded at 863 sites across its range, with 11 sites meeting the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Jiangsu	Shang Hu	16,400	2005
India	Andhra Pradesh	Sulurpeta Marshes	2,000	1993
India	Andhra Pradesh	Uppalapadu Water Tank	2,000	1992
India	Orissa	Bhitarkanika (Mangrove) Wildlife Sanctuary	1,255	2003
India	Orissa	Ekamrakanan Tank	1,740	2002
India	Tamil Nadu	Pichavaram Mangrove Sanctuary	2,300	1991
India	Tamil Nadu	Simpson Estate-Semblum	8,520	1995
India	Tamil Nadu	Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary	2,000	1991
Malaysia	Perak	North Kuala Gula - Kuala Kurau - Tanjung Piandang	10,653	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Drigh Lake Sanctuary	6,500	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Haleji Lake Sanctuary	1,500	1990

Rufous Night-heron *Nycticorax caledonicus*

1% = 10,000 (*hilli*, Java and Australasia), the population of *manillensis* in Philippines, Northeast Borneo and Sulawesi unknown. The species was recorded at 52 sites across its range. No site met the 1% criterion.

Japanese Night-heron *Gorsachius goisagi* EN

1% = 6. The species is restricted to East and Southeast Asia. It was recorded at two sites: in Japan and China (one individual in 2005). The site of Kiso River Mouth, Aichi County, Japan met the 1% criterion with seven individuals (2002).

Malayan Night-heron *Gorsachius melanolophus*

1% = 100 (*rufolineatus*, Philippines); the South and Southeast Asian populations and the Philippine population of *kutteri* are unknown. The species was recorded at a few sites across South, Southeast and East Asia. No site met the 1% criterion.

Eurasian Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*

1% = 1,000 (*stellaris*, Southeast and East Asia including North India); the South Asian populations of *stellaris* are unknown. The species was recorded at 103 sites across South, Southeast and East Asia. No site met the 1% criterion.

Little Bittern *Ixobrychus minutus*

1% = 250 (*minutus*, South Asia), 250 (*dubius*, Australasia). The species was recorded at two sites in Pakistan and one in Papua New Guinea. No site met the 1% criterion.

Yellow Bittern *Ixobrychus sinensis*

1% = 10,000 (East and Southeast Asia, N Australasia); the South Asian populations are unknown. The species was recorded at 447 sites across its range. No site met the 1% criterion.

Schrenck's Bittern *Ixobrychus eurhythmus*

1% = 250 (East and Southeast Asia). The species was recorded at a small number of sites in Southeast and East Asia. No site met the 1% criterion.

Cinnamon Bittern *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*

1% = 10,000 (Southeast Asia); the South Asian populations are unknown. The species was recorded at 445 sites across its range. No site met the 1% criterion.

Black Bittern *Ixobrychus flavicollis*

1% = 1,000 (*flavicollis*, South and Southeast Asia including S China), 1,000 (*australis*, Australasia). The species was recorded at 243 sites across its range. No site met the 1% criterion.

3.6.7 Storks - Ciconiidae

Milky Stork *Mycteria cinerea* VU

1% = 50 (Indonesia), 1 (Malaysia), 1 (Cambodia). The species is restricted to Southeast Asia. It was recorded at 34 sites in Cambodia, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia. However, the Singapore, Thailand and Selangor (Malaysia) records are believed to be escapes or re-introduced birds. Eleven sites met the 1% criterion.

The species is suffering a severe decline in Malaysia (Li *et al.* 2006). Although the status could not be determined in Indonesia, the few records during the recent AWC suggest that it has undergone a similar decline to Malaysia.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Cambodia	Bantey Meanchey	Ang Trapeang Thmor Reservoir (Sarus Crane Reserve)	2	2004
Cambodia	Battambang	Prek Toal	13	2006
Indonesia	Java Central	Segara Anak + Donan River	110	1990
Indonesia	Java West	Bungko (North Coast Of Java)	190	1992
Indonesia	Sumatra North	Bagan Percut	155	1996
Indonesia	Sumatra North	Percut	71	2000
Indonesia	Sumatra North	Banyuasin Delta (Banyuasin Peninsula-Sembilang N.P.)	520	1993
Malaysia	Perak	Matang Forest : (Kelumpang,Gula,Sanga,Terong Coast&River)	1	1990
Malaysia	Perak	Matang Forest : Pulau Kelumpang Lake	61	1990
Malaysia	Perak	Matang Forest : Pulau Terong Lake	6	2005
Malaysia	Perak	Matang Forest And North Kuala Gula Combined	8	2004
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
Indonesia	Jakarta	Muara Angke Wildlife Reserve	6	1994
Indonesia	Jakarta	Pulau Rambut	6	2002
Indonesia	Jambi	Berbak National Park (Tnb And Surrounding Area)	2	2002
Indonesia	Jambi	Sungai Cemara Beach (Pesisir Pantai Jambi Iba)	2	2002
Indonesia	Java Central	Kaliwungu	9	2007
Indonesia	Java Central	Sayung - Demak	1	2007
Indonesia	Java East	Rawa Pulo	1	2003
Indonesia	Java East	Telang Canal	1	1994
Indonesia	Java East	Ujung Pangkah	5	1990
Indonesia	Lampung	Rawa Pacing	1	2002
Indonesia	Lampung	Rawa Sragi III	8	1991
Indonesia	Sulawesi S.E.	Rawa Aopa National Park	30	2003
Indonesia	Sulawesi South	Tempe Lake	3	1990
Indonesia	Sulawesi South	Ujung Pandang (+ Maros) Coastal Wetlands	22	1990
Indonesia	Sumatra North	Tanjung Balai Asahan	3	1996
Indonesia	Sumatra West	Lubuk Minturun	2	1999
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Kuala Selangor Nature Park	2	2006
Malaysia	Selangor	Taman Tasik Cempaka	1	2005
Singapore		Lorong Halus (Sungei Serangoon Estuary)	1	2005
Singapore		Sungei Buloh Bird Sanctuary	1	2006
Thailand	NER: Buriram	Huai Chorakhe Mak Non-Hunting Area	2	2006
Thailand	NER: Buriram	Huai Talad Non-Hunting Area	1	2005
Thailand	NER: Buriram	Sanambin Non-Hunting Area	1	2006

Painted Stork *Mycteria leucocephala* NT

1% = 250 (South Asia), 100 (Southeast Asia). The species is restricted to South and Southeast Asia and was the second most widely recorded species of stork at 973 sites. Forty-one sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Cambodia	Bantey Meanchey	Ang Trapeang Thmor Reservoir (Sarus Crane Reserve)	784	2005
Cambodia	Battambang	Prek Toal	2,211	2005
Cambodia	Kampong Thom	Krous Krom	230	2005
India	Andhra Pradesh	Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary	2,200	2003
India	Andhra Pradesh	Jamukula-Dinni	449	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Kandukur Tank	252	2003
India	Andhra Pradesh	Kolleru(Gudivaka&Penumaka Lanka,Godavari R,Pedayedladadi)	1,000	2007

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Andhra Pradesh	Manjira Wildlife Sanctuary (Manjira Reservoir)	1,200	1996
India	Andhra Pradesh	Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary	1,706	2003
India	Andhra Pradesh	Telineela Puram	454	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Uppalapadu Water Tank	1,045	2004
India	Andhra Pradesh	Vedurapattu	384	1996
India	Andhra Pradesh	Velamavari Palwem	350	2002
India	Delhi	Delhi Zoo	360	1991
India	Gujarat	Charakla Saltworks	394	1995
India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Dwaraka Taluka (6 Inland & 5 Coast)	378	2003
India	Gujarat	Nani Kakrad	350	2004
India	Gujarat	New Port Salt pans, Bhavnagar	250	2002
India	Gujarat	Patadi Gam Tank Sewage Pond	325	1989
India	Gujarat	Santalpur Tank	383	1991
India	Gujarat	Traj Village Pond	262	1989
India	Gujarat	Vasai Tanks	286	1991
India	Karnataka	Badrana (Badane) Tank	600	1993
India	Maharashtra	Kangaon-Nangaon	270	2004
India	Maharashtra	Pedgaon (Bhima River)	540	2004
India	Maharashtra	Shimpore - Khed	1,400	2004
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	565	1993
India	Orissa	Hirakud Reservoir	1,068	2002
India	Orissa	Rengali	300	1993
India	Punjab	Lehalan	600	1990
India	Rajasthan	Keoladeo National Park	1,375	1997
India	Tamil Nadu	Chitrakudi (Chitrangudi) Tank	400	1993
India	Tamil Nadu	Kaliveli Tank	364	1997
India	Tamil Nadu	Karavetti-Vettakudi Sanctuary	310	2003
India	Tamil Nadu	Point Calimere Sanctuary (Vedaranyam Swamp)	253	1988
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Ambalantota - Ridiyagama Area	340	1995
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Bundala National Park	723	1990
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Palatupana - Kirinda	600	2000
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Tissamaharama Area	279	2000
Thailand	CR: Ayutthaya	Lower Central Plains	109	2006
Vietnam	Dong Thap	Tram Chim National Park	111	1989

Asian Openbill *Anastomus oscitans*

1% = 3,000. The species is restricted to South and Southeast Asia. It is the most abundant stork species in Asia, recorded at 1,379 sites. Nineteen sites met the 1% criterion. Large concentrations were reported in 2006 in the Lower Central Plains and at Wat Phai Lom in Thailand. In 2006 Thailand recorded a total of 244,065 individuals. This is more than 80% of the total population. In that same year India and Cambodia recorded 13,036 individuals.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Cambodia	Battambang	Prek Toal	8,482	2007
India	Andhra Pradesh	Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary	6,800	2003
India	Andhra Pradesh	Kolleru(Gudivaka&Penumaka Lanka,Godavari R,Pedayedladadi)	15,000	1989
India	Andhra Pradesh	Kondakarla Lake	5,000	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Nellapattu Bird Sanctuary	6,000	2002
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	3,966	2006
India	Kerala	Kole Wetlands (Combined)	3,393	2007
India	Orissa	Bhitarkanika (Mangrove) Wildlife Sanctuary	3,875	2005
India	Orissa	Chandaka Sanctuary: Kumarkhunti Reservoir	13,102	1995
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	32,750	2002
India	Orissa	Rajanagar Mangaroves	7,294	2007
India	West Bengal	Palta Water Works	4,500	1996
India	West Bengal	Raiganj (Kulik) Bird Sanctuary	4,000	2001
India	West Bengal	Santragachi Jheel	4,000	2001
Thailand	CR: Ayutthaya	Lower Central Plains	136,196	2006
Thailand	CR: Ayutthaya	Wat Tan En Non-Hunting Area	3,000	2006
Thailand	CR: Pathum Thani	Wat Phai Lom - Wat Amphuwaram Nha	100,000	2006
Thailand	CR: Suphanburi	Tha Sadet Bird Sanctuary	12,000	2000
Thailand	NR: Nakhon Sawan	Bung Boraphet Non Hunting Area	52,613	2004

Black Stork *Ciconia nigra*

1% = 100 (South Asia and Myanmar), 5 (East and Southeast Asia). The species was recorded from 210 sites in South Asia, Myanmar, China, Thailand and Vietnam. Nineteen sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang Nature Reserve (Combined)	8	2001
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Bo Hu	15	2004
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Qili He	18	2004
China	Anhui	Shengjinhu Nature Reserve	17	2004
China	Hubei	Changjiangudao Baijitan Nature Reserve	6	2004
China	Hubei	Hannan Hu	7	1990
China	Hubei	Long Gan Hu	45	1999
China	Hubei	Tian Er Zhou Milu Nature Reserve	6	2004
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	13	2005
China	Hunan	Heng Ling Hu NR (Incl. Qingtanyuan, He Ye Hu)	8	2005
China	Hunan	Kongjia Hu & Longchi Hu	12	2004
China	Hunan	West Dongting Lake NR	74	2007
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	32	2005
China	Ningxia	Qingtongxia Ku Qu Reserve	27	1991
China	Xinjiang	Arketao	5	1993
China	Yunnan	Napahai Reserve	9	1989
India	Orissa	Ghasiputa Pata	122	2001
Myanmar	Kachin	Irrawaddy R: Myitkyina - Pammate - Sinbo	287	2000
Nepal	CR: Narayani	Chitwan National Park (Narayani, Rapti, Reu Rivers & Lakes)	113	2004

Woolly-necked Stork *Ciconia episcopus*

1% = 250 (*episcopus*, India to Indochina and Philippines), 100 (*neglecta*, Indonesia). The species does not normally congregate in large flocks; therefore no site met the 1% criterion.

Storm's Stork *Ciconia stormi* EN

1% = 4. The species is restricted to Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia. It was recorded at only nine sites in Indonesia and Malaysia; four sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Indonesia	Jambi	Berbak National Park (TNB And Surrounding Area)	5	2002
Indonesia	Kalimantan West	Danau Sentarum	8	1996
Malaysia	Sabah	Kinabatangan: Lower Floodplain	8	2002
Malaysia	Sabah	Kinabatangan: Terusan Kinabatangan	7	2004
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
Indonesia	Kalimantan Central	Sekonyer River, Tanjung Puting N.P.	1	1993
Indonesia	Kalimantan West	Muara Kendawangan	1	1994
Indonesia	Sumatra West	Lung	1	2001
Malaysia	Sabah	Kinabatangan: Kg Mumiang/Tg Bidadas	2	2004
Malaysia	Sarawak	Loagan Bunut Lakes	2	2001

European White Stork, Eurasian White Stork *Ciconia ciconia*

1% = 45 (*asiatica*, South and Central Asia). The species was recorded at a small number of sites in India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Twelve sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Gujarat	Bagodara - Nal Kantha	200	1989
India	Gujarat	Chhari Dhandh	87	1990
India	Gujarat	Kanewal	508	1989
India	Gujarat	New Port Salt pans, Bhavnagar	56	2002
India	Karnataka	Anneshwara Tank	85	1990
India	Karnataka	Badrana (Badane) Tank	80	1993
India	Maharashtra	Nandur Madhameshwar Wildlife Sanctuary	70	1992
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	108	2005
India	Tamil Nadu	Kaliveli Tank	209	1987
India	Tamil Nadu	Point Calimere Sanctuary (Vedaranyam Swamp)	60	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Khilan Dhand	268	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Nur-Ri (Nar-Ri Lake)	169	1988

Oriental (White) Stork *Ciconia boyciana* EN

1% = 30. The species is restricted to East Asia. It was recorded at 51 sites in China and Hong Kong, 14 of which met the 1% criterion. The majority of the birds were reported at Poyang Lake in China (3,000 individuals in 2007).

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Caizi Hu	142	2004
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Huang Hu	128	2005
China	Anhui	Shengjinhu Nature Reserve	250	1989
China	Hubei	Chen Hu	500	2002
China	Hubei	Hannan Hu	96	1990
China	Hubei	Liangzi Hu	60	1999
China	Hubei	Long Gan Hu	32	1990
China	Hubei	Wang Hu And Supo Hu	36	2005
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	253	1989
China	Jiangsu	Gaoyou And Shabo Lake	33	1990
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	269	1995
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	3,000	2007
China	Shandong	Yellow River Delta Nature Reserve	49	2007
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian NR In Shenzhen)	121	1991
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang Nature Reserve (Combined)	29	2006
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Bo Hu	7	2005
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Fengsha Hu	7	2005
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Long Gan Hu (Long Hu)	1	2005
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Wuchang Hu	29	2005
China	Anhui/Jiangsu	Shijiu Nature Reserve	4	1990
China	Henan	Yubei Huanghe Gudao NR (Liyuan Tun /Pangzhai)	3	1993
China	Hubei	Wu Hu	1	2005
China	Hunan	Heng Ling Hu NR (Incl. Qingtanyuan, He Ye Hu)	4	2003
China	Hunan	Li Yu Hu	4	1991
China	Hunan	South Dongting Lake NR	2	1990
China	Hunan	West Dongting Lake NR	11	2007
China	Hunan	Yujiqiao	1	2005
China	Liaoning	Shuangtai Hekou Reserve	6	2004
China	Shandong	Rongcheng Wan	1	2007
China	Shanghai	Jiuduansha Nature Reserve	1	2007
China	Tianjin	Beidagang Nature Reserve	15	1991
China	Tianjin	Qilihai Nature Reserve	4	1991
China	Tianjin	Tianjin Haibin Yuchang (Fish Farm)	1	2006
China	Tianjin	Tuan Bo Wa Nature Reserve	13	1990
China	Tianjin	Yuqiao Reservoir	4	1992
China	Yunnan	Napahai Reserve	1	1989
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay	6	1995
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Bunam Reservoir	5	2004
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Ganwol (Kanwol) Reservoir	6	2002
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Hwawon Flood Plain	2	1999
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Sajipo Marsh	1	2004
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Upo Marsh	1	2000
South Korea	Jeju	Jeju City-Daejeong Coast	1	2006
South Korea	Jeonnam	Geumho Reservoir	3	2004
South Korea	Jeonnam	Gunnae Reclaimed Area	3	2001
South Korea	Jeonnam	Yungam (Yongam) Reservoir	5	2005
Taiwan	Chinmen	Chin-Men (Kinmen) Island	1	2002
Taiwan	Ilan	Chu-An	1	2003
Taiwan	Tainan	Tseng-Wen Chi (River)	1	1989
Taiwan	Taipei	Guandu (Kuan-Tu) Marsh	3	1998
Taiwan	Yunlin	Cho-Shui-Hsi South	1	2006

Black-necked Stork *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus* NT

1% = 10 (*asiaticus*, South and Southeast Asia), 300 (*australis*, Australasia and E Indonesia). The species was recorded at 155 sites, mostly in South and Southeast Asia, and a few in Australasia. Twenty sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Cambodia	Bantey Meanchey	Ang Trapeang Thmor Reservoir (Sarus Crane Reserve)	12	2006
India	Assam	Kaziranga National Park (Agoratoli E,B aguri W,Kohora C)	86	1990
India	Assam	Pobitora WS (Dholi, Pagladova, Tamulidova, Solmari, Haduk)	18	2001
India	Gujarat	Madhuvanti Reservoir	10	1987
India	Gujarat	Veri Dam (Talab)	20	1991
India	Madhya Pradesh	Bahadur Sagar	15	1991
India	Maharashtra	Koradi Lake	10	1994
India	Maharashtra	Pipriya Lake, Pench Tiger Project	20	2003
India	Manipur	Logtak Lake (Pat)	17	1994
India	Orissa	Devi River Mouth	10	1995
India	Punjab	Ropar Wetland	10	1992
India	Rajasthan	Keoladeo National Park	17	1997
India	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor Barrage	31	1998
India	Uttar Pradesh	Seshara Area	17	1993
India	Uttarakhand	Tumeria Dam	20	1993
Myanmar	Kachin	Irrawaddy R: Myitkyina - Pammate - Sinbo	15	2002
Myanmar	Sagaing	Motar Lay	22	1994
Nepal	ER: Koshi	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve: Koshi River Barrage	10	2005
Pakistan	Punjab	Head Qadirabad	34	2003
Pakistan	Punjab	Rasool Barrage Sanctuary	35	1993

Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus* VU

1% = 50. The species is restricted to South and Southeast Asia. It was recorded at 293 sites throughout its range. Nine sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Cambodia	Battambang	Prek Toal	312	2005
India	Assam	Diplai Beel	51	1992
India	Assam	Kapla Beel	137	1994
India	Assam	Kaziranga National Park (Agoratoli E, Baguri W, Kohora C)	720	1990
India	Assam	Orang Wildlife Sanctuary	89	1993
India	Assam	Pobitora WS (Dholi, Pagladova, Tamulidova, Solmari, Haduketc)	50	2001
Indonesia	Sumatra South	Banyuasin Delta (Banyuasin Peninsula-Sembilang N.P.)	223	1993
Malaysia	Perak	Matang Forest And North Kuala Gula Combined	57	2003
Sri Lanka	E.P.	Maduru Oya National Park	200	1991
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
Bangladesh	Barisal	Dighai Char	2	1996
Bangladesh	Barisal	Jamir Char	2	1996
Bangladesh	Barisal	Kukri-Mukri Char	1	2003
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Sonadia & Moheskhal Island	1	1991
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Whykeong (Whaikhyang?)	1	1994
Bangladesh	Khulna	Hiron Point	6	1996
Bangladesh	Khulna	Sundarbans: Akbar Dia (Andda Char)	5	1990
Bangladesh	Khulna	Sundarbans: Kachikhali	3	2005
Bangladesh	Khulna	Sundarbans: Katka (Kotka) Khal	11	2002
Bangladesh	Khulna	Sundarbans: Mandarbari	2	1996
Bangladesh	Khulna	Sundarbans: Nilkamal	3	1996
Bangladesh	Khulna	Sundarbans: Sukher Char (Opp.Kochikhali)	2	1990
Bangladesh	Khulna	Sunderbans Combined	36	1990
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Balai Haor(Incl Dubail, Jugni, Khakra Kuri Bils)	2	1992
Brunei	Belait	Seria Wetland: Sungai Seria Estuary	1	2007
Cambodia	Bantey Meanchey	Ang Trapeang Thmor Reservoir (Sarus Crane Reserve)	6	2004
Cambodia	Kampong Chhnang	Tonle Sap River (Phnom Penh-Tonle Sap Lake)	1	1993
Cambodia	Kampong Thom	Baray And Chong Dong (IFBA)	5	2007
Cambodia	Kampong Thom	Chinit River	4	2004
Cambodia	Kampong Thom/Pursat	Tonle Sap	20	1993
Cambodia	Kandal	Bassac Marshes (Prassat Tuyu Fishing Village)	1	1993
Cambodia	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary	35	2005
Cambodia	Presh Vihear	Trapaing Ansong	5	2007
Cambodia	Ratanka Kiri	Srepok River	4	2001
Cambodia	Siem Reap	Tropeang Rohal Pra	1	2000
Cambodia	Sihanoukville	Phnum Veal Renh Marsh	5	1999
Cambodia	Sihanoukville	Prek Teuk Sap, Ream National Park	1	1999

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Cambodia	Stung Treng	Sekong River	2	2000
Cambodia	Stung Treng	Sesan River	5	2000
Cambodia	Stung Treng	Upper Mekong River Ramsat Site (Strung Treng-Lao Border)	2	2000
India	Andhra Pradesh	Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary	3	1996
India	Andhra Pradesh	Kotha Tank	8	1989
India	Arunachal Pradesh	D. Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary	8	1994
India	Assam	Athai Sagar (Purani Pukhuri)	1	1994
India	Assam	Bauwwa Beel	2	2004
India	Assam	Bogi Dubha & Mongla Duba	6	1996
India	Assam	Boralimari	2	1994
India	Assam	Bordoibam Bilmukh Bird Sanctuary	17	2003
India	Assam	Bordoloni (Bordoloni - Sampora)	17	2003
India	Assam	Burhachapari Sanctuary (Inc Chenimari Beel)	23	2003
India	Assam	Chandubi Beel	8	1996
India	Assam	Dakra Beel	4	1995
India	Assam	Deepor Beel (Dipor Beel Bird Sanctuary)	34	2004
India	Assam	Dhamar	2	2004
India	Assam	Dhir Beel (Dheer Beel)	11	1993
India	Assam	Dibru-Saikhowa National Park	7	1996
India	Assam	Digholi Beel	13	1996
India	Assam	Doloni Beel	3	2005
India	Assam	Hatisuria Beel	1	1994
India	Assam	Hazarapukhuri	2	1992
India	Assam	Jengdia Beel	18	2005
India	Assam	Kani Beel	5	2004
India	Assam	Kawaimari	7	1993
India	Assam	Khamranga Beel	8	2001
India	Assam	Kokilamukh	18	2004
India	Assam	Kuarbari Dalani	33	2003
India	Assam	Laokhowa Wildlife Santuary (Inc Danduwa Beel)	17	1996
India	Assam	Lawjan Beel	12	1989
India	Assam	Maguri Beel	1	1996
India	Assam	Majuli River Island	37	1994
India	Assam	Manas National Park	27	1989
India	Assam	Mer Beel	2	1995
India	Assam	Misamari Beel	33	2003
India	Assam	Na Pukhuri	1	1996
India	Assam	Nambari Tapu, Laltapu And Silghar Tapu	2	1992
India	Assam	Nameri National Park	8	1996
India	Assam	Nowjan	2	1996
India	Assam	Panidihing Bird Sanctuary	18	1992
India	Assam	Purani Pukhuri	3	1993
India	Assam	Rupahi Pathar	5	1993
India	Assam	Sareswar Beel	8	1994
India	Assam	Sipi Beel	2	2004
India	Assam	Tamranga Beel	2	1994
India	Assam	Urpod Beel	2	2004
India	Bihar	Diara Land Near Bridge, Bhagalpur	2	1995
India	Bihar	Ghordaur	11	1999
India	Bihar	Gogabil Pakshi Vihar, Baghar Bill, Baldia Chaur	15	1999
India	Bihar	Vikramshila Ganga Dolphin Sanctuary	1	2004
India	Delhi	Yamuna River: Okhla Barrage Bird Santuary	3	1990
India	Goa	Carambolim Tank	18	1990
India	Goa	Ciba-Geigy-Corlim	8	2003
India	Goa	Curtorim Mangroves	2	2003
India	Goa	Mandovi Estuary	1	2006
India	Jharkhand	Chand Shahar Lake	2	1995
India	Jharkhand	Udhuwa Lake Bird Sanctuary: Pataura & Berhale Lake	2	1995
India	Karnataka	Attiveri Bird Sanctuary	3	1994
India	Karnataka	Devikoppa	1	1989
India	Karnataka	Galehalli Tank	3	1996
India	Karnataka	Heggeri Tank	1	1998
India	Karnataka	Krishna River: Raichur (Devasugar/Raichur Thermal Ps)	2	1990
India	Karnataka	Makkarvalli Tank	1	1995
India	Karnataka	Makralli Tank	1	1994
India	Karnataka	Malgi Tank	2	1993
India	Karnataka	Mavakop Tank	1	1995

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Karnataka	Mavinkoppa Tank	1	1993
India	Karnataka	Naregal Tank	1	1997
India	Karnataka	Salagaon Village Tank	4	1989
India	Kerala	Parambikulam Reservoir Sanctuary	2	1994
India	Madhya Pradesh	Birpur-Sabalgarh Dam	7	1993
India	Madhya Pradesh	Kanha Np: (Balgaon,Bisanpura,Sondhar,Kisli)	1	1997
India	Madhya Pradesh	Kohka Tank	1	1991
India	Madhya Pradesh	Madhav National Park (Includsakhya Sagar, Chandpata Lake)	5	1991
India	Madhya Pradesh	Raipur Tank	2	1993
India	Madhya Pradesh	Rajatala	1	1990
India	Madhya Pradesh	Sirsa Tank	1	1993
India	Maharashtra	Gogate Khadi	1	2005
India	Maharashtra	Gulherghat	4	1994
India	Maharashtra	Moharli	2	1989
India	Maharashtra	Shivni (Siwani) Bandh	5	1999
India	Manipur	Logtak Lake(Pat)	1	1994
India	Orissa	Ansupa Lake	30	1996
India	Orissa	Basudevpur Confluence	12	1994
India	Orissa	Bhitarkanika (Mangrove) Wildlife Sanctuary	41	1995
India	Orissa	Biswa Ghai Kharinipada	1	1994
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	32	1993
India	Orissa	Daha Dam	4	1995
India	Orissa	Harabhangi	10	2002
India	Orissa	Hirakud Reservoir	5	2002
India	Orissa	Hukitola-Backwaters	7	1996
India	Orissa	Jharia Nala Reservoir	1	1996
India	Orissa	Jotadhari Tonda	5	1995
India	Orissa	Kirtaniakhati	3	2005
India	Orissa	Krusna Sagar	1	1993
India	Orissa	Kuspangi Pato	20	1996
India	Orissa	Mohadei Sagar Complex	1	1993
India	Orissa	Nistipur Pato	30	1996
India	Orissa	Ongaito Tank	3	2002
India	Orissa	Raghunath Sagar	15	1994
India	Orissa	Rajanagar Mangaroves	40	2007
India	Orissa	Rono Nadi	10	1994
India	Orissa	Sana Patta	2	1994
India	Orissa	Sundar Dam	4	2003
India	Orissa	Sundarpur Tank	1	1993
India	Orissa	Tampara Backwaters	5	1993
India	Rajasthan	Ranthambore National Park	4	1989
India	Uttar Pradesh	Baadi Taal	3	2004
India	Uttar Pradesh	Chaltuwa Wetland	4	2003
India	Uttar Pradesh	Dudhwa National Park: Banki Taal	2	1988
India	Uttar Pradesh	Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary (D.T.R)	4	2007
India	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna R. : Agra	1	2003
India	Uttarakhand	Nanakmata Reservoir	2	2002
India	West Bengal	Ahiron (Ahiron)	4	1998
India	West Bengal	Bada Bill	1	2006
India	West Bengal	Baghar Beel	1	2003
India	West Bengal	Bara Beel	1	1999
India	West Bengal	Bara Sagar Dighi	5	2003
India	West Bengal	Baratali Beel	1	2001
India	West Bengal	Chander More	2	2001
India	West Bengal	Digha-Mohana	10	1996
India	West Bengal	Farakka Barrage (Ganga River At Malda)	4	2002
India	West Bengal	Fulbari (Same as Mahananda, Siliguri) Barrage	2	2005
India	West Bengal	Gajaldoba Teesta Barrage (same as Gazoledaba)	10	2005
India	West Bengal	Gorumara National Park	5	1998
India	West Bengal	Jaldhaka River & Murti Gurumara N. P.	5	2007
India	West Bengal	Layabandh Beel	3	2001
India	West Bengal	Malangi Beat Of Jaldapara	5	1999
India	West Bengal	Mechi River	9	1999
India	West Bengal	Nanarthali Bil	4	2007
India	West Bengal	Narar Thali Bil	1	2002
India	West Bengal	Naya Bandh Bill	4	2003
India	West Bengal	Naya Chara (Kharubhaj) Beel	3	2003

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	West Bengal	Raiganj (Kulik) Bird Sanctuary	2	2001
India	West Bengal	Rasik Bill	11	2002
India	West Bengal	Sunderban National Park	5	1999
India	West Bengal	Vikon Beel	2	2001
Indonesia	Aceh	Pucok Lueng	3	2006
Indonesia	Bali	Gilimanuk Bay	6	1994
Indonesia	Bali	Nusa Dua Sewage Ponds	2	1995
Indonesia	Banten	Pulau Dua Nature Reserve (Cagar Alam Pulau Dua)	2	1990
Indonesia	Jakarta	Muara Gembong/Ujung Uarawang	2	1994
Indonesia	Jambi	Air Hitam Dalam	5	1999
Indonesia	Jambi	Sungai Cemara Beach (Pesisir Pantai Jambi Iba)	10	2002
Indonesia	Jambi	Sungai Rambut-Telaga Lima	1	1992
Indonesia	Java Central	Kaliwungu	1	2007
Indonesia	Java Central	Segara Anakan + Donan River	35	1990
Indonesia	Java East	Rawa Pulo	29	2003
Indonesia	Java East	Telang Canal	4	1994
Indonesia	Java West	Rawa Danau	2	1992
Indonesia	Kalimantan West	Muara Kendawangan	1	1994
Indonesia	Lampung	Rawa Pacing	10	2003
Indonesia	Sumatra North	Bagan Percut	8	1996
Indonesia	Sumatra North	Percut	6	2000
Indonesia	Sumatra South	Tanjung Atap	3	2004
Indonesia	Sumatra West	Lunang Silaut	7	2002
Indonesia	Sumatra West	Mandeh	4	2001
Lao		Ban Phapho/Ban Phalay Wetlands	1	1993
Lao		Xekong Plains	5	1993
Malaysia	Johor	Kuala Parit Rambah	3	2005
Malaysia	Johor	Pantai Tg. Labuh	4	1989
Malaysia	Johor	Sungai Pungor	2	2005
Malaysia	Johor	SW Johor Coast: Benut Coast	15	2005
Malaysia	Johor	SW Johor Coast: Kukup Village	4	2005
Malaysia	Johor	SW Johor Coast: Parit Jawa	26	2003
Malaysia	Johor	SW Johor Coast: Pontian Kecil And Besar	2	2005
Malaysia	Johor	SW Johor Coast: Pulau Kukup	1	2005
Malaysia	Johor	SW Johor Coast: Sungai Balang Ricefield	5	2006
Malaysia	Johor	SW Johor Coast: Tanjung Piai	4	2003
Malaysia	Johor	SW Johor Coast: Tanjung Sepenting	1	1990
Malaysia	Pahang	Kg. Tanjung Medang	26	2006
Malaysia	Pahang	Pekan Pahang	7	2004
Malaysia	Perak	Matang Forest : (Kelumpang,Gula,Sanga, Terong Coast & River)	27	2005
Malaysia	Perak	Matang Forest : Pulau Kelumpang Lake	9	2005
Malaysia	Perak	Matang Forest : Pulau Terong Lake	30	2005
Malaysia	Perak	North Kuala Gula - Kuala Kurau - Tanjung Piandang	47	1991
Malaysia	Perak	North Kuala Gula: Bund Zhukao (Teluk Rubiah)	5	2005
Malaysia	Perak	Rungkup: Sungai Tiang	1	1992
Malaysia	Perak	Ulu Dedap & Sg Buaya Ricefields	15	2007
Malaysia	Sabah	Kelias Penisular / Western-Lumbok-Menumbok Coast	2	2005
Malaysia	Sabah	Kinabatangan: Kg Mumiang/Tg Bidadas	1	2004
Malaysia	Sabah	Kinabatangan: Lower Floodplain	12	2002
Malaysia	Sabah	Kinabatangan: Terusan Kinabatangan	16	2002
Malaysia	Sabah	Padang Teratak	2	1991
Malaysia	Sarawak	Daro (Batang Lassa)	1	2006
Malaysia	Sarawak	Kampung Chupak Ricefield	1	2006
Malaysia	Sarawak	Kuala Belawai - Kuala Paloh	3	2006
Malaysia	Sarawak	Kuala Kabong - Kuala Rajang	5	2006
Malaysia	Sarawak	Kuala Kupur - Kuala Saribas (Maludam NP)	15	2006
Malaysia	Sarawak	Kuala Samarahan- Kuala Sadong (Asajaya-Pendam)	2	2006
Malaysia	Sarawak	Kuala Saribas - Kuala Kabong	6	2006
Malaysia	Sarawak	Northern Bruit (Pulau Patok-Bruit NP)	3	2006
Malaysia	Sarawak	Salak Estuary	8	2006
Malaysia	Sarawak	Sarikei To Kg. Bruit	1	2006
Malaysia	Sarawak	Southwest Bruit	4	2006
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Kapar Power Station	3	2004
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Klang Islands: Pulau Kelang	1	1991
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Klang Islands: Pulau Ketam	3	2006
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Klang Islands: Pulau Lumut	2	1991
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Klang Islands: Pulau Tengah	9	1991

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Kuala Selangor Nature Park	7	1999
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Pantai Remis / Sungai Sembilang	1	2005
Myanmar	Ayeyarwady	Bobakone Swamp	2	2003
Myanmar	Ayeyarwady	Irrawaddy Delta: Gayet Gyi Island (Khat-Tar Island)	1	2003
Myanmar	Ayeyarwady	Irrawaddy Delta: Kadonkani Reserve Forest	2	2006
Myanmar	Ayeyarwady	Irrawaddy Delta: Meinmahla Kyun Wildlife Sanctuary	6	2003
Myanmar	Ayeyarwady	Irrawaddy Delta: Pyinalan Reserve Forest	3	2006
Myanmar	Ayeyarwady	Irrawaddy Delta: Pyinsalu Island	1	2006
Myanmar	Ayeyarwady	Labutta	4	1993
Myanmar	Kachin	Byee Lake (Naung Kwin Inn)	11	2004
Myanmar	Kachin	Indaw R: Changgwa - Kahtangyaung	7	2004
Myanmar	Kachin	Indaw R: Shwetaung - Chaungwa	11	2004
Myanmar	Kachin	Indawgyi Lake	16	2001
Myanmar	Kachin	Irrawaddy R: Bhamo - Lake Near Shwegu	6	2000
Myanmar	Kachin	Irrawaddy R: Myitkyina - Pammate - Sinbo	14	2002
Myanmar	Kachin	Mogaung R: Mogaung (N & S) -Samo	17	2000
Myanmar	Kachin	Myitkyina Along The Airport To South	6	2000
Myanmar	Kachin	Nam Sam Chaung (Near Ayeyarwady)	11	2002
Myanmar	Kachin	Riviers Around Tanai(Tanai Hka, Chindwin, Tabyi H)	1	2001
Myanmar	Yangon	Let Khoke Kone	1	1994
Myanmar	Yangon	Thante	1	2006
Nepal	CR: Janakpur	Pakria	7	1987
Nepal	CR: Narayani	Beeshazari (Hazzari Tal, Hagani Lake)And Associate Lakes	12	2004
Nepal	CR: Narayani	Chitwan National Park (Narayani,Rapti,Reu Rivers & Lakes)	40	2004
Nepal	CR: Narayani	Rapti River And Karra River At Hetauda (Including Iof)	2	2000
Nepal	ER: Koshi	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve: Kamalpur Lake	5	2006
Nepal	ER: Koshi	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve: Koshi River Barrage	18	1995
Nepal	ER: Koshi	Urlabari Iba	36	2007
Nepal	ER: Mechi	Mai River (Lower Mai Valley)	1	2006
Nepal	ER: Sagarmatha	Kamala River	3	1987
Nepal	FWR: Mahakali	Shukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve: Ranital	9	1992
Nepal	FWR: Seti	Ghodaghodi Lake	2	1993
Nepal	WR: Lumbini	Gaidahawa Lake	2	2007
Nepal	WR: Lumbini	Jagadishpur Reservoir (Banganga Reservoir)	4	2006
Nepal	WR: Lumbini	Lumbini	5	1992
Nepal	WR: Lumbini	Rupendehi (Tinau River And Dan River)	2	2007
Sri Lanka	C.P.	Minipe Canal	3	2003
Sri Lanka	E.P.	Kumana National Park	2	2004
Sri Lanka	E.P.	Trincomalee - Pulmoddai Coast	2	1995
Sri Lanka	N.C.P.	Dimbulagala Area	2	1998
Sri Lanka	N.C.P.	Kaudulla	2	2004
Sri Lanka	N.C.P.	Polonnaruwa Area	1	1993
Sri Lanka	N.C.P.	Somawatiya	1	1994
Sri Lanka	N.C.P.	Wasgomuwa National Park	12	1995
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Mundel Lake (Combined)	1	1993
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Wilpattu National Park	1	2006
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Bundala National Park	4	1989
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Palatupana - Kirinda	4	1999
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Ruhuna National Park Block I	6	2005
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Tissamaharama Area	2	1989
Sri Lanka	Sabaragamuwa P.	Suriyawewa	1	2003
Sri Lanka	Uva P.	Udawalawe National Park	22	1997
Thailand	ER: Chonburi	Bang Pra (NHA?)	2	2005
Thailand	SR: Phang Nga	Ko Pratong	10	2003
Vietnam	Dong Nai	Cat Tien National Park	34	1995
Vietnam	Dong Thap	Tram Chim National Park	5	1989

Greater Adjutant *Leptoptilos dubius* EN

1% = 7 (South Asia), 2 (Southeast Asia). The species is restricted to South and Southeast Asia. It was recorded at a total of 35 sites, mainly in India and Cambodia, but also in Myanmar, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Vietnam. Fourteen sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Cambodia	Bantey Meanchey	Ang Trapeang Thmor Reservoir (Sarus Crane Reserve)	2	2004
Cambodia	Battambang	Prek Toal	125	2007
Cambodia	Kampong Thom	Tonle Sap	10	1993

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Cambodia	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary	29	2005
India	Assam	Burhachapari Sanctuary (Inc Chenimari Beel)	8	2003
India	Assam	Deepor Beel (Dipor Beel Bird Sanctuary)	56	1987
India	Assam	Dhir Beel (Dheer Beel)	8	1995
India	Assam	Jengdia Beel	11	2006
India	Assam	Kaziranga National Park (Agoratoli E, Baguri W, Kohora C)	22	1990
India	Assam	Majuli River Island	12	1994
India	Assam	Orang Wildlife Sanctuary	25	1992
India	Assam	Panidihing Bird Sanctuary	38	1992
India	Assam	Rupahi Pathar	11	1993
Myanmar	Ayeyarwady	Irrawaddy Delta: Meinmahla Kyun Wildlife Sanctuary	2	2003
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
Bangladesh	Khulna	Sunderbans Combined	1	1989
Cambodia	Kampong Thom	Baray And Chong Dong (IFBA)	1	2007
Cambodia	Siem Reap	Angkor (Tonle Sap N/Siem Reap, West Baray, Angkor Wat, Thon)	1	1993
India	Assam	Dakra Beel	2	1995
India	Assam	Digholi Beel	3	1996
India	Assam	Kapla Beel	1	1994
India	Assam	Kuarbari Dalani	2	1996
India	Assam	Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary (Inc Danduwa Beel)	4	1996
India	Assam	Misamari Beel	3	2003
India	Assam	Na Pukhuri	1	1996
India	Assam	Nambari Tapu, Laltapu And Silghar Tapu	3	1992
India	Assam	Pobitora Ws (Dholi, Pagladova, Tamulidova, Solmari, Haduketc)	4	2001
India	Assam	Purani Pukhuri	2	1996
India	Assam	Sareswar Beel	2	1994
India	West Bengal	Gorumara National Park	2	1998
India	West Bengal	Pirichpur Bill	3	1991
India	West Bengal	Rasik Bill	2	1998
Myanmar	Magway	Wethitikan Lake Wildlife Sanctuary	1	2003
Myanmar	Mandalay	Thitson Reservoir	1	2002
Nepal	ER: Koshi	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve: Koshi River Barrage	1	1987
Vietnam	Dong Thap	Tram Chim National Park	1	1993

3.6.8 Ibises & Spoonbills - Threskiornithidae

Sacred Ibis *Threskiornis aethiopicus*

1% unknown. This species is restricted to Africa and West Asia. Nonetheless it was recorded in the 1990s and between 2005 and 2007 at 20 sites in Taiwan. These are escaped birds from a zoo.

Black-headed Ibis *Threskiornis melanocephalus* NT

1% = 250 (South Asia), 100 (Southeast Asia), 1 (Northeast China). The species was the most widely recorded ibis, at 1093 sites throughout its range. Thirty-six sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Cambodia	Bantey Meanchey	Ang Trapeang Thmor Reservoir (Sarus Crane Reserve)	134	2005
Cambodia	Battambang	Prek Toal	114	2004
India	Andhra Pradesh	Chinatumbulum Tank	630	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Manjira Wildlife Sanctuary (Manjira Reservoir)	300	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Nellapattu Bird Sanctuary	450	1995
India	Andhra Pradesh	Palair Reservoir	738	1993
India	Andhra Pradesh	Uppalapadu Water Tank	500	2002
India	Gujarat	Hathab (Via Koliyak) - Sea Shore	250	1995
India	Gujarat	Krushnakunj Lake	550	2004
India	Karnataka	Attiveri Bird Sanctuary	860	1994
India	Karnataka	Chigally Reservoir	300	1988
India	Karnataka	Kesthur Tank, Yelandur Cluster	550	1994
India	Karnataka	Makkarvalli Tank	500	1995
India	Kerala	Kole Wetlands (Combined)	400	2004
India	Maharashtra	Nandur Madhameshwar Wildlife Sanctuary	415	2006
India	Orissa	Bhitarkanika (Mangrove) Wildlife Sanctuary	450	2003

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	3,326	1995
India	Orissa	Hirakud Reservoir	300	2003
India	Orissa	Rajanagar Mangaroves	843	2007
India	Rajasthan	Keoladeo National Park	273	1997
India	Tamil Nadu	Cheyyur Lagoon	300	2005
India	Tamil Nadu	Chitrakudi (Chitrangudi) Tank	1,325	1988
India	Tamil Nadu	Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary	627	1995
Indonesia	Sumatra South	Banyuasin Delta (Banyuasin Peninsula-Sembilang N.P.)	315	1993
Myanmar	Ayeyarwady	Labutta	103	1993
Myanmar	Bago	Irrawaddy R.: Paya Sinte Padaung Kuithe Tonbo	100	1992
Myanmar	Bago	Moyingyi Wetland Sanctuary	162	1991
Myanmar	Mandalay	Minhla-Nyaung Yan Lake	3,000	1992
Myanmar	Yangon	Let Khoke Kone	208	1992
Sri Lanka	C.P.	Minipe Canal	300	2004
Sri Lanka	C.P.	Sigiriya Area	258	1998
Sri Lanka	N.C.P.	Wasgomuwa National Park	550	2002
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Giant's Tank	250	1990
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Anaiwilundawa Sanctuary	400	2007
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Ruhuna National Park Block I	508	1993
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Tangalla	305	2004

Australian White Ibis *Threskiornis molucca*

1% = 10,000 (*strictipennis (molucca)*, Australia and New Guinea), 100 (*molucca*, Moluccas, Lesser Sundas and New Guinea). The species is restricted to Australasia. No site met the 1% criterion.

Straw-necked Ibis *Threskiornis spinicollis*

1% = 10,000. The species is restricted to Australia and Southern New Guinea. It was recorded at eight sites. No site met the 1% criterion.

Indian Black Ibis *Pseudibis papillosa*

1% = 100. The species is restricted to South Asia. It was recorded at 807 sites throughout its range. Twenty-seven sites met the 1% criterion. Li and Mundkur (2007) suggested an increase of the population estimate to 10,000-25,000.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Andhra Pradesh	Chikkadapally	500	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Chinatumbulum Tank	327	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary	600	2003
India	Andhra Pradesh	Kolleru(Gudivaka&Penumaka Lanka,Godavari R.,Pedayedladadi)	200	2003
India	Andhra Pradesh	Manjira Wildlife Sanctuary (Manjira Reservoir)	800	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Musi Dam	108	1993
India	Gujarat	Ashapura	144	1987
India	Gujarat	Kabutari Dam	100	2004
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	373	2006
India	Gujarat	Ozat Dam (Anandpur)	127	1994
India	Gujarat	Vadhwana Reservoir	245	2006
India	Gujarat	Veri Dam (Talab)	200	1991
India	Gujarat	Victor (-Bherai) Salt Pans & Coastal Area	312	2007
India	Karnataka	Kalale Tank	178	1989
India	Maharashtra	Hipparga Tank	315	2003
India	Maharashtra	Jayakwadi Tank (Nath Sagar Dam) Bird Sanctuary	170	1991
India	Maharashtra	Kangaon-Nangaon	590	2004
India	Maharashtra	Nandur Madhameshwar Wildlife Santuary	300	2004
India	Maharashtra	Pedgaon (Bhima River)	240	2004
India	Maharashtra	Shimpore - Khed	200	2004
India	Maharashtra	Yamai Talao	150	2007
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	300	1991
India	Orissa	Rengali	132	2001
India	Rajasthan	Baropal	300	1994
Nepal	CR: Narayani	Chitwan National Park (Narayani,Rapti,Reu Rivers & Lakes)	169	2004
Nepal	ER: Koshi	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve: Koshi River Barrage	133	1995
Nepal	MWR: Karnali	Karnali River: Rajapur To Chisapani	101	1992

White-shouldered Ibis *Pseudibis davisoni* CR

1% = 2 (Vietnam, Lao, Cambodia), 1 (Borneo). The species is restricted to Indochina and Borneo. It was recorded at four sites in Cambodia and Lao. Two sites in Cambodia met the 1% criterion: the Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary, Preah Vihear Province, with four birds in 2005 and Ang Trapeang Thmor Reservoir, Bantey Meanchey Province, with two birds in 2004.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Cambodia	Bantey Meanchey	Ang Trapeang Thmor Reservoir (Sarus Crane Reserve)	2	2004
Cambodia	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary	4	2005
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
Lao		Xekong Plains	1	1993
Cambodia	Kampong Thom	Baray And Chong Dong (IFBA)	1	2007

Giant Ibis *Thaumatibis gigantea* CR

1% = 2. The species is restricted to Indochina. It was recorded at three sites in Cambodia and Lao. Both sites in Cambodia – Sekong River in Stung Treng Province and Trapeang Ansong in Preah Vihear Province - met the 1% criterion, with two birds at each site.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Cambodia	Preah Vihear	Trapeang Ansong	2	2007
Cambodia	Stung Treng	Sekong River	2	2001
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
Lao		Xekong Plains	1	1993

Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*

1% = 250 (*falcinellus*, Central, South and Southeast Asia), 10,000 (*peregrinus*, Australasia). The species was recorded throughout its range in Central, South and Southeast Asia. The Australasian population was recorded only at a small number of sites. Forty-three sites met the 1% criterion.

In Kolleru, Andhra Pradesh, India the numbers of individuals have increased dramatically from only 100 birds in 2003 to 47,000 in 2007 (Dr V. Santharam pers. comm., November 2008). A high number was also recently recorded at Nal Sarovar, Gujarat, India (5,740 individuals in 2006). Based on the Kolleru record, it is suggested that the population estimate be increased beyond the 20,000-50,000 suggested in the report of Li and Mundkur (2007).

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Andhra Pradesh	Chikkadapally	300	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Kolleru(Gudivaka&Penumaka Lanka,Godavari R,Pedayedladadi)	47,000	2007
India	Andhra Pradesh	Manjira Wildlife Sanctuary (Manjira Reservoir)	250	2002
India	Assam	Panidihing Bird Sanctuary	682	1991
India	Gujarat	Bhashkarpara	300	2006
India	Gujarat	Chhari Dhandh	350	1995
India	Gujarat	Deo Dam	1,000	2006
India	Gujarat	Dharabala/ Chorathali	1,000	2005
India	Gujarat	Guneli	300	2005
India	Gujarat	Haduf Irrigation Dam	400	2005
India	Gujarat	Heranj	694	1991
India	Gujarat	Jewla (Jesola?)	300	2004
India	Gujarat	Kanewal	397	1989
India	Gujarat	Kothavi Village Pond	362	1991
India	Gujarat	Lambhvel Sewage Pond	923	1994
India	Gujarat	Machhan Nala Dam	300	2005
India	Gujarat	Morva Hadaf Dam (Patangdi)	400	2007
India	Gujarat	Nadiad-Tundel-Pij-Hermj-Traj-Nanda	263	2006
India	Gujarat	Nagarama Village Pond	815	1992
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	5,740	2006
India	Gujarat	Nanda	700	2005
India	Gujarat	Nani Kakrad	1,300	2004
India	Gujarat	Narda Tank	700	2003
India	Gujarat	Narmada Main Canal	500	2002
India	Gujarat	Pansora Village Pond	1,131	1992
India	Gujarat	Pariej	1,078	2005

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Gujarat	Ratneshvar Tank	300	2004
India	Gujarat	Sala	500	1994
India	Gujarat	Timbi Tank	1,400	2002
India	Gujarat	Vadhvana Reservoir	378	2006
India	Gujarat	Wadhwan Bhoghavo-II	734	1992
India	Gujarat	Wadwana Reservoir	405	2007
India	Karnataka	Gutlu Tank	486	1994
India	Karnataka	Kirugavalu Tank	300	1992
India	Karnataka	Kukkarahalli Tank	750	2007
India	Karnataka	Narasambudhi Tank	1,010	2007
India	Maharashtra	Hipparga Tank	300	1992
India	Maharashtra	Nandur Madhameshwar Wildlife Sanctuary	1,027	2002
Myanmar	Mandalay	Minhla-Nyaung Yan Lake	300	2002
Myanmar	Mandalay	Taung Pyone	1,800	1997
Pakistan	Sindh	Hamal Katchri Lake	660	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Nara Cancal Wetlands: Soonahri (I+II)	332	1990
Vietnam	An Giang	Tra Su Forest	250	2007

Eurasian Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*

1% = 1,000 (*major*, Southwest and South Asia), 100 (*major*, East Asia). The South Asian population seems to be widely distributed. The East Asian population was recorded at a small number of sites. Fifteen sites met the 1% criterion. The total count for China in 2007 was 12,437 individuals at 12 sites. It is suggested that the population estimate be updated to 15,000-20,000.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang Nature Reserve (Combined)	450	2001
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Caizi Hu	1,652	2003
China	Anhui	Shengjinhu Nature Reserve	1,672	2007
China	Anhui	Wabu Hu	110	2007
China	Hubei	Chen Hu	614	2005
China	Hubei	Wang Hu And Supo Hu	246	2005
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	2,200	2007
China	Hunan	West Dongting Lake NR	245	2007
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	122	2007
China	Jiangxi	Fang Hu	170	2005
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	15,601	2001
China	Jiangxi	Sai Cheng Hu	190	2003
India	Gujarat	Amipur Tank	1,450	2004
Pakistan	Sindh	Pagri (Pugri)	2,513	1988
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Bundala National Park	1,008	1994

Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor* EN

1% = 15. This species is restricted to East and Southeast Asia. The species was reported at 81 sites, with 24 sites meeting the 1% criterion. The total counts for the last three years of the survey period were 1,715 (2005), 1,651 (2006) and 1,713 (2007); According to Yu Ya Tung (pers. comm. March 2008), a total of 2,065 individuals were recorded in the 2008 Census. It is suggested that the population estimate be updated to 2,100.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Fujian	Funing Wan	15	2006
China	Fujian	Xinghua Wan (Bay)	67	2006
China	Guangdong	Dong Guan Liananwei	72	2007
China	Hainan	Donfeng	66	2007
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	37	1995
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian NR in Shenzhen)	358	2007
Japan	Fukuoka	East Region of Hakata Bay	18	2002
Japan	Fukuoka	Imazu	43	2006
Japan	Fukuoka	Wajiro Higata	52	2007
Japan	Kagoshima	Fukiagehama Kaigan	23	2007
Japan	Kagoshima	Kagoshimaken Beppu-Gawa	15	2007
Japan	Kumamoto	Hikawa	27	2007
Japan	Kumamoto	Shira-Kawa Kakou	35	2007

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Macao	Macao	Taipa-Coloane Mudflat	53	2006
South Korea	Jeju	Hadori	17	1997
South Korea	Jeju	Jeju Island	17	1998
South Korea	Jeju	Seongsanpo Lake	24	2002
Taiwan	Chiayi	Pa-Chang-Hsi	50	2005
Taiwan	Chiayi	Pu-Tai (Bu Dai)	53	2005
Taiwan	Tainan	Ba-Chang-Xi	17	2006
Taiwan	Tainan	Pei-Men	57	2005
Taiwan	Tainan	Szu-Tsao	360	2006
Taiwan	Tainan	Tseng-Wen Chi (River)	650	2005
Vietnam	Nam Dinh	Xuan Thuy Ramsar Site	74	2006
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
Cambodia	Battambang	Prek Toal	1	2006
China	Fujian	Fuqing Wan	4	2006
China	Fujian	Minjiang River Estuary	2	2007
China	Fujian	Quanzhou Bay	1	2006
China	Hainan	Dongzhaigang Nature Reserve	13	1993
China	Shanghai	Chongming Dongtan (East Mudflat) Nature Reserve	7	2007
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Starling Inlet (Yim Tso Ha)	1	2006
Japan	Aichi	Fujimae Tidal Flat	1	1994
Japan	Fukuoka	Sone-Higata(Tideland)	5	2007
Japan	Fukuoka	Tsuyazaki	6	2007
Japan	Ibaraki	Hasaki Shinkou	3	2006
Japan	Ibaraki	Kasumigaura Nangan Sakuragawa-Mura	12	2006
Japan	Kagoshima	Amori-Gawa Kakou	11	2006
Japan	Kagoshima	Izumi	4	2000
Japan	Kumamoto	Arao Kaigan	1	2007
Japan	Kumamoto	Kuma-Gawa Kakou	10	2007
Japan	Kumamoto	Siranui-Higata (Oono-Gawa, Suna-Gawa Kakou)	14	2006
Japan	Okinawa	Awase Higata	3	2006
Japan	Okinawa	Gushi Higata	13	2007
Japan	Okinawa	Manko	7	2006
Japan	Okinawa	Yone Sankaku-Ike	14	2005
Japan	Ooita	Usa Kaigan	1	2007
Japan	Osaka	Osaka Hokkou Minami-Chiku	1	2007
Japan	Saga	Daijugarami	8	2007
Japan	Saga	Hayatsue-Gawa Kakou	6	2007
Japan	Saga	Kashima Shingomori	8	2006
Japan	Shimane	Iinashi-Gawa Kakou	1	2007
Japan	Shizuoka	Benten Island	1	1993
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Hyeongsan River(Najeong Bridge-Gangdong Bridge)	1	2006
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Junam Reservoirs: (Sangnam, Ch'unsan, Dongp'an)	3	1995
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Upo Marsh	1	2001
South Korea	Jeju	Seongsan	14	2007
South Korea	Jeonnam	Gunnae Reclaimed Area	2	2003
South Korea	Jeonnam	Hyungyungmyun, Muangun	1	2004
Taiwan	Changhua	Ta-Tu-Hsi (River)	6	2007
Taiwan	Chiayi	Ao-Ku	3	2001
Taiwan	Chinmen	Chin-Men (Kinmen) Island	4	2007
Taiwan	Hsinchu	Ku-Liao (Kang Nan) (Hsinchu Coast)	2	2001
Taiwan	Ilan	Chu-An	10	2007
Taiwan	Ilan	Lan-Yang-Hsi (River)	5	1997
Taiwan	Ilan	Li-Tse	3	1995
Taiwan	Kaohsiung	Kao-Ping-Hsi (River)	5	2007
Taiwan	Penghu	Cheng-Kung Reservoir	1	2004
Taiwan	Penghu	Hsin-Jen Reservoir	3	1994
Taiwan	Pingtung	Lin-Pien-Chi(Hsi)	10	2000
Taiwan	Pingtung	Lung-Luan-Tan	1	2002
Taiwan	Tainan	Anping	2	1992
Taiwan	Taipei	Chung-Kuo-Hai-Chuan (She-Tzu)	1	1996
Taiwan	Taipei	Guandu (Kuan-Tu) Marsh	1	2007
Taiwan	Taitung	Chih-Pen Farm	1	2005
Taiwan	Yunlin	Cho-Shui-Hsi South	4	2005
Thailand	CR: Petchaburi	Inner Gulf: Pak Thale - Laem Phak Bia	2	2004
Thailand	CR: Petchaburi	Inner Gulf: Wat Khao Takhrao-Bang Tabun	3	2003
Thailand	CR: Samut Sakhon	Inner Gulf: Bang Ya Phraek Mangrove Center	1	2006
Thailand	SR: Pattani	Ban Kupae Ite (Kupae Ete Village)	1	1992

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Vietnam	Niah Thuan	Nui Chua	1	2005
Vietnam	Quang Ninh	Ha Nam Island	4	2002

Royal Spoonbill *Platalea regia*

1% = 1,000. The species is restricted to Australasia and E Indonesia. It was reported from a small number of sites. No site met the 1% criterion.

Yellow-billed Spoonbill *Plativilis flavipes*

1% = 1,000 (Australia). The species was recorded at only three sites. No site met the 1% criterion.

3.6.9 Flamingos - Phoenicopteridae

Greater Flamingo *Phoenicopterus roseus*

1% = 2,400 (South and Southwest Asia). The species was reported from India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, with major concentrations (four sites with totals of more than 20,000 birds) in Gujarat State, India and Sindh, Pakistan. Two records of escapees were reported from Taiwan. Twenty-seven sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Andhra Pradesh	Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary	15,000	1996
India	Gujarat	Charakla Saltworks	3,747	1993
India	Gujarat	Gopnath Coast	4,000	2006
India	Gujarat	Great Rann Of Kachchh (Flamingo City)	50,000	1991
India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Dwaraka Taluka (6 Inland & 5 Coast)	8,711	2003
India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Jamnagar Taluka (8 Inland & 6 Coast)	3,692	2003
India	Gujarat	Kathivadar Lake & Salt Pans	2,547	2006
India	Gujarat	Kuchadi (Kutchidi) Reservoir	5,800	1989
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	5,749	2006
India	Gujarat	New Port Salt pans, Bhavnagar	3,646	2003
India	Gujarat	Victor (-Bherai) Salt Pans & Coastal Area	4,450	2007
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	6,093	2003
India	Tamil Nadu	Point Calimere Sanctuary (Vedaranyam Swamp)	3,595	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	C. Sim L.T.S. (Coastal)	5,500	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	China Sim Zero	21,616	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Clifton Beach	2,500	1997
Pakistan	Sindh	Jabho (= Jhubo=Jubho) Lake	17,100	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Lakhi Dhand Sanctuary	12,000	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Nur-Ri (Nar-Ri Lake)	40,000	1989
Pakistan	Sindh	Rajo Dero	15,950	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Samand	3,550	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Sandho	22,000	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Shahbunder Salt Bed	7,750	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Shaikh Kerio Peer	7,464	1992
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Mannar Causeway	4,000	2002
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Vankalai Triangle Inner	5,000	2003
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Hambantota Wetlands (Combined)	2,500	1987

Lesser Flamingo *Phoenicopterus minor* NT

1% = 3,900 (South Asia). The species is restricted to Northwest India and Southeast Pakistan. It was reported from 143 sites, mainly in Gujarat State, India. Four sites showed concentrations of more than 20,000 individuals, but the year totals show large fluctuations over the last 20 years. Fifteen sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Gujarat	Charakla Saltworks	5,720	1988
India	Gujarat	Chhari Dhandh	5,000	2002
India	Gujarat	Chhaya Creek (Sewage)	4,450	2004
India	Gujarat	Gopnath Coast	8,000	2006
India	Gujarat	Great Rann Of Kachchh (Flamingo City)	20,000	2004
India	Gujarat	Hathab (Via Koliyak) - Sea Shore	10,000	2005
India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Dwaraka Taluka (6 Inland & 5 Coast)	14,415	2003
India	Gujarat	Khambat Mud Flats	50,000	1989
India	Gujarat	Khirjog	7,000	2004
India	Gujarat	Kumbharwada Sewage Pond	6,500	2003
India	Gujarat	Mahi River Estuary: Sarod 'J' Point	20,000	2004
India	Gujarat	New Port Saltpans, Bhavnagar	22,000	1993
India	Gujarat	Salt Pans At New Port West	6,500	2005
India	Maharashtra	Sewree Jetty	15,000	2003
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	6,375	1994

3.6.10 Swans, Geese & Ducks - Anatidae

Magpie Goose *Anseranas semipalmata*

1% = 20,000 (Australasia). The species is restricted to North Australia and South Papua New Guinea. No site met the 1% criterion.

Spotted Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna guttata*

1% = 250 (Southeast Asia and Australasia). The species is restricted to E Indonesia, South Philippines and Papua New Guinea. It was recorded from only a few sites. No site met the 1% criterion.

Plumed Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna eytoni*

1% = 10,000 (Australasia). The species is restricted to North and East Australia and was reported from two sites. No site met the 1% criterion.

Fulvous Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna bicolor*

1% = 500 (South Asia and Myanmar). This species was reported mainly from Bangladesh and India. Twenty-two sites met the 1% criterion. The peak count total of 29 sites between 2002-2004 recorded 36,587 individuals; between 2005-2007, 12 sites recorded a peak count total of 30,164.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Dhaka Zoo/ Mirpur Zoological Garden	500	1994
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Banuar Haor	500	1996
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Bara Haor	1,000	1994
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Chatidhara (Chatidhora) Beel	2,250	2004
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Hail Haor	1,500	2006
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Hakaluki Haors (Haor Khal, Chatla, Chowkia, Kukurdubi)	13,308	2005
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Halir Haor	2,000	1995
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Kanamaiya Haor & Pakertala Bil	3,874	1992
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Medol Haor	800	1994
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pana Beel	1,000	1996
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pashua Haor	60,000	1993
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Shonir (Sanir) Haor	4,000	1996
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Tangua Haor Complex (about 9 Bils)	31,300	2003
India	Assam	Digholi Beel	658	1991
India	Assam	Kaziranga National Park (Agoratoli E, Baguri W, Kohora C)	1,800	1990
India	Assam	Orang Wildlife Sanctuary	1,000	1996
India	Manipur	Ithai Wapokpi - Nongma Ikhong	1,250	2004
India	Manipur	Logtak Lake (Pat)	700	1994
India	West Bengal	Ash Dykes of Farakka Thermal Power Project	560	2001
India	West Bengal	Kalyani Lake	1,200	1992
India	West Bengal	Palta Water Works	500	2001
India	West Bengal	Satbeki Bill	552	2003

Wandering Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna arcuata*

1% = 10,000 (*arcuata*, Southeast Asia), 10,000 (*australis*, Australasia). The species was recorded at 90 sites, mainly in the Philippines and Indonesia. No site met the 1% criterion.

Lesser Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna javanica*

1% = 10,000 (South, Southeast and East Asia). This was the commonest whistling duck species, with records from 1,366 sites; 22 sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Hakaluki Haors (Haor Khal, Chatla, Chowkia, Kukurdubi)	18,042	2005
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pashua Haor	30,000	1993
Cambodia	Bantey Meanchey	Ang Trapeang Thmor Reservoir (Sarus Crane Reserve)	17,748	2005
India	Assam	Dhir Beel (Dheer Beel)	22,568	1995
India	Assam	Pobitora WS (Dholi, Pagladova, Tamulidova, Solmari, Haduketc)	14,850	1997
India	Assam	Samaguri Beel	15,015	1993
India	Goa	Batim Tank	25,000	2006
India	Kerala	Kole Wetlands (Combined)	10,000	2003
India	Kerala	Vembanad Wetland Combined (10 Sites)	14,935	2004
India	Orissa	Chandaka Sanctuary: Kumarkhunti Reservoir	13,600	1995
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	10,464	2002
India	Orissa	Ekamrakanan Tank	10,928	2005
India	Orissa	Harabhangi	21,470	2002
India	Orissa	Pompalo	21,800	2003
India	Orissa	Rengali	11,920	2002
India	West Bengal	Santragachi Jheel	10,950	2001
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Anaiwilundawa Sanctuary	108,906	1995
Thailand	CR: Nakhon Pathom	Kasetsart University (Kampaengsaen)	15,000	1992
Thailand	CR: Suphanburi	Bung (Lake) Chawak Non-Hunting Area	32,000	1994
Thailand	NER: Buriram	Huai Talad Non-Hunting Area	14,009	2003
Thailand	NER: Chaiyaphum	Nong Waeng Non-Hunting Area	35,000	2005
Thailand	NR: Nakhon Sawan	Bung Boraphet Non Hunting Area	86,204	2004

Mute Swan *Cygnus olor*

1% = 20 (East Asia), 250 (Central Asia). The species was recorded at a few sites in mainland China, Republic of Korea and Japan (introduced). Including Japan, three sites met the 1% criterion. One record came from New Zealand, where it is an introduced species (Moon, 2002).

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Shandong	Yellow River Delta Nature Reserve	79	2007
Japan	Ibaraki	Kita-Ura (Combined)	50	1992
South Korea	Gangwon	Hwajinpo Lake	47	1993

Black Swan *Cygnus atratus*

1% = 10,000 (Australia). The species was reported from Australia and New Zealand (where it has been introduced, Moon, 2002). The 1% criterion was only reached at Ellesmere Lake, Canterbury, New Zealand (10,651 individuals in 2007).

Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus*

1% = 600 (East Asia). The species was the most widely distributed swan species and was recorded mainly in Republic of Korea, Japan and mainland China. Twenty sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Qinghai	Qinghai Hu (Niao Dao) Nature Reserve	1,141	2007
China	Shandong	Rongcheng Wan	1,467	2007
China	Shandong	Yellow River Delta Nature Reserve	1,087	2007
Japan	Aomori	Obuchi-Numa	700	1991
Japan	Aomori	Ogawara-Ko (Lake)	1,554	1994
Japan	Aomori	South of Mutsu-WAN	629	2005

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Japan	Fukushima	Inawashiro	1,597	1992
Japan	Hokkaido	Akkeshi-Ko (Lake)	4,300	2002
Japan	Hokkaido	Fuuren-Ko (Furen Lake)	1,068	1994
Japan	Hokkaido	Kussharo Lake	642	1997
Japan	Hokkaido	Notsuke-Wan (Bay)	706	1997
Japan	Miyagi	Izu-Numa	2,290	1989
Japan	Miyagi	Kabukuri-Numa (Kabukuri Pond)	753	2007
Japan	Yamagata	Mogami River	6,700	2005
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong Estuary	2,243	2006
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay	830	1997
South Korea	Chungnam	Geum River Reservoir (Kum)	739	1991
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Junam Reservoirs: (Sangnam, Ch'unsan, Dongp'an)	1,110	1993
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Junam Reservoirs: Dongpan Reservoir	1,034	2003
South Korea	Jeonnam	Gangjin Bay	630	2004

Tundra Swan, Whistling Swan *Cygnus columbianus*

1% = 920 (*jandowskii*, East Asia). The species was recorded mainly from Republic of Korea, Japan and mainland China. Poyang Lake, Jiangxi, China reported 80,000 individuals in 2007; 19 sites met the 1% criterion. The total count of this species in 2007, at 92,119 (89,148 birds in 2005), exceeded the current population estimate of 92,000. It is suggested that the current population estimate be increased to 100,000.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Baidang Hu	8,760	2005
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Dagan Hu	2,405	2005
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Fengsha Hu	2,056	2005
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Wuchang Hu	3,980	2004
China	Anhui	Shengjinhu Nature Reserve	5,429	2005
China	Hubei	Wang Hu And Supo Hu	2,516	2004
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	80,000	2007
China	Jiangxi	Sai Cheng Hu	7,113	2003
China	Shanghai	Chongming Dongtan (East Mudflat) Nature Reserve	1,200	1990
Japan	Fukushima	Inawashiro	1,462	1989
Japan	Niigata	Hukushima Innings	4,297	2005
Japan	Niigata	Hyo-Ko	3,778	2007
Japan	Niigata	Sa-Kata (Sagata-Kamisagata-Mitaraigata)	4,643	2006
Japan	Niigata	Toyano-Gata (Torayanogata) Seigorogata	1,851	2005
Japan	Shimane/Tottori	Choo-Kai	1,027	1989
Japan	Shimane/Tottori	Nakaumi	1,221	1994
Japan	Yamagata	Kami-Ike, Shimo-Ike	2,166	2005
Japan	Yamagata	Mogami River	5,250	2005
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong Estuary	1,478	1994

Swan Goose *Anser cygnoides* VU

1% = 800. The species is restricted to East Asia. The species was recorded at 61 sites, with 17 sites meeting the 1% criterion. Two sites in China recorded more than 20,000 individuals. The peak count in East Asia for 2002-2004 was 107,037 birds at 22 sites, and for 2005-2007, 111,901 birds at 31 sites. Although Li and Mundkur (2007) mentioned that the high total count during 2002-2004 period may have been caused by double counting at Poyang Lake and Anqingyanjiang NR, the count at Poyang Lake alone (70,000 in 2007) equals the current population estimate of 60,000-100,000. It is therefore suggested that the the population estimate should be updated to 100,000-120,000.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang Nature Reserve (Combined)	4,000	2001
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Baidang Hu	870	2005
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Caizi Hu	7,002	2005
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Fengsha Hu	10,950	2004
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Wuchang Hu	4,500	2003
China	Anhui	Shengjinhu Nature Reserve	24,211	2005
China	Anhui/Jiangsu	Shijiu Nature Reserve	1,350	1989
China	Fujian	Minjiang River Estuary	1,210	2007
China	Henan	Danjiang Nature Reserve	1,350	2007

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Hubei	Liangzi Hu	2,200	1999
China	Hubei	Wang Hu And Supo Hu	1,260	2005
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	5,600	1996
China	Jiangsu	Gaoyou and Shabo Lake	1,100	1990
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (covers whole Yancheng shore)	1,456	1996
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	71,029	1989
China	Jiangxi	Sai Cheng Hu	6,180	2003
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Imjin River Estuary	2,500	1999
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Bo Hu	14	2005
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Dagan Hu	41	2004
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Huang Hu	434	2005
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Long Gan Hu (Long Hu)	120	2004
China	Anhui	Bali He	1	2006
China	Beijing	Mi Yun Reservoir	75	1991
China	Henan	Yellow River: Hei Gang Kuo	360	1994
China	Henan	Yubei Huanghe Gudao NR (Liyuan Tun /Pangzhai)	412	1992
China	Hubei	Chen Hu	87	2004
China	Hubei	Hannan Hu	120	1990
China	Hunan	Helong Hu-Baini Hu	76	2004
China	Hunan	West Dongting Lake NR	45	2004
China	Jiangsu	Lianyungang Coast (Linhonghe Kou/Haizhou Bay)	14	2007
China	Shandong	Jiaozhou Bay	600	1992
China	Shandong	Rizhao Coast/South of Jiaozhou Bay	120	1992
China	Shanghai	Chongming Dongtan (East Mudflat) Nature Reserve	200	1991
China	Shanghai	Xijiao, near Shanghai Zoo	15	1991
China	Xinjiang	Paman Reservoir	10	1991
Japan	Shimane	Shinji Lake (Shinji-Ko)	1	1998
Japan	Shimane/Tottori	Nakaumi	1	1996
North Korea		West Sea Barrage	6	1990
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong Estuary	22	2006
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong River Lower	1	2006
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Ganwol (Kanwol) Reservoir	1	2006
South Korea	Chungnam	Geum River Estuary(Kum)	28	2005
South Korea	Chungnam	Geum River Reservoir (Kum)	66	1996
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Han River Estuary	553	1995
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Siwha (Shihwa) Reservoir	3	2004
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Tan Stream (Tancheon)	8	2001
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Junam Reservoirs: (Sangnam, Ch'unsan, Dongp'an)	7	2003
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Junam Reservoirs: Dongpan Reservoir	6	2006
South Korea	Jeju	Aewol-Gangjeong Coast	1	1999
South Korea	Jeonnam	Gangjin Bay	1	2007
South Korea	Jeonnam	Jeomam Reservoir	2	2001
South Korea	Jeonnam	Podumyun Reclaimed Area	3	2001
South Korea	Jeonnam	Suncheon Bay	2	2006
South Korea	Jeonnam	Youngsan Reservoir (Estuary)	1	1999
South Korea	Jeonnam	Yungam (Yongam) Reservoir	25	2004
Taiwan	Chinmen	Chin-Men (Kinmen) Island	1	1999
Taiwan	Hsinchu	Nan-Kang (Close To Kang Nan)	6	2006
Taiwan	Ilan	Lan-Yang-Hsi (River)	5	2007
Taiwan	Taichung	Ta-Chia River (Kao Mei)	7	1995
Taiwan	Taipei	Chung-Kuo-Hai-Chuan (She-Tzu)	1	1996
Taiwan	Taipei	Guandu (Kuan-Tu) Marsh	3	1997

Bean Goose *Anser fabalis*

1% = 800 (*middendorffi*, East Asia), 700 (*serrirostris*, East Asia). The figure of 800 was used as the 1% criterion for the identification of internationally important sites, because of the difficulty in separating these two subspecies whose non-breeding grounds almost completely overlap. Six sites reported more than 20,000 individuals and in total 63 sites in the Republic of Korea, China and Japan met the 1% criterion. The peak count in East Asia for 2002-2004 was 141,167 birds at 83 sites, and 282,317 birds at 129 sites for 2005-2007. In 2005 only 204,074 individuals were recorded. The figure suggests that the current population estimate of the species needs to be reviewed.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang Nature Reserve (Combined)	2,000	2001
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Bo Hu	2,100	2004
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Caizi Hu	1,605	2005
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Dagan Hu	1,669	2004
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Huang Hu	29,820	2005
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Wuchang Hu	26,175	2004
China	Anhui	Bali He	1,086	2006
China	Anhui	Chengdong Hu	1,436	2006
China	Anhui	Chengxi Hu	1,085	2006
China	Anhui	Shengjinhu Nature Reserve	12,300	2002
China	Henan	Yellow River: Hei Gang Kuo	1,500	1992
China	Hubei	Chen Hu	10,061	2005
China	Hubei	Wang Hu And Supo Hu	1,650	2005
China	Hubei	Wu Hu	1,030	2005
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	25,825	2004
China	Hunan	Heng Ling Hu NR (Incl. Qingtanyuan, He Ye Hu)	1,250	2003
China	Hunan	South Dongting Lake NR	869	2004
China	Hunan	West Dongting Lake NR	950	2003
China	Jiangsu	Gaoyou and Shabo Lake	1,300	1990
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (covers whole Yancheng shore)	3,772	1995
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	16,340	2005
China	Shanxi	Huayan Reservoir	800	1992
Japan	Akita	Hachirou-Gata	25,011	2007
Japan	Miyagi	Kabukuri-Numa (Kabukuri Pond)	1,054	2005
Japan	Miyagi	Kejyo-Numa	3,217	2005
Japan	Niigata	Asahi-Ike And Uno-Ike	1,849	2005
Japan	Niigata	Hukushima Innings	4,573	2005
Japan	Yamagata	Kami-Ike,Shimo-Ike	1,367	2005
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong Estuary	2,614	1993
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong River Lower	2,998	2006
South Korea	Chungnam	Busa Reclaimed Area	1,844	2005
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay	12,277	1998
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Bunam Reservoir	10,830	2006
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Ganwol (Kanwol) Reservoir	28,524	2005
South Korea	Chungnam	Daeho Lake	2,376	2003
South Korea	Chungnam	Gangsu (Kangsu) Reservoir	7,052	2007
South Korea	Chungnam	Geum River Estuary(Kum)	2,100	2000
South Korea	Chungnam	Geum River Reservoir (Kum)	4,250	2006
South Korea	Chungnam	Geunheungmyun Coast, Taeangun	3,600	2007
South Korea	Chungnam	Jamhong Reservoir	1,522	2005
South Korea	Chungnam	Sapkyo Lake	844	2007
South Korea	Chungnam	Sekmun (Seokmun) Reclaimed Area	5,290	2005
South Korea	Chungnam	Seongam Reservoir	1,130	2007
South Korea	Gangwon	Cheolwon Basin	4,000	1999
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Asan Bay	3,035	1999
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Asan Lake (Reservoir)	1,901	2005
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Daesong'dong, Panmunch'om Marsh	955	1990
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Han River Estuary	27,068	2007
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Imjin River Estuary	5,490	1999
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Siwha (Shihwa) Reservoir	955	2001
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Junam Reservoirs: (Sangnam, Ch'unsan, Dongp'an)	4,000	1991
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Junam Reservoirs: Dongpan Reservoir	951	2003
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Sajipo Marsh	857	2007
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Upo Marsh	3,500	2002
South Korea	Incheon	Youngjong Island: Unbukdong	1,765	2005
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Dongjin (Tongjin) River Estuary	5,086	2006
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Dongrim (Dongnim) Reservoir	938	2005
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Mangyung River Estuary	1,700	2005
South Korea	Jeonnam	Geumho Reservoir	2,042	2006
South Korea	Jeonnam	Gocheonam Reservoir	1,500	2000
South Korea	Jeonnam	Gunnae Reclaimed Area	2,890	2006
South Korea	Jeonnam	Youngsan Reservoir (Estuary)	800	2003
South Korea	Jeonnam	Yungam (Yongam) Reservoir	4,804	2006

Greater White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons*

1% = 1,800 (*frontalis*, East Asia). Thirty-five sites met the 1% criterion. From 2005 – 2007 the total counts were respectively 218,273, 267,558 and 311,634. The peak count in East Asia for 2002-2004 was 150,582 birds at 53 sites, and 416,875 birds at 77 sites for 2005-2007. All these counts were higher than the current estimate of 150,000-200,000 individuals. Based on a recent review of the long-term changes in their breeding populations in Northeastern Russia by Syroechkovskiy (2006), it appears that populations of geese migrating to Japan and Korea have increased, accompanied by a decline in the population migrating to mainland China. This new information may assist in redefining populations and their estimates in East Asia.

Numbers in Japan and Republic of Korea have clearly increased over the period covered by this report, while numbers in China seem to be more or less stable.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Anhui	Shengjinhu Nature Reserve	4,218	2002
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	50,000	1999
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	110,000	2007
Japan	Akita	Hachirou-Gata	3,483	2007
Japan	Fukui	Paddies Along Kuzuryu-Gawa	2,500	2007
Japan	Ishikawa	Kamo-Ike (Katanokamo-Ike)	2,200	2005
Japan	Miyagi	Izu-Numa	51,760	2006
Japan	Miyagi	Kabukuri-Numa (Kabukuri Pond)	60,698	2005
Japan	Miyagi	Kejyo-Numa	10,314	2005
Japan	Niigata	Asahi-Ike And Uno-Ike	3,637	2007
Japan	Shimane	Shinji Lake (Shinji-Ko)	3,672	2007
South Korea	Chungnam	Busa Reclaimed Area	1,916	2005
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Bunam Reservoir	9,800	2006
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Ganwol (Kanwol) Reservoir	5,180	2005
South Korea	Chungnam	Daeho Lake	9,805	2003
South Korea	Chungnam	Geum River Estuary(Kum)	1,890	2000
South Korea	Chungnam	Geum River Reservoir (Kum)	7,470	1991
South Korea	Chungnam	Sapkyo Lake	4,624	2005
South Korea	Chungnam	Sekmun (Seokmun) Reclaimed Area	5,440	2007
South Korea	Chungnam	Seongam Reservoir	9,970	2007
South Korea	Gangwon	Cheolwon Basin	36,000	1999
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Ankyeo Reservoir	5,400	2006
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Gumi-Haepyeong(Doheungri-Ilseon Bridge)	12,415	2006
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Haepyeong, Gumi City	3,972	2002
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Han River Estuary	13,055	2005
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Imjin River Estuary	18,292	2007
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Yeoncheon	12,710	2005
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Junam Reservoirs: (Sangnam, Ch'unsan, Dongp'an)	2,600	1998
South Korea	Incheon	Gangwha Island: South Coast Mudflats	8,550	2006
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Dongjin (Tongjin) River Estuary	3,723	2006
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Mangyung River Estuary	5,670	2007
South Korea	Jeonnam	Geumho Reservoir	3,200	1999
South Korea	Jeonnam	Gocheonam Reservoir	2,684	2001
South Korea	Jeonnam	Youngsan Reservoir (Estuary)	2,114	2004
South Korea	Jeonnam	Yungam (Yongam) Reservoir	4,746	2003

Lesser White-fronted Goose *Anser erythropus* VU

1% = 200 (East Asia). The species was recorded from 18 sites. The major eastern population appears to be centered on East Dongting Lake, Hunan Province, mainland China. Six sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Anhui	Shengjinhu Nature Reserve	200	2007
China	Anhui/Jiangsu	Shijiu Nature Reserve	2,650	1992
China	Henan	Yellow River: Hei Gang Kuo	720	1992
China	Hubei	Hannan Hu	360	1990
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	20,000	1997
China	Shandong	Jiaozhou Bay	1,200	1992

Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
China	Hunan	Heng Ling Hu NR (Incl. Qingtanyuan, He Ye Hu)	1	2003
China	Hunan	West Dongting Lake NR	5	2004
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (covers whole Yancheng shore)	10	2004
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	9	2004
China	Shanghai	Chongming Dongtan (East Mudflat) Nature Reserve	8	2007
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian NR in Shenzhen)	2	2007
India	Rajasthan	Keoladeo National Park	1	1997
Japan	Shimane	Shinji Lake (Shinji-Ko)	4	2004
South Korea	Gangwon	Cheolwon Basin	1	1995
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Junam Reservoirs: (Sangnam, Ch'unsan, Dongp'an)	2	2004
Taiwan	Ilan	Lan-Yang-Hsi (River)	2	2000
Taiwan	Taipei	Guandu (Kuan-Tu) Marsh	1	1998

Greylag Goose *Anser anser*

1% = 250 (*rubrirostris*, South Asia), 750 (*rubrirostris*, East and Southeast Asia). The species was reported mainly from India, Pakistan and Myanmar. Sixty-five sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang Nature Reserve (Combined)	1,000	2001
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Huang Hu	1,700	2005
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	10,000	1988
China	Jiangsu	Gaoyou And Shabo Lake	880	1990
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (covers whole Yancheng shore)	3,600	1995
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	1,500	1988
India	Assam	Burhachapari Sanctuary (Inc Chenimari Beel)	600	2003
India	Assam	Digholi Beel	500	1993
India	Assam	Gaurisagar Tank	296	1996
India	Assam	Kaziranga National Park (Agoratoli E, Baguri W, Kohora C)	900	1993
India	Assam	Kokilamukh	2,000	2005
India	Assam	Majuli River Island	2,050	1992
India	Assam	Misamari Beel	4,326	1993
India	Assam	Nambari Tapu, Laltapu And Silghar Tapu	3,211	1992
India	Assam	Panidihing Bird Sanctuary	1,265	1996
India	Assam	Rupahi Pathar	1,328	1992
India	Assam	Sivasagar Tank	310	1996
India	Bihar	Vikramshila Ganga Dolphin Sanctuary	400	2004
India	Delhi	Yamuna River: I.S.B.T. - Nigambodh/Rajghat	350	2001
India	Delhi	Yamuna River: Okhla Barrage Bird Santuary	650	2007
India	Gujarat	Dharoi Dam	270	1992
India	Gujarat	Dholi Dhaja Dam	300	2006
India	Gujarat	Hathmati Reservoir	1,180	1992
India	Gujarat	Heranj	317	1992
India	Gujarat	Lambhvel Sewage Pond	443	2003
India	Gujarat	Machhiyel	350	1993
India	Gujarat	Mazum Reservoir	520	1994
India	Gujarat	Naika Dam	500	2002
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	1,299	2006
India	Gujarat	Narda Tank	611	2003
India	Gujarat	Navagam-Vainaj Check Dam	270	2006
India	Gujarat	Paladi Village Pond	500	2006
India	Gujarat	Raghwanaj	270	1994
India	Gujarat	Raniporda Tanks	258	1991
India	Gujarat	Thol Lake Bird Sanctuary	371	2006
India	Gujarat	Tranja	390	1994
India	Gujarat	Vadhwana (Wadwana) Reservoir	1,663	2007
India	Gujarat	Wadhwan Bhoghavo-II	600	1992
India	Haryana	Bhindawas Lake Bird Sanctuary	1,080	2001
India	Haryana	Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary	260	1989
India	Madhya Pradesh	Vill. Dathyana – Along River Ganga	300	1992
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	270	1993
India	Punjab	Keshopur	300	2007
India	Punjab	Nangal Reservoir (Head Works)	500	2007
India	Rajasthan	Bardha/Vardha Dam	250	2004
India	Rajasthan	Keoladeo National Park	6,494	1999
India	Rajasthan	Surwal Lake	400	1998
India	Uttar Pradesh	Bahosi Lake	500	1990

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Uttar Pradesh	Dudhwa National Park: Banki Taal	600	1987
India	Uttar Pradesh	Ganges R. : Nannour	350	1992
India	Uttar Pradesh	Harai Ka Tal	400	1990
India	Uttar Pradesh	Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary(D.T.R)	900	2007
India	Uttar Pradesh	Lakh Lake	1,000	1988
India	Uttar Pradesh	Narora Dam (Ganga River)	300	1989
India	Uttar Pradesh	National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary	420	2002
India	Uttar Pradesh	Patna Bird Sanctuary	1,500	1999
India	Uttar Pradesh	Pili Dam	400	2002
India	Uttar Pradesh	Seshara Area	317	1993
India	Uttar Pradesh	Sheikha Jheel	500	2007
India	West Bengal	Ballavpur Wildlife Sanctuary	871	2003
India	West Bengal	Farakka Barrage (Ganga River At Malda)	250	1999
India	West Bengal	Tilpara Barrage	829	1997
Myanmar	Kachin	Irrawaddy R: Myitkyina - Pammatte - Sinbo	1,958	2007
Myanmar	Mandalay	Irrawaddy R.: Singu-Mandalay	1,500	1993
Pakistan	Punjab/NWFP	Chashma Barrage Reservoir Sanctuary	2,160	2003

Bar-headed Goose *Anser indicus*

1% = 560. The species is restricted to South, East and Southeast Asia. Only Pong Dam Bird Sanctuary, Himachal Pradesh State, India reported more than 20,000 birds. In total 49 sites met the 1% criterion. The total count for 2007 was 63,110 individuals, which exceeds the population estimate of 52,000-60,000.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Guizhou	Caohai Reserve	2,540	2007
China	Xizang	Katzachinz Reservoir	931	1992
China	Xizang	Nyang Co (Oxbow) Lakes	1,100	1992
China	Yunnan	Huize County	1,692	2003
China	Yunnan	Lashihai Lake Nature Reserve	1,071	2003
China	Yunnan	Napahai Reserve	1,509	2004
India	Andhra Pradesh	Manjira Wildlife Sanctuary (Manjira Reservoir)	1,050	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Pocharam Sanctuary	660	2005
India	Andhra Pradesh	Sangameshwara	700	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Singur Upstream - Manjira River	1,458	1989
India	Assam	Joysagar Tank	1,280	1992
India	Assam	Kaziranga National Park (Agoratoli E, Baguri W, Kohora C)	2,447	1991
India	Assam	Majuli River Island	1,825	1992
India	Assam	Misamari Beel	1,000	2003
India	Assam	Na Pukhuri	1,948	1996
India	Assam	Panidihing Bird Sanctuary	4,178	1992
India	Assam	Rupahi Pathar	714	1993
India	Bihar	Nagi Sanctuary And Nakti Sanctuary	1,685	1999
India	Haryana	Basai Wetlands Sanctuary	1,100	2003
India	Haryana	Bhindawas Lake Bird Sanctuary	720	2001
India	Himachal Pradesh	Pong Dam Bird Sanctuary	28,700	2005
India	Karnataka	Akkialur Tank	900	1998
India	Karnataka	Hadinarli	1,865	1992
India	Karnataka	Hagari Bommanali Reservoir	800	1991
India	Karnataka	Hosakote Tank	610	1990
India	Karnataka	Kaggalipur Tank	900	1994
India	Karnataka	Maddur Kere (Deshalli)	1,000	1994
India	Karnataka	Naregal Tank	2,000	1996
India	Karnataka	T G Halli Tank	600	1991
India	Maharashtra	Chargaon Lake	795	2003
India	Orissa	Bhitarkanika (Mangrove) Wildlife Sanctuary	1,516	1995
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	2,010	1993
India	Orissa	Jotadhari Tonda	1,120	1995
India	Orissa	Naraj-Mundali	1,621	1994
India	Orissa	Rajanagar Mangaroves	685	2007
India	Punjab	Nangal Reservoir (Head Works)	800	2007
India	Punjab	Ropar Wetland	800	2007
India	Rajasthan	Angai (Parvati) Bund	953	1990
India	Rajasthan	Keoladeo National Park	3,085	1994
India	Rajasthan	Mansarovar	1,360	1990

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Rajasthan	Sareri Bandh (Dam)	810	1988
India	Tamil Nadu	Karavetti-Vettakudi Sanctuary	2,020	2003
India	Uttar Pradesh	National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary	793	2002
Myanmar	Kachin	Irrawaddy R: Myitkyina - Pammate - Sinbo	4,464	2000
Myanmar	Magway	Irrawaddy R.: Minbu-Magwe	591	1989
Pakistan	Punjab	Bajurat Area	723	2005
Pakistan	Punjab	Head Marala Barrage	2,520	2002
Pakistan	Punjab	Taunsa Barrage	1,800	1999
Pakistan	Punjab/NWFP	Chashma Barrage Reservoir Sanctuary	1,155	2003

Lesser Snow Goose *Chen (Anser) caerulescens*

1% = 1 (*caerulescens* 'Lesser', East Asia). The species was reported from 16 sites, mainly from the Republic of Korea.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	4	1991
Japan	Akita	Hachirou-Gata	8	2007
Japan	Miyagi	Kabukuri-Numa (Kabukuri Pond)	2	2007
Japan	Niigata	Asahi-Ike And Uno-Ike	9	2005
Japan	Niigata	Hukushima Innings	1	2005
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay	1	1995
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Bunam Reservoir	1	2000
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Ganwol (Kanwol) Reservoir	1	2005
South Korea	Gangwon	Cheolwon Basin	9	1995
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Han River Estuary	3	2003
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Imjin River Estuary	1	2006
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Yeoncheon	1	2005
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Junam Reservoirs: Dongpan Reservoir	1	2003
South Korea	Incheon	Gangwha Island: South Coast Mudflats	2	2006
South Korea	Incheon	Youngjong Island: Unbukdong	1	2007
South Korea	Jeonnam	Yungam (Yongam) Reservoir	1	2000

Canada Goose *Branta canadensis*

1% = 700 (*leucopareia*, East Asia). This subspecies that breeds in Alaska (USA) occasionally spends the northern winter in the northern parts of East Asia. Only two individuals were recorded at sites in the Republic of Korea and Japan in 2007. Larger numbers were reported from New Zealand, but this population is introduced (Moon, 2002). No site met the 1% criterion.

(Dark-bellied) Brent Goose *Branta bernicla*

1% = 50 (*nigricans*, East Asia). The species is restricted to Japan, the Republic of Korea and China. Seven sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Shandong	Chang Shan Islands	1,200	1993
Japan	Aomori	North Of Mutsu-Wan	125	2007
Japan	Aomori	South Of Mutsu-Wan	273	2006
Japan	Hokkaido	Hakodate-Wan	722	2005
Japan	Hokkaido	Notsuke-Wan (Bay)	51	2005
Japan	Miyagi	South Of Sannriku-Kaigan	68	2005
South Korea	Jeonnam	Gwangyang (Kwangyang) And Galsa Bay	328	2001

Red-breasted Goose *Branta ruficollis* EN

1% = 385 (West Asia). The species is a vagrant to the AWC region. It was recorded only once with one individual in 2004 at Poyang Lake, Jiangxi Province, mainland China.

Cape Barren Goose *Cereopsis novaehollandiae*

1% = 160 (*novaehollandiae*, S & SE Australia, Tasmania), 7 (*grisea*, SW Australia). The species is restricted to Australasia. It was reported from four sites in New Zealand. These may be vagrants, though the majority of wild Cape Barren Goose have escaped from captivity (pers. comm. Andrew Crossland, Nov. 2008). No site met the 1% criterion.

Freckled Duck *Stictonetta naevosa*

1% = 250 (E Australia), 10 (SW Australia). The species is restricted to Australia. Two sites were reported from Southern Australia. No site met the 1% criterion.

Ruddy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea*

1% = 500 (South Asia), 750 (East and Southeast Asia). The species was recorded throughout its range; a total of 90 sites met the 1% criterion. The total peak count of 337 sites in South Asia between 2002-2004 recorded 62,762; between 2005-2007, a total peak count of 32,503 was recorded at 236 sites. It is suggested that the South Asian population estimate be increased to 50,000-100,000.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Barisal	Bonger(Banger) Char	3,000	2004
Bangladesh	Barisal	Doba Char	2,150	2003
Bangladesh	Barisal	Gazipur Char	6,000	2002
Bangladesh	Barisal	Kalkinir Char	2,000	2001
Bangladesh	Barisal	Urir Char	1,200	2003
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Moulavir Char	650	2006
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Dighirpar	800	1997
Bangladesh	Rajshahi	Jamuna River: Sirajganj	540	2002
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pana Beel	1,350	2003
China	Guizhou	Caohai Reserve	9,750	2004
China	Jiangsu	Gaoyou And Shabo Lake	1,000	1990
China	Jiangsu	Lianyungang Coast (Linhonghe Kou/Haizhou Bay)	2,277	1991
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	6,175	1989
China	Shandong	Jiaozhou Bay	1,000	1991
China	Shandong	Yellow River Delta Nature Reserve	1,946	2007
China	Shanxi	Huayan Reservoir	800	1992
China	Shanxi	Qingxu	750	1992
China	Xizang	Yangcaoyong Co	788	1992
China	Yunnan	Dashanbao	800	1992
China	Yunnan	Huize County	2,731	2003
China	Yunnan	Lashihai Lake Nature Reserve	1,127	2004
China	Yunnan	Napahai Reserve	1,516	2004
China	Yunnan	Xundian County	840	2004
India	Andhra Pradesh	Kolleru(Gudivaka&Penumaka Lanka,Godavari R,Pedayedladadi)	1,751	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Pocharam Sanctuary	560	1987
India	Andhra Pradesh	Singur Upstream - Manjira River	849	1989
India	Assam	Burhachapari Sanctuary (Inc Chenimari Beel)	540	2003
India	Assam	Deepor Beel (Dipor Beel Bird Sanctuary)	769	1992
India	Assam	Kokilamukh	909	2004
India	Assam	Misamari Beel	1,300	2003
India	Assam	Nameri National Park	500	1996
India	Assam	Panidihing Bird Sanctuary	898	1992
India	Gujarat	Deo (Dev) Dam	700	1991
India	Gujarat	Kumbharwada Sewage Pond	768	2007
India	Gujarat	Machhan Nala Dam	1,000	2002
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	1,744	2006
India	Gujarat	Savada Village Pond (Nava Talao)	500	2006
India	Himachal Pradesh	Pong Dam Bird Sanctuary	2,500	1991
India	Karnataka	Krishna River: Raichur (Devasugar/Raichur Thermal PS)	700	2003
India	Manipur	Logtak Lake(Pat)	671	1999
India	Orissa	Bada Patta Tank	500	1993
India	Orissa	Balimela Reservoir Sanctuary	560	1993
India	Orissa	Bhitarkanika (Mangrove) Wildlife Sanctuary	1,360	1995
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	10,672	1996
India	Orissa	Harabhangi	5,300	2002
India	Orissa	Hirakud Reservoir	4,321	1996
India	Orissa	Hukitola-Backwaters	6,951	1995
India	Orissa	Jotadhari Tonda	530	1996
India	Orissa	Mahanadi River: Cuttack To Banki (50 kms)	620	1994
India	Orissa	Mahanadi River: Trisulia To Baidyeswar	600	1994
India	Orissa	Mahhkund	751	1993
India	Orissa	Mandira Reservoir	580	1996

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Orissa	Naraj-Mundali	2,040	1993
India	Orissa	Rengali	1,500	1993
India	Punjab	Lehalan	500	1990
India	Punjab	Nangal Reservoir (Head Works)	700	2007
India	Punjab	Shaila Pattan	850	2007
India	Uttar Pradesh	Ashpan	1,000	1994
India	Uttar Pradesh	Ganges East Bank: Kunoan Bridge.-Chila Bridge.	772	1990
India	Uttar Pradesh	Katarnia Ghat Sanctuary	500	2004
India	Uttar Pradesh	National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary	1,459	2002
India	Uttarakhand	Asan (Azan) Barrage	1,600	2004
India	Uttarakhand	Dehra Dun	504	2003
India	Uttarakhand	Tumeria Dam	500	1999
India	West Bengal	Fulbari (same as Mahananda, Siliguri) Barrage	600	2005
India	West Bengal	Gajaldoba Teesta Barrage (Ssame as Gazoledaba)	800	2007
Myanmar	Kachin	Indaw R: Shwetaung – Chaungwa	850	2006
Myanmar	Kachin	Irrawaddy R: Bhamo - Lake near Shwegu	1,260	2000
Myanmar	Kachin	Irrawaddy R: Myitkyina - Pammate - Sinbo	4,552	2000
Myanmar	Kachin	Irrawaddy R: Shwe Gu – Kyat Ta Kaung	982	2006
Myanmar	Magway	Irrawaddy R.: Sinbyukyun-Minbu (59 miles)	850	1990
Myanmar	Mandalay	Irrawaddy R.: Singu-Mandalay	894	1993
Myanmar	Mandalay	Ket Ku In	2,500	1993
Myanmar	Mandalay	Myittha Lakes: Yewai Lake	1,250	1992
Myanmar	Sagaing	Chindwin R.: Kalewa - Hkamti and to the North	2,974	2004
Myanmar	Sagaing	Irrawaddy R.: Kyat Ta - Tagaung - Tha Beik Kyin (170 km)	1,052	2006
Myanmar	Sagaing	Motar Lay	1,018	1994
Myanmar	Yangon	Let Khoke Kone	11,316	1994
Nepal	Cr: Narayani	Chitwan National Park (Narayani,Rapti,Reu Rivers & Lakes)	3,177	2006
Nepal	Er: Koshi	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve: Koshi River Barrage	1,128	2006
Nepal	Mwr: Bheri	Karnali River:(Flood Plainchisapani-Kothiaghat) Bardia NP	806	2007
Nepal	Mwr: Karnali	Karnali River: Rajapur to Chisapani	589	1996
Pakistan	Punjab	Head Marala Barrage	1,023	1997
Pakistan	Sindh	Jabho (= Jhubo=Jubho) Lake	3,508	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Shahbunder Salt Bed	1,330	1988
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay	982	1997
South Korea	Chungnam	Sekmun (Seokmun) Reclaimed Area	1,760	2006
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Han River Estuary	1,692	2005
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Namyang Bay	1,181	2007
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Siwha (Shihwa) Reservoir	7,500	2000

Paradise Shelduck *Tadorna variegata*

1% = 1,700 (New Zealand). This species is restricted to New Zealand. It was reported only from the Bromley Oxidation Ponds with 2,170 individuals in 2007.

Australian Shelduck *Tadorna tadornoides*

1% = 10,000 (SE Australia, Tasmania), 2,400 (SW Australia). The species is restricted to Australia. No site met the 1% criterion.

Common Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*

1% = 1,000 (South Asia), 1,300 (East Asia and Myanmar). The majority of the population was reported in Bangladesh, the Republic of Korea and China, with 37 sites meeting the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Barisal	Kalkinir Char	20,000	2001
Bangladesh	Barisal	Monpura, West Coast	8,050	2005
Bangladesh	Barisal	Shahjalal Char	10,202	2007
Bangladesh	Barisal	Shonar Char	1,500	1991
Bangladesh	Barisal	Urir Char	5,500	2003
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Borhanuddin (Bahauddin) Char	1,000	1996
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Jonak Char	1,200	1991
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Patenga Beach/Estuary	1,250	2005
China	Jiangsu	Lianyungang Coast (Linhonghe Kou/Haizhou Bay)	19,216	1992
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (covers whole Yancheng shore)	6,889	1993
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	2,000	1988
China	Shandong	Jinghai Wan	1,476	2007

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Shandong	Wuleidao Wan	2,600	2007
China	Shanghai	Chongming Beihu (Northern Lake)	1,500	2007
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian NR in Shenzhen)	4,011	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	China Sim Zero	5,780	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Jabho (= Jhubo=Jubho) Lake	3,500	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Nur-Ri (Nar-Ri Lake)	1,361	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Samand	1,050	1993
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong Estuary	5,785	2007
South Korea	Chungnam	Geum River Estuary(Kum)	10,578	2001
South Korea	Chungnam	Geum River Reservoir (Kum)	2,742	1997
South Korea	Chungnam	Janghang Reservoir (Estuary)	2,151	2004
South Korea	Chungnam	Yubu Island	4,200	2000
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Daebu Island	4,100	2000
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Namyang Bay	7,500	2005
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Siwha (Shihwa) Reservoir	1,913	2000
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Sacheon Bay	1,467	2002
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Dongjin (Tongjin) River Estuary	5,820	2000
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Mangyung And Tongjin Estuary	2,001	1997
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Mangyung River Estuary	1,612	2005
South Korea	Jeonnam	Gangjin Bay	1,474	2001
South Korea	Jeonnam	Gocheonam Reservoir	2,005	1999
South Korea	Jeonnam	Gwangyang (Kwangyang) And Galsa Bay	2,471	2006
South Korea	Jeonnam	Hyungyungmyun, Muangun	10,014	2004
South Korea	Jeonnam	Suncheon Bay	10,800	1998
South Korea	Jeonnam	Yeuja (Yeoja) Bay	10,019	2000

Radjah Shelduck *Tadorna radjah*

1% = 1,000 (*radjah*, New Guinea, Moluccas); the northern Australian population of *rufitergum* unknown. The species was recorded in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea; no site met the 1% criterion.

White-winged Duck *Cairina scutulata* EN

1% = 5 (India to Myanmar), 2 (Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam), 2 (Sumatra, Indonesia). The species is restricted to South and Southeast Asia. It was recorded at 16 sites, with 10 sites meeting the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Cambodia	Stung Treng	Boeng Chhma	6	1996
India	Assam	Nameri National Park	23	1996
Indonesia	Jambi	Air Hitam Dalam	3	1999
Indonesia	Jambi	Berbak National Park (TNB and surrounding area)	8	2002
Indonesia	Sumatra West	Lung	4	2001
Myanmar	Sagaing	Nan Ezu (Eisu) Stream (Htamanthi Wildlife Sanctuary)	5	2004
Myanmar	Sagaing	Naung Maw Lake	7	1995
Myanmar	Sagaing	Nga Yant In Lake	6	2003
Thailand	Ner: Ubon Ratchathani	Phu Jong Na Yoi (Phu Chong - Na Yoi) NP	5	2005
Thailand	NR: Uthai Thani	Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary	2	2006
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
India	Assam	Tinikunia Pukhuri	2	2004
Indonesia	Jambi	Sungai Rambut-Telaga Lima	1	1992
Indonesia	Sumatra North	Sihiong, Sipahu And Garoga River	1	2000
Myanmar	Kachin	Nam Sam Chaung (Near Ayeyarwady)	2	2001
Myanmar	Sagaing	Chindwin R.: Kalewa - Hkamti And To The North	4	2005
Vietnam	Dong Nai	Cat Tien National Park	1	1990

Comb Duck *Sarkidiornis melanotos*

1% = 250 (*melanotos*, South and Southeast Asia). The species was reported mainly in India. One site in Cambodia and 19 in India met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Cambodia	Bantey Meanchey	Ang Trapeang Thmor Reservoir (Sarus Crane Reserve)	610	2005
India	Andhra Pradesh	Manjira Wildlife Sanctuary (Manjira Reservoir)	500	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Singur Upstream - Manjira River	754	1989

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Goa	Macasana Tank	287	1990
India	Gujarat	Amipur Tank	250	1990
India	Gujarat	Deo (Dev) Dam	918	2004
India	Gujarat	Jewla (Jesola?)	500	2004
India	Gujarat	Malav	250	2005
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	287	2006
India	Gujarat	Narmada Main Canal	250	2002
India	Gujarat	Pariej	301	2004
India	Gujarat	Vadhvana (Wadwana) Reservoir	550	2006
India	Gujarat	Veri Dam (Talab)	500	1992
India	Karnataka	Havanagi	500	1996
India	Rajasthan	Abheda	303	1993
India	Rajasthan	Keoladeo National Park	300	1997
India	Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary	400	1993
India	Uttar Pradesh	Patna Bird Sanctuary	500	1999
India	Uttar Pradesh	Sandi Bird Sanctuary	300	2004
India	West Bengal	Kansabati Reservoir	350	1996

Green Pygmy Goose *Nettapus pulchellus*

1% = 1,000 (New Guinea), 1,000 (North Australia). The species was recorded at five sites in Papua New Guinea and one in Indonesia. No site met the 1% criterion.

Cotton Pygmy Goose *Nettapus coromandelianus*

1% = 1,000 (*coromandelianus*, South Asia), 10 (*coromandelianus*, New Guinea), 100 (*albipennis*, Northeast Australia); East and Southeast Asia population of *coromandelianus* unknown. The species is widely distributed within its range, with 42 sites in South Asia meeting the 1% criterion. A large concentration of birds was reported from Chilika Lake, India, in 2002, though recent records report much lower numbers.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Banuar Haor	1,300	1995
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Shonir (Sanir) Haor	1,000	1996
India	Andhra Pradesh	Gudur Tank	6,000	1989
India	Andhra Pradesh	Kondakarla Lake	3,000	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Manjira Wildlife Sanctuary (Manjira Reservoir)	7,000	2002
India	Goa	Macasana Tank	4,750	2005
India	Gujarat	Kali Dam	1,000	2005
India	Gujarat	Tapi River (Tapi Barrage) At Causeway	1,100	1996
India	Gujarat	Vadhvana (Wadwana) Reservoir	1,045	2007
India	Karnataka	Arakere Tank	1,220	1992
India	Karnataka	Bolare Koppalu Tank	4,200	1992
India	Karnataka	Hadinarli	2,040	1992
India	Karnataka	Hirekere ,Yelandur Cluster	1,876	1994
India	Karnataka	Kamasamudram Tank	5,000	1993
India	Karnataka	Karigala Tank	1,050	1992
India	Karnataka	Kolar Ammani Tank	1,500	1993
India	Karnataka	Kunthur Tank (Kunthur Kallur Lake), Yelandur Cluster	5,000	2004
India	Karnataka	Mare Halli Tank	2,584	1992
India	Karnataka	Sule Tank	2,000	1994
India	Kerala	Kole Wetlands (Combined)	2,000	1999
India	Madhya Pradesh	Bahadur Sagar	1,222	1991
India	Maharashtra	Ambazari Reservoir	1,000	1988
India	Maharashtra	Irai Dam	5,000	1994
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	30,534	2002
India	Orissa	Denua	2,088	2003
India	Orissa	Dhansara Pato	1,251	1996
India	Orissa	Hirakud Reservoir	1,230	2002
India	Orissa	Hirapur Bada Pokhari	1,420	2001
India	Orissa	Jhumuka Reservoir	2,220	2001
India	Orissa	Mandira Reservoir	1,664	1994
India	Orissa	Rengali	2,272	2001
India	Orissa	Seetha Sagar	1,214	1996
India	Puducherry	Ousteri Tank	1,000	1992
India	Rajasthan	Talwas	1,000	1999
India	Tamil Nadu	Chinglepet Tank	1,995	1989

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Tamil Nadu	Karavetti-Vettakudi Sanctuary	2,000	1996
India	Tamil Nadu	Karungulam Tank	1,000	1987
India	Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary	1,000	1993
India	West Bengal	Palta Water Works	1,200	1994
India	West Bengal	Santragachi Jheel	5,500	1996
Pakistan	Sindh	Bundan Wari	1,750	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Keenjhar (= Kinjhar, = Kalri) Lake Sanctuary	1,288	1987

Mandarin Duck *Aix galericulata*

1% = 200 (Mainland China), 50 (Republic of Korea), 400 (Japan), 4 (Taiwan). The species is restricted to East Asia, with most records reported from the Republic of Korea. Twenty-nine sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Jiangsu	Gaoyou And Shabo Lake	512	1990
China	Jiangxi	Fuchun Reserve (Reservoir)	540	1991
China	Jiangxi	Wuyuan Yuanyang Hu NR	718	2004
Japan	Gunma	Kanna Lake	510	1992
Japan	Yamaguchi	Ono-Ko	709	2006
South Korea	Chungbuk	Chungju Reservoir	274	2000
South Korea	Chungnam	Daechung Reservoir	148	2004
South Korea	Chungnam	Gyungcheon Reservoir	52	2007
South Korea	Chungnam	Nonsan Reservoir	110	2002
South Korea	Chungnam	Tapjeong Reservoir	361	2001
South Korea	Chungnam	Wangam Reservoir	381	2000
South Korea	Chungnam	Yedang Reservoir	151	2005
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Bomun Reservoir	68	2007
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Deokdong Reservoir	283	2001
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Gumi-Haepyeong(Doheungri-Ilseon Bridge)	146	2006
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Hagogji (Daksilmot)	351	2006
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Namhan River	341	2003
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Paldang Dam	58	2003
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Angae Reservoir	293	2003
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Hoiya (Hweya) Reservoir	80	2004
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Hyongsan River	125	2002
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Jinyang Reservoir	160	2003
South Korea	Jeju	Aewol-Gangjeong Coast	54	1999
South Korea	Jeju	Hamduck-Hadori Coast	420	2002
South Korea	Jeju	Hamduck-Pyoseon Coast	2,000	1999
South Korea	Jeju	Seoquipo-Anduck Coast	850	2002
South Korea	Jeju	Seoquipo-Deajeong Coast	350	2001
South Korea	Jeju	Sinchon-Jongdal Coast	650	2001
Taiwan	Hwalien	Li-Yu-Tan	10	2000

Maned Duck *Chenonetta jubata*

1% = 10,000 (Southwest Australia), 10,000 (East Australia, Tasmania). The species was only reported from Australia. No site met the 1% criterion.

Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope*

1% = 2,500 (South Asia), 7,500 (East Asia). A total of 73 sites met the 1% criterion, mainly in South Asia; Chilika Lake alone recorded 149,385 individuals in 1996, but in later years the numbers did not exceed 100,000. The peak total count at 304 sites in South Asia between 2002-2004 was 268,765 birds; and 223 sites between 2005-2007 recorded a total of 142,171 individuals.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Barisal	Gazipur Char	3,000	2004
Bangladesh	Barisal	Tagrar Char	50,000	2004
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Moulavir Char	4,000	1988
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Muhuri Dam	3,500	2003
China	Anhui	Shengjinhu Nature Reserve	17,800	2006
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (covers whole Yancheng shore)	15,693	1993
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	8,000	1988

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Gujarat	Hadaf Irrigation Dam	2,600	2005
India	Gujarat	Kanewal	5,240	1991
India	Gujarat	Korda Sandher	3,050	1994
India	Gujarat	Morva Hadaf Dam (Patangdi)	2,600	2005
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	5,171	2006
India	Gujarat	Pipalava Bandharo (Kaj)	5,500	2003
India	Himachal Pradesh	Pong Dam Bird Sanctuary	5,441	2003
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	149,385	1996
India	Puducherry	Ousteri Tank	3,295	1993
India	Punjab	Keshopur	4,180	2007
India	Rajasthan	Keoladeo National Park	2,700	1997
India	Tamil Nadu	Chembarambakkam Tank	8,200	1989
India	Tamil Nadu	Cheyur Lagoon	3,960	2006
India	Tamil Nadu	Kaliveli Tank	14,000	1988
India	Tamil Nadu	Karavetti-Vettakudi Sanctuary	2,500	1993
India	Tamil Nadu	Tenneri Tanks	8,500	1999
India	Tamil Nadu	Viranam Tank (Veeranam Tank)	4,000	1989
India	West Bengal	Farakka Barrage (Ganga River At Malda)	4,000	2001
Japan	Ibaraki	Kasumi-Gaura	10,987	1994
Japan	Ibaraki	Kasumigaura Nangan Sakuragawa-Mura	8,924	2003
Japan	Ishikawa	Kahokugata (Kawakitagata)	7,806	2003
Pakistan	Punjab	Kharal(Kharar) Lake Sanctuary	7,000	1989
Pakistan	Punjab	Taunsa Barrage	2,776	1987
Pakistan	Punjab/NWFP	Chashma Barrage Reservoir Sanctuary	62,104	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Agani	4,650	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	C. Sim L.T.S. (Coastal)	11,500	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Charvo Lake	10,800	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	China Sim Zero	16,200	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Dahee Lake (Dhand)	8,500	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Dhandal Dhand	2,500	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Drigh Lake Sanctuary	3,200	2000
Pakistan	Sindh	Haleji Lake Sanctuary	11,445	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Hamal Katchri Lake	5,000	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Hub (= Hab) Dam Sanctuary	6,500	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Hudero (Hadero) Lake	21,786	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Jabho (= Jhubo=Jubho) Lake	12,000	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Jari Lake	4,900	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Kadh Dhand	2,500	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Keenjhar (= Kinjhar, = Kalri) Lake Sanctuary	20,500	1987
Pakistan	Sindh	Khanjo Lake	5,000	1989
Pakistan	Sindh	Khawaja	5,543	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Khipro Lakes: Hathungo Lakes: Kalanger Lake	3,900	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Khipro Lakes: Hathungo Lakes: Kinri Lake	2,500	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Khipro Lakes: Rarr	2,500	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Lakhi Dhand Sanctuary	3,000	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Lungh Lake Sanctuary	2,600	2002
Pakistan	Sindh	Mahboob Shah	4,500	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Makra	6,000	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Manchar Lake	7,600	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Mehrano Lake	5,427	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Mian Hassan	2,500	1989
Pakistan	Sindh	Monthi (Manthi) Dhand	3,156	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Nara Canca Wetlands: Sanghiaro Lake	2,500	1989
Pakistan	Sindh	Nur-Ri (Nar-Ri Lake)	10,500	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Phoosna (= Phoosan I+II)	4,300	2000
Pakistan	Sindh	Rajo Dero	5,500	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Samand	15,000	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Samoiee	4,950	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Shahbunder Salt Bed	5,200	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Shakoor Dhand, Rahamki Bazar	2,848	1992
South Korea	Jeonnam	Youngsan Reservoir (Estuary)	11,283	1999
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Delft Island	3,000	1998
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Giant's Tank	6,000	1990
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Kaitadi Kulam	7,500	1990
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Kayts Island - Mandaitivu	7,400	2004
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Vankalai Triangle Inner	5,000	2004

American Wigeon *Anas americana*

1% unknown. This species is restricted to North America. According to Naoki Amako (Japan) and Nial Moores (Rep. of Korea) (pers. comm. 2008), low numbers of birds migrate to Japan, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan. At the most, counts of up to 12 birds were recorded at 33 sites.

Falcated Teal *Anas falcata* NT

1% = 350 (East Asia). The species was recorded from 351 sites; 40 sites met the 1% criterion. In 2007 alone 27,553 individuals were recorded, with 90% concentrated in mainland China. According to BirdLife International (2008b), recent data give a total population estimate of 89,000 individuals. During the non-breeding period the majority stays in East Asia; smaller numbers migrate further south to South and Southeast Asia.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Anhui	Nushan Hu	510	2006
China	Anhui	Shengjinhu Nature Reserve	400	1988
China	Henan	Yellow River: Hei Gang Kuo	412	1991
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	16,590	1996
China	Hunan	Heng Ling Hu NR (Incl. Qingtanyuan, He Ye Hu)	9,420	2004
China	Hunan	Kongjia Hu & Longchi Hu	560	2005
China	Hunan	South Dongting Lake NR	3,500	2004
China	Hunan	Taibai Hu	1,200	2004
China	Hunan	West Dongting Lake NR	1,730	2004
China	Jiangsu	Gaoyou And Shabo Lake	2,124	2007
China	Jiangsu	Lianyungang Coast (Linhonghe Kou/Haizhou Bay)	1,650	2007
China	Jiangsu	Xuanwu Lake	560	1988
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (covers whole Yancheng shore)	3,316	1993
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	30,000	1988
China	Shandong	Laizhou Wan	7,000	2007
China	Shandong	Yellow River Delta Nature Reserve	1,810	2007
China	Shanghai	Nanhui Coast (Luchaogang-Donghai-Binghai Nongchang)	1,190	2007
China	Zhejiang	Hangzhou Bay	5,660	2007
China	Zhejiang	Puba Wan	460	2007
China	Zhejiang	Wenzhou Wan	479	2007
Japan	Chiba	Oho-Chisaki-Kaigan	500	1992
Japan	Ibaraki	Kasumi-Gaura	457	2001
Japan	Ibaraki	Kasumigaura Nangan Sakuragawa-Mura	388	2004
Japan	Ibaraki	Kita-Ura (Combined)	441	2004
Japan	Okayama	Kojima Lake	428	1990
Japan	Shizuoka	Benten Island	1,111	1993
Japan	Shizuoka	Hamana Lake	3,138	1990
Japan	Yamaguchi	Saba River	400	1989
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong Estuary	1,209	2005
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay	500	1998
South Korea	Chungnam	Geum River Reservoir (Kum)	914	1996
South Korea	Chungnam	Gyungcheon Reservoir	447	2001
South Korea	Gangwon	Cheolwon Basin	1,278	1992
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Hwawon (Doheungri-Buri)	352	2007
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Daesong'dong, Panmunch'om Marsh	470	1992
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Siwha (Shihwa) Reservoir	401	2004
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Bungal Lake (Marsh)	550	1990
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Junam Reservoirs: (Sangnam, Ch'unsan, Dongp'an)	6,766	1995
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Junam Reservoirs: Dongpan Reservoir	535	2002
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Mangyung And Tongjin Estuary	370	1997

Gadwall *Anas strepera*

1% = 3,000 (*strepera*, South Asia), 7,500 (*strepera*, East Asia). The species was recorded widely in South and East Asia. Forty-nine sites met the 1% criterion. Chilika Lake alone recorded 192,556 individuals in 2007, which is more than 60% of the known South Asian population. The peak total count of 332 sites in South Asia between 2002-2004 recorded 375,689 individuals; and between 2005-2007, 232 sites recorded 306,928 birds. It is suggested that the South Asian population estimate be raised to 400,000.

The East Asian population estimate of *strepera*, at 500,000-1,000,000, seems too high. Barter *et al.* (2004 and 2005) recorded only 271 and 273 individuals in surveys of the Lower Yangtze River Floodplain in 2004 and 2005 respectively. The peak count totals for 2002-04 and 2005-07 were respectively 16,595 and 19,779. It is believed that the current population is much smaller than 500,000 individuals. This is supported by Ogilvie & Young (1998), who have given a population estimate of 50,000 for the East Asian population.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Barisal	Gazipur Char	3,000	2003
Bangladesh	Barisal	Tagrar Char	15,000	2004
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Ailer(Aila) Beel	9,500	2003
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Banuar Haor	3,500	1995
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Hakaluki Haors (Haor Khal,Chatla,Chowkia, Kukurdubi)	6,000	1993
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pashua Haor	7,000	1994
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Rowa Beel	3,000	2001
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Tangua Haor Complex (about 9 Bils)	64,560	2004
India	Andhra Pradesh	Kolleru (Gudivaka&Penumaka Lanka,Godavari R,Pedayedladadi)	3,000	1996
India	Delhi	Yamuna River: Okhla Barrage Bird Sanctuary	5,623	2007
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	7,051	2006
India	Gujarat	Pipalava Bandharo (Kaj)	4,000	2003
India	Gujarat	Vadhvana (Wadwana) Reservoir	3,990	2007
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	192,556	2007
India	Orissa	Harabhangi	15,000	2002
India	Orissa	Hirakud Reservoir	11,230	2002
India	Orissa	Hukitola-Backwaters	11,221	1996
India	Punjab	Harike Wetland Sanctuary	3,000	2001
India	Punjab	Keshopur	4,875	2007
India	Punjab	Ropar Wetland	4,000	2007
India	Rajasthan	Keoladeo National Park	3,019	1989
India	Uttar Pradesh	Patna Bird Sanctuary	15,000	1999
India	West Bengal	Farakka Barrage (Ganga River at Malda)	6,000	2001
India	West Bengal	Rasar Char (Purbasthali)	3,070	1998
Nepal	Er: Koshi	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve: Koshi River Barrage	6,000	1994
Pakistan	Punjab	Kharal (Kharar) Lake Sanctuary	5,857	1987
Pakistan	Punjab/NWFP	Chashma Barrage Reservoir Sanctuary	7,436	1989
Pakistan	Sindh	Agani	3,750	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	C. Sim L.T.S. (Coastal)	15,600	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Charvo Lake	5,616	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	China Sim Zero	6,700	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Dahee Lake (Dhand)	6,500	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Drigh Lake Sanctuary	7,200	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Haleji Lake Sanctuary	3,500	2000
Pakistan	Sindh	Hamal Katchri Lake	11,650	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Hub (= Hab) Dam Sanctuary	3,927	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Jari Lake	3,000	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Kalkan Wari Chand	3,000	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Keenjhar (= Kinjhar, = Kalri) Lake Sanctuary	4,521	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Khanjo Lake	10,000	1989
Pakistan	Sindh	Khawaja	3,739	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Lungh Lake Sanctuary	3,650	2001
Pakistan	Sindh	Makra	3,850	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Matchary Dhand	4,300	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Mehrano Lake	3,830	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Nara Canca Wetlands: Soonahri (I+II)	12,100	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Nur-Ri (Nar-Ri Lake)	8,392	2002
Pakistan	Sindh	Samand	3,200	1993
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay	12,000	1990

Baikal Teal *Anas formosa* VU

1% = 5,000. The species is restricted to East Asia and is highly congregatory in the Republic of Korea. It was reported from 145 sites. Sixteen sites met the 1% criterion and they host almost the entire population of this Vulnerable species. The population has increased considerably, from 75,000 in 1994; 105,000 in 1997; 300,000 in 2002 to 500,000 in 2006 (Rose and Scott

1994, 1997, Wetlands International 2002, 2006). The total count of AWC 2007 was 820,631 birds, with Geum River Reservoir alone recording 740,004 individuals.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Shanghai	Chongming Dongtan (East Mudflat) Nature Reserve	8,015	2006
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay	61,100	1997
South Korea	Chungnam	Daeho Lake	25,000	1998
South Korea	Chungnam	Geum River Reservoir (Kum)	740,004	2007
South Korea	Chungnam	Nonsan Reservoir	18,839	1996
South Korea	Chungnam	Sapkyo Lake	69,800	2007
South Korea	Chungnam	Sekmun (Seokmun) Reclaimed Area	5,600	2005
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Asan Bay	20,000	1997
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Junam Reservoirs: (Sangnam, Ch'unsan, Dongp'an)	25,280	1993
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Junam Reservoirs: Dongpan Reservoir	5,000	2007
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Cheongho Reservoir	18,700	2006
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Dongrim (Dongnim) Reservoir	250,000	2004
South Korea	Jeonnam	Gocheonam Reservoir	200,000	1999
South Korea	Jeonnam	Hyungyungmyun, Muangun	20,037	2005
South Korea	Jeonnam	Youngsan Reservoir (Estuary)	90,000	2000
South Korea	Jeonnam	Yungam (Yongam) Reservoir	8,061	2005
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Dhaka Zoo/ Mirpur Zoological Garden	1	1995
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pana Beel	1	2001
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Caizi Hu	2	2004
China	Anhui	Nushan Hu	4	2007
China	Anhui	Shengjinhu Nature Reserve	100	1990
China	Anhui/Jiangsu	Shijihu Nature Reserve	83	1989
China	Hubei	Hannan Hu	29	1990
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	68	1992
China	Hunan	Maoli Hu	25	2004
China	Hunan	South Dongting Lake NR	1	1991
China	Jiangsu	Gaoyou And Shabo Lake	3,500	1990
China	Shandong	Jiaozhou Bay	500	1991
China	Shandong	Rizhao Coast/South of Jiaozhou Bay	27	1992
China	Shanghai	Fengxian Coast (Tuolin-Xinghuo-Liaoyuan-Wusi-Luchaogang)	40	1990
China	Shanghai	Nanhui Coast (Luchaogang-Donghai-Binghai Nongchang)	1	2004
China	Tianjin	Beidagang Nature Reserve	165	1991
China	Tianjin	Qilihai Nature Reserve	30	1991
China	Tianjin	Tuan Bo Wa Nature Reserve	30	1990
China	Zhejiang	Aopeng Jiang	25	1991
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian NR in Shenzhen)	1	2007
Japan	Aichi	Fujimae Tidal Flat (Shin & Shonai River Mouth)	123	1995
Japan	Aichi	Kiso River Mouth	110	2001
Japan	Aichi	Mouth of Yahagi Furukawa	1	1997
Japan	Akita	Hachirou-Gata	4	1992
Japan	Chiba	Gyotoku / Gyotoku Tyoujyu Hogoku	1	1992
Japan	Chiba	Obitsu River Estuary (Obitsu-Gawa Kakou)	1	1995
Japan	Ehime	Kurose	30	1989
Japan	Fukui	Ozutsumi	25	2005
Japan	Fukui	Sugako	2	1989
Japan	Fukuoka	East Region of Ariake Sea	2	1997
Japan	Fukuoka	East Region of Hakata Bay	187	2004
Japan	Fukuoka	Imazu	335	2004
Japan	Fukuoka	Sone-Higata(Tideland)	27	2001
Japan	Gifu	Nagara River	1,286	2003
Japan	Hokkaido	Kiritappu Marsh	2	1991
Japan	Hyogo	Kon-Yo-Ike	3	1989
Japan	Ibaraki	Hi-Numa	19	2005
Japan	Ibaraki	Kasumi-Gaura	1	1998
Japan	Ibaraki	Kita-Ura (Combined)	8	2004
Japan	Ibaraki	Sugao-Numa (Marshes)	6	2005
Japan	Ishikawa	Kahokugata (Kawakitagata)	2,093	2003
Japan	Ishikawa	Kamo-Ike (Katanokamo-Ike)	1,072	1995
Japan	Iwate	Aisarishintsutsumi	1	1990
Japan	Kumamoto	Ezu Lake	4	1989
Japan	Kyoto	Aso-Kai	3	1991
Japan	Miyagi	Gamo Tidal Flat (Gamou-Kaigan)	1	2005

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Japan	Miyagi	Izu-Numa	5	2005
Japan	Miyagi	Kabukuri-Numa (Kabukuri Pond)	113	2007
Japan	Miyagi	Kejyo-Numa	19	2007
Japan	Nagano	Ikusaka Dam	2	1989
Japan	Niigata	Asahi-Ike And Uno-Ike	263	2007
Japan	Niigata	Hukushima Innings	78	2005
Japan	Niigata	Hyo-Ko	33	1989
Japan	Niigata	Sa-Kata (Sagata-Kamisagata-Mitaraigata)	74	1991
Japan	Niigata	Toyano-Gata (Toriyanogata) Seigorogata	11	1991
Japan	Okayama	Kojima Lake	25	1989
Japan	Ooita	Ponds in Matsuoka And Shikido	17	2007
Japan	Osaka	Yodogawa River (Combined)	26	2001
Japan	Saga	Fukutomi-Kantaku	19	1990
Japan	Saitama	Saitama-Kamoba	30	1989
Japan	Shiga	Biwa Lake	3	2006
Japan	Shimane	Shinji Lake (Shinji-Ko)	83	2007
Japan	Shimane/Tottori	Choo-Kai	30	1989
Japan	Shimane/Tottori	Nakaumi	48	2006
Japan	Shizuoka	Hamana Lake	2	1996
Japan	Shizuoka	Okegaya Marsh	66	1995
Japan	Shizuoka	Tenryu River Mouth	1	1995
Japan	Tochigi	Watarase Marsh	2	1995
Japan	Tokushima	Yoshino Estuary (Yoshino-Gawa Kakou-Higata/Karyuiki)	4	1991
Japan	Tokyo	Tokyo Port Bird Park (Toukyo-Kou Yatyouen)	26	1995
Japan	Yamagata	Kami-Ike,Shimo-Ike	435	2007
Japan	Yamaguchi	Ajisu Tideland	2,300	2000
Japan	Yamaguchi	Ono-Ko	5	2006
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong Estuary	150	1998
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong River Lower	3,400	2007
South Korea	Chungbuk	Chungju Reservoir	18	2001
South Korea	Chungnam	Bongseon Reservoir	12	2007
South Korea	Chungnam	Busa Reclaimed Area	6	2006
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Bunam Reservoir	12	2004
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Ganwol (Kanwol) Reservoir	3,750	2000
South Korea	Chungnam	Gangsu (Kangsu) Reservoir	2	2006
South Korea	Chungnam	Geum River Estuary(Kum)	2,000	2004
South Korea	Chungnam	Jamhong Reservoir	3	2005
South Korea	Chungnam	Pungjeon Reservoir	37	2005
South Korea	Chungnam	Seongam Reservoir	3,072	2005
South Korea	Chungnam	Tapjeong Reservoir	3,500	2001
South Korea	Chungnam	Yedang Reservoir	2	2007
South Korea	Gangwon	Cheongcho Lake (Lagoon)	6	1996
South Korea	Gangwon	Gyungpo (Kyongpo) Lagoon	2	2003
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Ankyeo Reservoir	51	2006
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Bomun Reservoir	4	2006
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Deokdong Reservoir	58	2001
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Geumho River (Taegu)	2	2005
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Gumi-Haepyeong(Doheungri-Ilseon Bridge)	237	2007
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Haepyong, Gumi City	10	2003
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Hwawon (Doheungri-Buri)	7	2005
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Hyeongsan River(Najeong Bridge-Gangdong Bridge)	57	2007
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Pohang-Uljin Coast (236111921,236212921&236512920)	28	1999
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Yeongdeok-Pyunghae Coast	5	2002
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Yongyeon Reservoir	155	2006
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Han River Estuary	6	1996
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Namhan River	2	2001
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Siwha (Shihwa) Reservoir	150	1999
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Jinyang Reservoir	155	2004
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Junam Reservoirs: Sangnam Reservoir	3	2006
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Upo Marsh	138	1989
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Dongjin (Tongjin) River Estuary	2,750	2002
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Mangyung River Estuary	3,600	2004
South Korea	Jeonnam	Gangjin Bay	8	2004
South Korea	Jeonnam	Geumho Reservoir	5	2004
South Korea	Jeonnam	Muan Reservoir	2	2004
South Korea	Jeonnam	Suncheon Bay	9	2006
South Korea	Jeonnam	Yeuja (Yeoja) Bay	100	2001

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Taiwan	Chinmen	Chin-Men (Kinmen) Island	1	1999
Taiwan	Hwalien	Hsiu-Ku-Luan-Hsi River	2	1996
Taiwan	Ilan	Chu-An	1	2006
Taiwan	Ilan	Lan-Yang-Hsi (River)	1	1998
Taiwan	Ilan	Li-Tse	1	2006
Taiwan	Ilan	Wu-Wei-Hsi (Kang)	1	2006
Taiwan	Penghu	Hsin-Jen Reservoir	1	2002
Taiwan	Tainan	Pei-Men	82	1999
Taiwan	Taipei	Chun-Cheng-Chiao	1	2004
Taiwan	Taipei	Chung-Kuo-Hai-Chuan (She-Tzu)	1	2000
Taiwan	Taipei	Err Chung	1	2004
Taiwan	Taipei	Guandu (Kuan-Tu) Marsh	1	2005
Taiwan	Taipei	Hua-Chiang-Chiao (Bridge On Tanshui R.)	2	1993
Taiwan	Taipei	Hua-Chun-Chiao	1	1998
Taiwan	Taoyuan	Kuan Ing	1	2002
Thailand	NR: Nakhon Sawan	Bung Boraphet Non Hunting Area	1	1990

Common Teal *Anas crecca*

1% = 4,000 (*crecca*, South Asia), 8,000 (*crecca*, East and Southeast Asia). This is one of the most widely distributed of the Anatidae species, recorded at 2,164 sites, with 72 sites meeting the 1% criterion. According to Sumit Sen (pers. comm. January 2007), the species is showing a declining trend in many parts of India and may require closer monitoring.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Barisal	Tagrar Char	4,000	2004
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pashua Haor	10,000	1994
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Tangua Haor Complex (about 9 Bils)	7,906	2006
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Wuchang Hu	10,161	2004
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	11,160	1996
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	19,757	2005
India	Andhra Pradesh	Manjira Wildlife Sanctuary (Manjira Reservoir)	8,000	1996
India	Assam	Kaziranga National Park (Agoratoli E, Baguri W, Kohora C)	5,317	1992
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	25,554	2006
India	Gujarat	Navagam-Vainaj Check Dam	8,500	2006
India	Gujarat	Pipalava Bandharo (Kaj)	7,000	2003
India	Himachal Pradesh	Pong Dam Bird Sanctuary	21,229	2001
India	Karnataka	Kamasamudram Tank	5,000	1992
India	Orissa	Chandaka Sanctuary: Kumarkhunti Reservoir	12,000	1995
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	27,495	1996
India	Punjab	Keshopur	4,205	2007
India	Tamil Nadu	Kaliveli Tank	4,900	1989
India	West Bengal	Farakka Barrage (Ganga River at Malda)	15,000	2001
India	West Bengal	Naya Bandh Bill	4,000	2003
Japan	Ibaraki	Kasumi-Gaura	14,981	1989
Japan	Ibaraki	Kasumigaura Nangan Sakuragawa-Mura	10,176	2003
Japan	Ishikawa	Kahokugata (Kawakitagata)	8,665	2003
Japan	Niigata	Sa-Kata (Sagata-Kamisagata-Mitaraigata)	8,052	2006
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Baroon Kirther Lake/Canal	8,300	1987
Pakistan	Punjab	Head Marala Barrage	38,978	1987
Pakistan	Punjab	Head Qadirabad	18,827	1987
Pakistan	Punjab	Kharal(Kharar) Lake Sanctuary	21,218	1987
Pakistan	Punjab	Rasool Barrage Sanctuary	12,375	1987
Pakistan	Punjab	Taunsa Barrage	4,884	1987
Pakistan	Punjab/Ajk	Mangla Reservoir	7,738	1987
Pakistan	Punjab/NWFP	Chashma Barrage Reservoir Sanctuary	36,000	2006
Pakistan	Sindh	Bundan Wari	77,500	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	C. Sim L.T.S. (Coastal)	15,000	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Charvo Lake	12,600	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	China Sim Zero	14,500	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Dahee Lake (Dhand)	6,000	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Dehsayal	13,145	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Drigh Lake Sanctuary	12,500	1989
Pakistan	Sindh	Gungri	6,790	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Haleji Lake Sanctuary	9,000	1989

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Pakistan	Sindh	Hamal Katchri Lake	5,400	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Haran Hudi	4,000	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Hub (= Hab) Dam Sanctuary	5,766	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Hudero (Hadero) Lake	9,980	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Jabho (= Jhubo=Jubho) Lake	16,800	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Jari Lake	5,500	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Kadh Dhand	5,070	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Kalkan Wari Chand	6,000	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Kangan Wari	17,000	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Keenjhar (= Kinjhar, = Kalri) Lake Sanctuary	6,600	2001
Pakistan	Sindh	Khipro Lakes: Hathungo Lakes: Kalanger Lake	5,600	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Lakhi Dhand Sanctuary	12,500	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Lungh Lake Sanctuary	10,156	2003
Pakistan	Sindh	Mahboob Shah	6,700	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Manchar Lake	5,260	2000
Pakistan	Sindh	Mehrano Lake	6,400	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Nur-Ri (Nar-Ri Lake)	34,000	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Pagri (Pugri)	23,000	1989
Pakistan	Sindh	Phoosna (= Phoosan I+II)	5,000	1987
Pakistan	Sindh	Pugri Dhand	10,200	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Raine	5,000	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Rup (= Ghauspur, = Rap) Lake	9,668	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Samand	5,500	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Shahbunder Salt Bed	6,360	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Shakoore Dhand, Rahamki Bazar	4,915	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Sunri Perozani	5,000	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Wagori	4,613	1993
South Korea	Chungnam	Daeho Lake	17,801	1996
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Siwha (Shihwa) Reservoir	15,000	1999
Taiwan	Taipei	Chung-Kuo-Hai-Chuan (She-Tzu)	8,000	1999
Taiwan	Taipei	Hua-Chiang-Chiao (Bridge On Tanshui R.)	9,999	2000
Vietnam	Dong Thap	Tram Chim National Park	10,000	1992

Sunda Teal *Anas gibberifrons*

1% = 1,000 (Java, Sulawesi to Timor). The species was reported from 35 sites, mainly in Indonesia. No site met the 1% criterion.

Grey Teal *Anas gracilis*

1% = 20,000 (*gracilis*, Australia, New Guinea), 1,000 (*gracilis*, New Zealand), (8, "Andaman Teal" *albogularis*). One site in Australia, three sites in New Zealand and one site at Andaman Islands, India met the 1% criterion. The Andaman Teal is considered by some authorities to be a full species (Rasmussen and Anderton, 2005).

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	Southern Australia	Coongie Lakes System	24,412	1999
India	Andamans	Photonala, Rutland Island	367	1996
New Zealand	Canterbury	Bromley Oxidation Ponds	2,011	2007
New Zealand	Canterbury	Ellesmere Lake	10,979	2007
New Zealand	Canterbury	Kaipoi Oxidation Ponds	2,907	2007

Chestnut Teal *Anas castanea*

1% = 1,000 (Southeast Australia, Tasmania), 50 (Southwest Australia). The species is restricted to Australia; no site met the 1% criterion.

Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*

1% = 750 (*platyrhynchos*, South Asia), 15,000 (*platyrhynchos*, East Asia). The species is widely distributed over South and East Asia with 66 sites meeting the 1% criterion. The records from New Zealand relate to introduced birds.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	30,000	1988
India	Assam	Pobitora WS (Dholi, Pagladova, Tamulidova, Solmari, Haduk)	1,460	1997

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Himachal Pradesh	Pong Dam Bird Sanctuary	3,588	1993
India	Uttarakhand	Asan (Azan) Barrage	800	2003
India	West Bengal	Gajaldoba Teesta Barrage (same as Gazoledaba)	800	2005
Japan	Ibaraki	Kasumi-Gaura	18,071	2001
Japan	Ibaraki	Kasumigaura Nangan Sakuragawa-Mura	33,902	2002
Japan	Ishikawa	Kahokugata (Kawakitagata)	21,409	1997
Japan	Niigata	Hyo-Ko	32,000	1992
Myanmar	Kachin	Indawgyi Lake	1,000	1997
Nepal	Er: Koshi	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve: Koshi River Barrage	1,040	1996
Nepal	Wr: Lumbini	Jagadishpur Reservoir (Banganga Reservoir)	790	1995
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Baroon Kirther Lake/Canal	2,300	1987
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Bund Khushdil Khan	4,100	1990
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Zangi Nawar Lake	1,610	1993
Pakistan	Baluchistan/Punjab	Ghazi Ghat	1,000	1995
Pakistan	Islamabad	Rawal Lake	4,000	1990
Pakistan	N.W.F.P.	Indus Waterfowl Refuge	1,100	2001
Pakistan	N.W.F.P.	Tanda Reservoir	1,129	1989
Pakistan	N.W.F.P.	Tarbela Reservoir	4,000	1995
Pakistan	Punjab	Head Marala Barrage	18,306	1987
Pakistan	Punjab	Head Qadirabad	5,680	1987
Pakistan	Punjab	Head Sulemanki	870	2001
Pakistan	Punjab	Kallar Kahar Lake	1,963	2007
Pakistan	Punjab	Lal Suhanra (= Patisar) National Park	2,550	2001
Pakistan	Punjab	Rang (Rung) Pur (Klwghab)	1,600	1997
Pakistan	Punjab	Rasool Barrage Sanctuary	6,770	1993
Pakistan	Punjab	Taunsa Barrage	3,000	1989
Pakistan	Punjab	Ucchali Wetland Complex: Khabbaki Lake Sanctuary	2,700	1997
Pakistan	Punjab	Ucchali Wetland Complex: Ucchali Lake	2,502	1990
Pakistan	Punjab/Ajk	Mangla Reservoir	5,231	1991
Pakistan	Punjab/NWFP	Chashma Barrage Reservoir Sanctuary	13,250	2003
Pakistan	Sindh	Chor Hadi	900	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Dahee Lake (Dhand)	790	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Guddu Barrage	3,102	1998
Pakistan	Sindh	Haleji Lake Sanctuary	1,225	1987
Pakistan	Sindh	Hamal Katchri Lake	1,200	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Haran Hudi	800	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Hub (= Hab) Dam Sanctuary	1,570	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Jabho (= Jhubo=Jubho) Lake	970	2001
Pakistan	Sindh	Lungh Lake Sanctuary	1,570	2001
Pakistan	Sindh	Manchar Lake	1,350	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Pagri (Pugri)	2,200	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Phoosna (= Phoosan I+II)	1,150	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Raine	1,250	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Sukkur Barrage	1,653	1998
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong Estuary	18,559	1993
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay	94,800	1995
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Bunam Reservoir	18,542	1999
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Ganwol (Kanwol) Reservoir	43,150	1999
South Korea	Chungnam	Daeho Lake	19,540	1997
South Korea	Chungnam	Geum River Estuary(Kum)	27,230	1999
South Korea	Chungnam	Geum River Reservoir (Kum)	42,308	1996
South Korea	Chungnam	Sapkyo Lake	95,000	1991
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Asan Bay	25,435	1996
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Asan Lake (Reservoir)	15,600	1991
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Han River Estuary	16,075	1993
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Namyang Bay	19,440	2005
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Namyang Reservoir	27,306	2006
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Siwha (Shihwa) Reservoir	44,923	2001
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Cheongho Reservoir	23,200	2000
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Dongjin (Tongjin) River Estuary	55,508	2000
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Mangyung And Tongjin Estuary	22,907	1997
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Mangyung River Estuary	72,100	2001
South Korea	Jeonnam	Geumho Reservoir	22,400	1999
South Korea	Jeonnam	Youngsan Reservoir (Estuary)	45,500	2003

Spot-billed Duck *Anas poecilorhyncha*

1% = 1,000 (*poecilorhyncha*, South Asia), 12,000 (*zonorhyncha*, East Asia), 1,000 (*hartingtoni*, Southeast Asia). This is one of the most widely distributed of the Anatidae species, with 43 sites meeting the 1% criterion. Li and Mundkur (2007) suggested that the East Asian population estimates of 800,000-1,600,000 might be too high, as Barter *et al.* (2004, 2005) recorded only 22,562 and 29,210 individuals in 2004 and 2005 respectively at its main non-breeding areas in China.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Tangua Haor Complex (About 9 Bils)	1,600	2001
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu Nnr)	23,584	1989
India	Andhra Pradesh	Alluru Tank	1,248	1995
India	Andhra Pradesh	Gudur Tank	1,903	1995
India	Andhra Pradesh	Manjira Wildlife Sanctuary (Manjira Reservoir)	1,500	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Pocharam Sanctuary	1,190	1987
India	Andhra Pradesh	Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary	2,795	1995
India	Andhra Pradesh	Sangameshwara	3,000	2002
India	Assam	Deepor Beel (Dipor Beel Bird Sanctuary)	1,500	1996
India	Assam	Kaziranga National Park (Agoratoli E, Baguri W, Kohora C)	1,050	1993
India	Assam	Panidihing Bird Sanctuary	1,129	1992
India	Gujarat	Dedadra Talav	1,000	2004
India	Gujarat	Khirjog	1,200	1995
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	1,202	2006
India	Gujarat	Tapi River (Tapi Barrage) At Causeway	2,000	2003
India	Karnataka	Bethamangala Tank	1,900	1994
India	Karnataka	Byramangala Reservoir	2,348	2004
India	Karnataka	Kabini Reservoir	2,100	1988
India	Karnataka	Kamasamudram Tank	3,600	1993
India	Karnataka	Kolar Ammani Tank	2,500	1994
India	Karnataka	Shiddlaghatta Ammani Tank	1,650	1994
India	Maharashtra	Jayakwadi Tank (Nath Sagar Dam) Bird Sanctuary	2,400	1993
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	1,897	1995
India	Orissa	Mahhkund	1,540	1996
India	Rajasthan	Keoladeo National Park	2,000	1997
India	Tamil Nadu	Karavetti-Vettakudi Sanctuary	1,550	2005
India	Uttar Pradesh	Ashpan	1,170	2002
India	Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary	1,000	1991
India	West Bengal	Farakka Barrage (Ganga River At Malda)	2,000	1999
Japan	Fukushima	Inawashiro	15,000	1989
Myanmar	Bago	Moyingyi Wetland Sanctuary	1,213	1993
Myanmar	Kachin	Indawgyi Lake	1,564	2002
Myanmar	Kachin	Irrawaddy R: Shwe Gu - Kyat Ta Kaung	1,206	2006
Myanmar	Magway	Shweyaungtau Lake	1,500	1991
Myanmar	Mandalay	Minhla-Nyaung Yan Lake	1,000	2002
Myanmar	Sagaing	Chindwin R.: Kalewa - Hkamti And To The North	3,641	2005
Myanmar	Sagaing	Motar Lay	3,832	1994
Myanmar	Shan	Inle (Inlay) Lake Wildlife Sanctuary	1,600	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Haleji Lake Sanctuary	1,330	1988
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Siwha (Shihwa) Reservoir	42,688	2001
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Dongjin (Tongjin) River Estuary	16,018	2000
South Korea	Jeonnam	Geumho Reservoir	18,300	1999
South Korea	Jeonnam	Youngsan Reservoir (Estuary)	15,000	2000

Pacific Black Duck *Anas superciliosa*

1% = 1,200 (New Zealand), 250 (North New Guinea), 10,000 (Australia, New Guinea, Indonesia). The species was recorded across its range, but no site met the 1% criterion due to the AWC count mainly covering shorebirds in Australia and New Zealand.

Philippine Duck *Anas luzonica* VU

1% = 80. The species is endemic to the Philippines. It was recorded at 67 sites, 32 of which met the 1% criterion. According to Carlo Custodio (pers. comm. 2008) the population continues to decrease in numbers, although the higher peak counts may give a different impression. One record of two birds in Taiwan in 2001 are believed to be real vagrants (Dr. Fang Woei-Horng pers. comm., March 2009)

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Philippines	Luzon: Region 1	Arnedo, Bolinao	745	2006
Philippines	Luzon: Region 1	Balingasay River, Bolinao	520	2006
Philippines	Luzon: Region 1	Bani Marine Protected Area, Bolinao	1,475	2006
Philippines	Luzon: Region 1	Cacayasen Burgos	333	2006
Philippines	Luzon: Region 1	Hundred Islands National Park, Alaminos	1,250	2006
Philippines	Luzon: Region 1	Paoay Lake National Park	300	2004
Philippines	Luzon: Region 1	Santiago Island, Bolinao	1,023	2006
Philippines	Luzon: Region 1	Saud Beach Resort Brackish/Saline Pond, Pagudpud	1,000	2007
Philippines	Luzon: Region 2	Basao Lake, Cabasan, Peñablanca	640	2007
Philippines	Luzon: Region 2	Carague Lake	350	2005
Philippines	Luzon: Region 2	Magat Dam	1,862	2007
Philippines	Luzon: Region 2	Malasi Lake	1,420	2004
Philippines	Luzon: Region 2	Monterey Lake	205	2007
Philippines	Luzon: Region 3	Candaba Swamp (Brgy. Candating, Arayat)	1,200	2006
Philippines	Luzon: Region 3	Paitan Lake	266	2004
Philippines	Luzon: Region 3	Subic Bay	400	2003
Philippines	Luzon: Region 4	Caylabne Bay Resort	500	2006
Philippines	Luzon: Region 4	Mirant Power Plant, Pagbilao	236	2007
Philippines	Luzon: Region 4	Naujan Lake National Park	400	2002
Philippines	Luzon: Region 5	Biong & Pandan, Cabusao Wetland Area	1,600	2007
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 13	Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary	150	2002
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 13	Lake Dinagat	150	2007
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 13	Lake Mainit	500	2002
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 13	Lake Mambagongon	85	2007
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 13	Lake Tiggon	200	2007
Philippines	Visayas: Region 6	Brgy. Cayhagan, Sipalay & Brgy Nadualo, Hinobaan	723	1998
Philippines	Visayas: Region 6	Brgy. Hinaktakan, Lapaz	571	1990
Philippines	Visayas: Region 6	Brgy. Suay, Himamaylan City	962	2002
Philippines	Visayas: Region 6	Sagay Marine Reserve Area (Brgy. Bulanon & Taba-Ao)	271	1999
Philippines	Visayas: Region 7	Muhong, Kabigti-An, Maglinao, Basay, Bayawan City	167	2007
Philippines	Visayas: Region 8	Carigara Bay Wetlands	200	2003
Philippines	Visayas: Region 8	Ormoc Intertidal Flat	162	2005
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
Philippines	Luzon: Capital Region	Tambo Mudflats And Coastal Lagoons At Parañaque	70	2006
Philippines	Luzon: Cordillera Region	Appas/Burayokan Balong	8	1998
Philippines	Luzon: Region 1	Brgy. Rizal, Natividad	20	2006
Philippines	Luzon: Region 1	Mona, Alaminos City	17	2007
Philippines	Luzon: Region 1	Pangapisan, Alaminos City	10	2007
Philippines	Luzon: Region 1	Zaragoza, Bolinao	12	2007
Philippines	Luzon: Region 2	Buguey Lagoon	30	1996
Philippines	Luzon: Region 2	Cagayan River Delta	16	2002
Philippines	Luzon: Region 2	Linao Swamp	34	2002
Philippines	Luzon: Region 2	Palau Island	7	2004
Philippines	Luzon: Region 4	Pagbilao Bay	2	2000
Philippines	Luzon: Region 4	Ragay Gulf	46	2006
Philippines	Luzon: Region 5	Naro Island	2	1998
Philippines	Luzon: Region 5	Prieto-Diaz Wetland Area	4	1998
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 10	Bonifacio Wetland	23	2003
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 10	Lake Napalit, Pangantucan	25	2007
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 10	Lake Pinamaloy, Don Carlos	25	2007
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 10	Magsaysay Wetland, Brgy. Sta. Cruz	6	2007
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 10	Mukas Mangrove Wetland	2	2003
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 10	Napocor Dam, Maramag	15	2007
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 10	Pulangi Wetland Area	54	2002
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 10	Sinacaban Mangrove	3	2004
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 12	Ligawasan Marsh	10	2006
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 13	Lake Mihaba	65	2007
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 9	Murcielagos Islands	1	1996
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 9	Vitali Wetland Area	7	2007
Philippines	Visayas: Region 6	Batad, Estancia, Balasan	7	1996
Philippines	Visayas: Region 6	Brgy. Pantalan, Nabaye (Sara, San Dionisie)	35	1995
Philippines	Visayas: Region 6	Brgy. Tubigan, Zarraga	3	1994
Philippines	Visayas: Region 6	Sampunong Bolo Bird Sanctuary	4	2001
Philippines	Visayas: Region 7	Cebu South Reclamation Project Lake Area	4	2006
Philippines	Visayas: Region 7	Malinao Dam, Pilar	48	2007
Philippines	Visayas: Region 8	Brgy. Baras Campoyong Mudflat	22	2005

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Philippines	Visayas: Region 8	Lagbangan Lake	4	2002
Taiwan	Chiayi	Ao-Ku	2	2001

Northern Pintail *Anas acuta*

1% = 2,500 (East and Southeast Asia), 20,000 (South Asia, since the population estimate is given as >1,000,000 and the 1% criterion was not available). This is the most widely distributed of the Anatidae species, recorded at 2,381 sites. Seventy-two sites met the 1% criterion; five sites recorded over 100,000 individuals.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Barisal	Tagrar Char	30,000	2004
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Ailer(Aila) Beel	105,000	2003
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Hakaluki Haors (Haor Khal,Chatla,Chowkia, Kukurdubi, Etc)	36,500	1993
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pashua Haor	80,000	1993
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Tangua Haor Complex (About 9 Bils)	50,700	2002
China	Anhui	Shengjinhu Nature Reserve	5,550	2006
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake Nr	4,231	1991
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	18,782	1993
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu Nnr)	30,000	1988
China	Shandong	Laizhou Wan	8,560	2007
China	Shanghai	Baoshan Steel Plant Reservoirs	10,800	1990
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian Nr In Shenzhen)	8,086	2000
India	Assam	Jhaoni	26,542	1992
India	Assam	Pobitora Ws (Dholi, Pagladova, Tamulidova, Solmari, Haduketc)	20,000	1997
India	Goa	Carambolim Tank	40,000	1990
India	Goa	Mandovi Estuary	120,000	2002
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	100,000	1994
India	Himachal Pradesh	Pong Dam Bird Sanctuary	37,572	2005
India	Orissa	Bhitarkanika (Mangrove) Wildlife Sanctuary	141,190	2003
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	259,824	2004
India	Orissa	Hirakud Reservoir	25,920	2002
India	Orissa	Hukitola-Backwaters	25,320	1995
India	Orissa	Rajanagar Mangaroves	45,760	2007
India	Uttar Pradesh	National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary	24,801	2002
India	Uttar Pradesh	Patna Bird Sanctuary	80,000	1999
India	Uttarakhand	Nanakmata Reservoir	10,000	1990
India	West Bengal	Ballavpur Wildlife Sanctuary	11,000	1998
Japan	Aichi	Fujimae Tidal Flat (Shin & Shonai River Mouth)	6,124	1995
Japan	Aichi	Kiso River Mouth	3,112	1994
Japan	Aichi	Mouth Of The Toyokawa	3,807	1995
Japan	Aomori	Ogawara-Ko (Lake)	3,348	2007
Japan	Chiba	Gyotoku / Gyotoku Tyoujiyu Hogoku	3,464	1989
Japan	Fukuoka	East Region Of Ariake Sea	5,712	2002
Japan	Fukuoka	Imazu	2,653	2004
Japan	Fukushima	Abukuma River	4,559	1991
Japan	Fukushima	Inawashiro	6,160	1992
Japan	Gifu	Nagara River	3,280	2002
Japan	Iwate	Aisarishintsutsumi	4,668	1992
Japan	Miyagi	Izu-Numa	9,244	1992
Japan	Miyagi	Kabukuri-Numa (Kabukuri Pond)	4,545	2007
Japan	Nagasaki	Isahaya Bay	5,466	1989
Japan	Nllgata	Hyo-Ko	21,200	1990
Japan	Okayama	Kojima Lake	3,130	1989
Japan	Saitama	Saitama-Kamoba	9,000	1992
Japan	Shimane/Tottori	Choo-Kai	3,951	1989
Japan	Shimane/Tottori	Nakaumi	6,103	1997
Japan	Yamagata	Kami-Ike,Shimo-Ike	4,500	2007
Japan	Yamagata	Mizukubo Dam	3,000	1989
Japan	Yamagata	Mogami River	34,100	2006
Japan	Yamaguchi	Saba River	2,500	1992
Myanmar	Bago	Moyingyi Wetland Sanctuary	3,320	1995
Myanmar	Magway	Shweyaungtaw Lake	4,000	1991
Myanmar	Mandalay	Ket Ku In	3,100	1993

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Myanmar	Mandalay	Minhla-Nyaung Yan Lake	3,134	1993
Myanmar	Mandalay	Miyitha Lakes: Yewai Lake	4,000	1992
Myanmar	Sagaing	Chindwin R.: Kalewa - Hkamti And To The North	4,385	2004
Myanmar	Shan	Inle (Inlay) Lake Wildlife Sanctuary	3,500	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Jabho (= Jhubo=Jubho) Lake	43,435	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Khanjo Lake	20,000	1989
Pakistan	Sindh	Nur-Ri (Nar-Ri Lake)	30,000	1989
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay	10,513	1997
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Ganwol (Kanwol) Reservoir	10,132	2000
South Korea	Chungnam	Geum River Estuary(Kum)	6,245	2005
South Korea	Chungnam	Geum River Reservoir (Kum)	6,000	1998
South Korea	Chungnam	Sapkyo Lake	20,000	1993
South Korea	Chungnam	Seongam Reservoir	3,200	2007
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Asan Lake (Reservoir)	7,000	1992
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Siwha (Shihwa) Reservoir	15,260	2006
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Vankalai Triangle Inner	95,000	2003
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Hambantota Wetlands (Combined)	20,127	2005
Thailand	Nr: Nakhon Sawan	Bung Boraphet Non Hunting Area	3,800	1991
Thailand	Nr: Phitsanuloke	Nong Nam Khao (Ban Hung Dua/Lung Tua) Nha	5,910	1988

Garganey *Anas querquedula*

1% = 3,500 (South Asia), 1,500 (East and Southeast Asia). Fifty-nine sites met the 1% criterion. According to Dr. Phil Round (pers. comm. 2006), numbers have declined greatly in Thailand and may be indicative of a general decline of the population in East and Southeast Asia.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pashua Haor	12,000	1993
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Tangua Haor Complex (About 9 Bils)	6,227	1992
Cambodia	Bantey Meanchey	Ang Trapeang Thmor Reservoir (Sarus Crane Reserve)	3,180	2005
China	Guizhou	Caohai Reserve	2,738	1988
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	2,157	1993
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu Nnr)	30,000	1988
India	Andhra Pradesh	Kolleru (Gudivaka&Penumaka Lanka,Godavari R, Pedayedladadi)	10,000	1988
India	Andhra Pradesh	Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary	5,000	1991
India	Assam	Pobitora Ws (Dholi, Pagladova, Tamulidova, Solmari, Haduketc)	4,500	1997
India	Goa	Batim Tank	15,000	2006
India	Goa	Carambolim Tank	8,000	1991
India	Goa	Curtorim Lake	15,159	2007
India	Goa	Macasana Tank	11,850	2005
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	25,468	2006
India	Karnataka	Bethamangala Tank	3,500	1994
India	Karnataka	Byramangala Reservoir	7,434	1990
India	Karnataka	Chikka Ankana Halli Tank	4,300	1992
India	Karnataka	Hebbal Tank	3,925	1995
India	Karnataka	Karigala Tank	8,000	2004
India	Karnataka	Krishnaraja Sagar Reservoir	4,300	2004
India	Karnataka	Kunthur Tank (Kunthur Kallur Lake), Yelandur Cluster	5,000	2004
India	Kerala	Ambalamedu Lake	9,500	1990
India	Kerala	Katampally	7,000	2003
India	Kerala	Kole Wetlands (Combined)	34,000	2003
India	Kerala	Vembanad Wetland Combined (10 Sites)	8,370	1993
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	31,658	1996
India	Puducherry	Bahour Tank	3,700	1989
India	Rajasthan	Keoladeo National Park	5,000	1997
India	Tamil Nadu	Chembarambakkam Tank	10,000	1989
India	Tamil Nadu	Karavetti-Vetakudi Sanctuary	15,000	2003
India	Tamil Nadu	Kaveripakkam Tank	15,700	1989
India	Tamil Nadu	Maduranthakkam Tank	6,000	1988
India	Tamil Nadu	Perumal Tank	8,000	1988
India	Tamil Nadu	Viranam Tank (Veeranam Tank)	54,730	1989
India	Tamil Nadu	Wellington Reservoir	4,300	1989
India	West Bengal	Farakka Barrage (Ganga River At Malda)	10,000	2001
Myanmar	Bago	Moyingyi Wetland Sanctuary	18,490	1992

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Myanmar	Mandalay	Myittha Lakes: Yewai Lake	2,000	1991
Myanmar	Shan	Inle (Inlay) Lake Wildlife Sanctuary	2,000	1992
Philippines	Luzon: Region 3	Candaba Swamp (Brgy. Candating, Arayat)	2,585	2007
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Uppu Aru Lagoon, Jaffna	8,300	1990
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Vadamaradchi Lagoon	3,600	1990
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Anaiwilundawa Sanctuary	10,200	1988
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Mundel Lake (Combined)	5,000	1991
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Bundala National Park	10,252	1989
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Hambantota Wetlands (Combined)	15,247	2005
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Kalameiya - Lunama Sanctuary	30,000	1998
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Tissamaharama Area	100,000	1987
Thailand	Cr: Ayutthaya	Wat Tan En Non-Hunting Area	2,000	1993
Thailand	Cr: Nakhon Pathom	Kasetsart University (Kampaengsaen)	35,000	1992
Thailand	Cr: Prachuap Khiri Khan	Khao Sam Roi Yot National Park	7,000	1990
Thailand	Cr: Suphanburi	Bung (Lake) Chawak Non-Hunting Area	5,320	1994
Thailand	Ner: Chaiyaphum	Nong Waeng Non-Hunting Area	2,565	1988
Thailand	Ner: Udon Thani	Nong Han Kumphawapi	2,000	1989
Thailand	Nr: Nakhon Sawan	Bung Boraphet Non Hunting Area	15,000	1994
Thailand	Nr: Phitsanuloke	Nong Nam Khao (Ban Hung Dua/Lung Tua) Nha	10,500	1991
Thailand	Sr: Phatthalung	Thale Noi Non Hunting Area	3,339	1991
Thailand	Sr: Songkhla	Thale Sap Non Hunting Area (Khu Khut, Kukut)	2,000	1991
Vietnam	Dong Thap	Tram Chim National Park	20,000	1993

Australasian Shoveler *Anas rhynchos*

1% = 120 (*rhynchos*, Southwest Australia), 1,000 (*rhynchos*, Southeast Australia and Tasmania), 1,000 (*variegata*, New Zealand). The species is restricted to Australia and New Zealand. Three sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
New Zealand	Canterbury	Bromley Oxidation Ponds	5,000	2006
New Zealand	Canterbury	Ellesmere Lake	3,405	2006
New Zealand	Canterbury	Kaiapoi Oxidation Ponds	3,160	2007

Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata*

1% = 7,500 (South Asia), 5,000 (East and Southeast Asia). The species is one of the most widely distributed in South, East and Southeast Asia. Thirty sites met the 1% criterion with Chilika Lake, India, having over 100,000 individuals. Li and Mundkur (2007) suggested that the East Asian population estimate may need to be reviewed as Barter *et al.* (2004, 2005) recorded only 22,562 and 307 individuals in 2004 and 2005 respectively, on the Yangtze River Flood Plain.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Hakaluki Haors (Haor Khal, Chatla, Chowkia, Kukurdubi, Etc)	9,379	1992
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pashua Haor	10,000	1994
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	14,353	1993
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu Nnr)	7,000	1988
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian Nr In Shenzhen)	9,703	2005
India	Andhra Pradesh	Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary	10,713	1995
India	Gujarat	Lambhvel Sewage Pond	8,700	2003
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	19,165	2006
India	Karnataka	Bellandur Tank	38,500	1994
India	Karnataka	Byramangala Reservoir	17,000	1996
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	182,286	1996
India	Orissa	Hirakud Reservoir	30,820	2002
India	Uttar Pradesh	Patna Bird Sanctuary	30,000	1999
India	West Bengal	Farakka Barrage (Ganga River At Malda)	9,000	2001
Japan	Ibaraki	Kasumi-Gaura	11,224	1990
Pakistan	Punjab/NWFP	Chashma Barrage Reservoir Sanctuary	29,840	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Charvo Lake	8,700	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	China Sim Zero	24,300	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Drigh Lake Sanctuary	10,000	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Haleji Lake Sanctuary	7,891	1988

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Pakistan	Sindh	Hamal Katchri Lake	10,800	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Jabho (= Jhubo=Jubho) Lake	20,500	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Jari Lake	10,500	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Lungh Lake Sanctuary	8,700	2001
Pakistan	Sindh	Mehrano Lake	16,700	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Nur-Ri (Nar-Ri Lake)	30,000	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Samand	23,900	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Samoiee	7,600	1992
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong River Lower	5,199	2006
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Asan Lake (Reservoir)	6,200	2007

Pink-eared Duck *Anas membranaceus*

1% = 10,000 (Australia). The species is restricted to Australia. Coongie Lakes, Southern Territories, Australia met the 1% criterion (17,146 individuals in 1999).

Marbled Teal *Marmaronetta angustirostris* VU

1% = 50 (South Asia). The species was recorded at 41 sites in Pakistan and India. Nine sites met the 1% criterion, but except for one (Lungh Lake Sanctuary in Pakistan), all maximum counts refer to the early nineties. These observations reinforce the declining trend proposed for this population (Delany *et al.* 2006)

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Pakistan	Sindh	Badam (Badram)	2,088	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Deh Akro-li: Bawran Waro	54	1998
Pakistan	Sindh	Drigh Lake Sanctuary	280	1999
Pakistan	Sindh	Hamal Katchri Lake	1,625	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Lungh Lake Sanctuary	92	2003
Pakistan	Sindh	Manchar Lake	170	1999
Pakistan	Sindh	Miani Lake Sanctuary	1,223	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Nara Cancal Wetlands: Soonahri (I+li)	2,509	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Pugri Dhand	54	1993
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
India	Assam	Dhir Beel (Dheer Beel)	4	1989
India	Assam	Samaguri Beel	2	1996
India	Bihar	Kawar (Kabar) Lake Bird Sanctuary	1	1996
India	Bihar	Nagi Sanctuary And Nakti Sanctuary	4	1996
India	Gujarat	Devisar Tank	6	1993
India	Gujarat	Shandher Korda	10	1989
India	Maharashtra	Chichtola Reservoir	4	2007
India	Uttar Pradesh	Amakhera Tank	4	1994
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Baroon Kirther Lake/Canal	2	1992
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Kund Lake	45	1995
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Saiji Dam	15	2002
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Sur-Bundar Coastal Wetland	1	1988
Pakistan	N.W.F.P.	Dera Ishmail Bridge	12	1990
Pakistan	Punjab	Mondka Water Channel	16	1995
Pakistan	Punjab	Taunsa Barrage	5	1987
Pakistan	Sindh	Allahno Wari	39	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Bahadur Khan Garhi	4	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Bolahi	32	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Charvo Lake	4	2001
Pakistan	Sindh	Deh Akro-li: Choor Dubo	15	1998
Pakistan	Sindh	Deh Akro-li: Pani Waro Dubho/Dhand	6	2003
Pakistan	Sindh	Haleji Lake Sanctuary	24	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Karud Wah	17	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Kathor Dhand	10	2003
Pakistan	Sindh	Khipro Lakes: Hathungo Lakes: Khar Roo Lake (Khararo)	20	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Loonkhann Nr Khipro	34	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Morakho	35	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Pagri (Pugri)	41	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Rup (= Ghauspur, = Rap) Lake	7	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Seer 1 Lake	20	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Seer 2. Lake	38	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Zeroo	8	1998

Red-crested Pochard *Netta rufina*

1% = 1,000 (South Asia). The species was recorded mainly from South Asia, but also occasionally from East Asia. Forty-three sites met the 1% criterion, with four sites exceeding 20,000 individuals.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Khana Muia Beel	2,500	2001
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pashua Haor	10,000	1996
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Shonir (Sanir) Haor	1,000	1996
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Tangua Haor Complex (About 9 Bils)	43,680	2005
China	Xizang	Yamdruk Co	1,031	1992
China	Yunnan	Erhai Lake Nature Reserve	1,000	1989
India	Andhra Pradesh	Ghanpur Tank	6,500	1989
India	Andhra Pradesh	Kanigiri Reservoir	1,000	1992
India	Andhra Pradesh	Kolleru (Gudivaka & Penumaka Lanka, Godavari R, Pedayedladadi)	4,000	1996
India	Andhra Pradesh	Madannapet Tank	1,200	1994
India	Andhra Pradesh	Manjira Wildlife Sanctuary (Manjira Reservoir)	1,400	1996
India	Andhra Pradesh	Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary	1,000	1989
India	Andhra Pradesh	Yellareddi Tank	1,155	1994
India	Maharashtra	Ambazari Reservoir	2,000	1994
India	Maharashtra	Ashband	4,003	2004
India	Maharashtra	Asolamendha Tank	1,509	2003
India	Maharashtra	Chargaon Lake	3,000	1994
India	Maharashtra	Dhabepani	1,039	2006
India	Maharashtra	Erai Dam (Backwaters)	2,500	1994
India	Maharashtra	Irai Dam	20,000	1994
India	Maharashtra	Nawegaon Lake National Park	1,817	1989
India	Maharashtra	Wadgaon	1,600	2003
India	Maharashtra	Wuna Reservoir	5,200	1994
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	52,707	2001
India	Orissa	Harabhangi	2,004	2002
India	Orissa	Hirakud Reservoir	20,220	2002
India	Orissa	Hukitola-Backwaters	2,330	1996
India	Orissa	Mahhkund	1,500	1993
India	Orissa	Rengali	3,420	2002
India	Tamil Nadu	Kaliveli Tank	3,500	1988
India	Uttar Pradesh	Baadi Taal	1,000	2004
India	Uttar Pradesh	Hareveli Dam	2,350	1992
India	Uttar Pradesh	Harevli Dam	1,327	1995
India	Uttar Pradesh	Katarnia Ghat Sanctuary	5,000	2004
India	Uttar Pradesh	Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary (D.T.R)	1,000	2005
India	Uttarakhand	Haripura Reservoir	2,100	2002
India	West Bengal	Baghar Beel	1,200	2003
India	West Bengal	Kansabati Reservoir	2,870	1996
India	West Bengal	Panchet Dam	2,082	2003
India	West Bengal	Saheb Bandh	1,080	2003
Pakistan	Punjab	Rasool Barrage Sanctuary	1,090	1993
Pakistan	Punjab/NWFP	Chashma Barrage Reservoir Sanctuary	3,250	1997
Pakistan	Sindh	Keenjhar (= Kinjhar, = Kalri) Lake Sanctuary	1,180	1991

Canvasback *Aythya valisineria*

1% unknown. This species is restricted to North America. Nonetheless it was recorded twice in Japan and recently in mainland China. According to Naoki Amako and Xu Qiang (pers. comm. 2008) this species accidentally migrates along the West Pacific coast.

Common Pochard *Aythya ferina*

1% = 3,500 (South Asia), 3,000 (East Asia). The species is widely distributed across its range. Ninety-one sites met the 1% criterion. Nine sites recorded more than 20,000 individuals though most records date from before 2000.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Boinna Beel	5,600	2001
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Khana Muia Beel	7,500	2001
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Rowa Beel	6,000	2001

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Tangua Haor Complex (About 9 Bils)	8,000	2001
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	3,432	1994
India	Andhra Pradesh	Chinnatippa Samudram	4,140	1993
India	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamsagar Dam	4,500	1989
India	Bihar	Vikramshila Ganga Dolphin Sanctuary	3,686	1999
India	Delhi	Yamuna River: I.S.B.T. - Nigambodh/Rajghat	3,500	2001
India	Gujarat	Deo (Dev) Dam	4,409	2004
India	Gujarat	Korda Sandher	7,640	1994
India	Gujarat	Ukai Dam	4,000	1996
India	Himachal Pradesh	Pong Dam Bird Sanctuary	11,289	2005
India	Karnataka	Badrana (Badane) Tank	6,000	1994
India	Maharashtra	Irai Dam	5,000	1994
India	Maharashtra	Jayakwadi Tank (Nath Sagar Dam) Bird Sanctuary	10,000	1991
India	Maharashtra	Nandur Madhameshwar Wildlife Santuary	3,500	2007
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	91,242	1995
India	Tamil Nadu	Uthiramerur Tank	7,350	1988
India	West Bengal	Farakka Barrage (Ganga River At Malda)	3,000	2002
Japan	Aichi	Asaishinden Fishpond	16,000	1992
Japan	Aichi	Mouth Of The Toyokawa	15,048	1994
Japan	Aichi	Mouth Of Yahagi Furukawa	24,160	1995
Japan	Aichi	Shio Kawa Higata (Tideland)	11,609	1992
Japan	Aomori	Ogawara-Ko (Lake)	3,030	1994
Japan	Fukuoka	East Region Of Hakata Bay	5,846	1993
Japan	Ibaraki	Kasumi-Gaura	4,410	1990
Japan	Ibaraki	Kita-Ura (Combined)	7,283	1990
Japan	Mie	Jodo-Ike	3,220	1990
Japan	Okayama	Kojima Lake	9,796	1992
Japan	Osaka	Osaka City Bay Area	7,844	1990
Japan	Osaka	Yodogawa River (Combined)	9,164	2001
Japan	Shiga	Biwa Lake	6,443	1992
Japan	Shimane	Shinji Lake (Shinji-Ko)	10,225	1992
Japan	Shimane/Tottori	Choo-Kai	4,485	1989
Japan	Shimane/Tottori	Nakaumi	29,039	2004
Japan	Shizuoka	Hamana Lake	12,398	1997
Japan	Shizuoka	Hosoe Lake	4,247	1993
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Zangi Nawar Lake	13,740	1993
Pakistan	Punjab	Kallar Kahar Lake	3,500	1997
Pakistan	Punjab	Kharal(Kharar) Lake Sanctuary	10,277	1987
Pakistan	Punjab	Lal Suhanra (= Patisar) National Park	4,500	1987
Pakistan	Punjab	Rasool Barrage Sanctuary	8,479	1988
Pakistan	Punjab	Taunsa Barrage	4,685	1987
Pakistan	Punjab	Ucchali Wetland Complex: Khabbaki Lake Sanctuary	5,000	2000
Pakistan	Punjab	Ucchali Wetland Complex: Ucchali Lake	3,500	1994
Pakistan	Punjab/Ajk	Mangla Reservoir	8,574	1987
Pakistan	Punjab/NWFP	Chashma Barrage Reservoir Sanctuary	25,000	1987
Pakistan	Sindh	Agani	3,500	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Charvo Lake	5,500	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Dahee Lake (Dhand)	8,000	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Dhanipat Lake	7,000	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Drigh Lake Sanctuary	10,140	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Dusti Dhandh	8,050	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Gajri Dhand	4,000	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Haleji Lake Sanctuary	9,301	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Hamal Katchri Lake	15,000	1989
Pakistan	Sindh	Hub (= Hab) Dam Sanctuary	9,944	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Hudero (Hadero) Lake	16,640	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Jabho (= Jhubo=Jubho) Lake	35,300	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Karajo (Karyo Waro)	5,600	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Karo Lake, Sujawal	4,100	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Keenjhar (= Kinjhar, = Kalri) Lake Sanctuary	25,700	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Khawaja	4,412	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Khipro Lakes: Hathungo Lakes: Kalanger Lake	3,500	1989
Pakistan	Sindh	Khipro Lakes: Hathungo Lakes: Kinri Lake	4,450	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Lungh Lake Sanctuary	3,500	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Mahboob Shah	7,200	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Manchar Lake	15,000	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Matchary Dhand	5,000	1990

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Pakistan	Sindh	Mitha Dhand	3,500	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Moeii (= Moey Khudro)	4,300	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Monthi (Manthi) Dhand	3,750	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Nara Cancal Wetlands: Soonahri (I+II)	4,210	1989
Pakistan	Sindh	Naro Lake	3,500	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Nur-Ri (Nar-Ri Lake)	14,500	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Pagri (Pugri)	6,300	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Phoosna (= Phoosan I+II)	8,150	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Rajo Dero	7,200	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Rup (= Ghauspur, = Rap) Lake	7,000	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Sainjoro Lake	3,500	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Samand	33,190	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Shahbunder Salt Bed	10,500	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Shaikh Kerio Peer	5,200	1993
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong Estuary	10,052	1989
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong River Lower	5,912	2002
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay	5,775	1993
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Han River (Haengju Bridge-Paland Dam)	13,183	1995
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Han River Estuary	35,570	1993
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Siwha (Shihwa) Reservoir	36,370	2000
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Taehwa River (Myeongcheon Bridge-Samho Bridge)	6,878	2002

Hardhead *Aythya australis*

1% = 10,000 (Australia, Tasmania). The species was recorded at ten sites in Australia, Indonesia, Timor Leste and Papua New Guinea. No site met the 1% criterion.

Baer's Pochard *Aythya baeri* VU

1% = 150. The species is restricted to South, East and Southeast Asia and was recorded at 121 sites. Twenty-six sites met the 1% criterion. According to Dr Phil Round (pers. comm. 2006), numbers have declined greatly in Thailand and may be indicative of a general decline of the species.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Hakaluki Haors (Haor Khal, Chatla, Chowkia, Kukurdubi, Etc)	800	1996
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Khana Muia Beel	1,000	2001
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pashua Haor	1,000	1996
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Tangua Haor Complex (About 9 Bils)	2,500	2001
China	Henan	Sanmenxia Reservoir (Swans Nature Reserve)	210	1995
China	Henan	Yellow River: Hei Gang Kuo	167	1995
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake Nr	253	1996
China	Jiangsu	Gaoyou And Shabo Lake	450	1990
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	330	1993
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu Nnr)	600	2004
China	Shandong	Jiaozhou Bay	2,000	1991
China	Sichuan	Sanxikou Reservoir	250	1992
China	Tianjin	Beidagang Nature Reserve	200	1991
India	Assam	Deepor Beel (Dipor Beel Bird Sanctuary)	250	1990
India	Assam	Misamari Beel	300	1992
India	Assam	Pobitora Ws Dholi, Pagladova, Tamulidova, Solmari, Haduketc)	1,530	1997
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	489	1995
India	West Bengal	Karnail Singh Park	152	1994
India	West Bengal	Palta Water Works	163	1994
India	West Bengal	Sagar Dighi	786	1995
Myanmar	Kachin	Indawgyi Lake	1,000	1997
Myanmar	Mandalay	Miyittha Lakes: Yewai Lake	512	1991
Myanmar	Shan	Inle (Inlay) Lake Wildlife Sanctuary	300	1992
Myanmar	Shan	Moby Dam (Monpai Lake)	150	1995
Thailand	Nr: Nakhon Sawan	Bung Boraphet Non Hunting Area	426	1988
Thailand	Nr: Phitsanuloke	Nong Nam Khao (Ban Hung Dua/Lung Tua) Nha	170	1988

Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Muhuri Dam	12	2005
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Dhaka Zoo/ Mirpur Zoological Garden	4	1990
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Peelkhana (Bangladesh Rifle Bird Park)	3	1990
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Shibaloy, Kamalapur, Bhumiheen Chars	3	1991
Bangladesh	Rajshahi	Gaibandha North	26	2002
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Banuar Haor	4	1994
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Bara Haor	20	1994
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Chatidhara (Chatidhora) Beel	2	2005
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Matian Haor (Incl Bara, Banuar & Palair Bils)	24	1992
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Medol Haor	10	1994
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pana Beel	4	2001
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Rowa Beel	17	2004
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Shonir (Sanir) Haor	10	1996
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang Nr: Caizi Hu	13	2004
China	Anhui	Chengdong Hu	8	2006
China	Anhui	Nushan Hu	1	2007
China	Anhui	Shengjinhu Nature Reserve	27	1990
China	Gansu	Lanzhou	37	1991
China	Hubei	Chang Hu	11	2004
China	Hubei	Chen Hu	100	1988
China	Hubei	Hannan Hu	140	1990
China	Hunan	South Dongting Lake Nr	16	1991
China	Jiangsu	Hongze Hu	8	2005
China	Shandong	Yellow River Delta Nature Reserve	19	2002
China	Shanghai	Baoshan Coast (Shidongkou-Liuhe)	6	2004
China	Shanghai	Xijiao, Near Shanghai Zoo	2	1991
China	Sichuan	Changshou Reservoir	81	1992
China	Tianjin	Qilihai Nature Reserve	80	1991
China	Tianjin	Tuan Bo Wa Nature Reserve	80	1990
China	Xinjiang	Korla	3	1993
China	Yunnan	Changhaizi	3	1992
China	Yunnan	Dashanbao	15	1992
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian Nr In Shenzhen)	28	1987
India	Arunachal Pradesh	D. Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary	22	1994
India	Assam	Burhachapari Sanctuary (Inc Chenimari Beel)	25	2003
India	Assam	Dhir Beel (Dheer Beel)	55	1990
India	Assam	Digholi Beel	56	1989
India	Assam	Diplai Beel	53	1990
India	Assam	Joysagar Tank	5	1990
India	Assam	Kawaimari	26	1992
India	Assam	Kaziranga National Park (Agoratoli E, Baguri W, Kohora C)	80	1994
India	Assam	Laokhowa Wildlife Santuary (Inc Danduwa Beel)	20	1996
India	Assam	Lawjan Beel	25	1989
India	Assam	Samaguri Beel	3	1993
India	Assam	Sareswar Beel	56	1990
India	Assam	Sivasagar Tank	15	2003
India	Delhi	Yamuna River: I.S.B.T. - Nigambodh/Rajghat	2	2001
India	Delhi	Yamuna River: Okhla Barrage Bird Santuary	2	2000
India	Manipur	Logtak Lake(Pat)	8	2004
India	Orissa	Balimela Reservoir Sanctuary	40	1994
India	Rajasthan	Fateh Sagar Lake	20	1999
India	Sikkim	Khechiperi Lake	2	1991
India	Tripura	Gumti Reservoir Wildlife Sanctuary	15	1989
India	West Bengal	Chittaranjan Bara Dam	8	2003
India	West Bengal	Farakka Barrage (Ganga River At Malda)	11	1999
India	West Bengal	Gajaldoba Teesta Barrage (Same as Gazoledaba)	10	2002
India	West Bengal	Nandikhola River: Sevoke	6	1992
India	West Bengal	Santragachi Jheel	4	1997
India	West Bengal	Satbeki Bill	18	2003
India	West Bengal	Sunderban National Park	5	1999
Japan	Fukuoka	East Region of Hakata Bay	1	1993
Japan	Gifu	Nagara River	1	1998
Japan	Ibaraki	Kita-Ura (Combined)	1	1999
Japan	Kagawa	Tamura-Ike	1	1990
Japan	Shimane/Tottori	Nakaumi	17	1998
Myanmar	Mandalay	Irrawaddy R.: Nyaung U-Bagan (Pagan)	2	2002
Myanmar	Mandalay	Kye Ni Kan	60	2001

Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
Myanmar	Mandalay	Minhla-Nyaung Yan Lake	134	1993
Myanmar	Mandalay	Myittha Lakes: Yit Lake	90	1990
Myanmar	Mandalay	Taung Kan	2	2001
Nepal	CR: Narayani	Chitwan National Park (Narayani, Rapti, Reu Rivers & Lakes)	2	1993
Nepal	ER: Koshi	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve: Koshi River Barrage	3	1994
Nepal	WR: Gandaki	Pokhara Valley Lakes Combined	30	2001
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Imha Reservoir	1	2001
South Korea	Jeonnam	Haenam Lake	3	1991
Taiwan	Changhua	Ta-Tu-Hsi (River)	2	1994
Taiwan	Ilan	Chu-An	2	1995
Taiwan	Pingtung	Lung-Luan-Tan	2	1996
Taiwan	Tainan	Szu-Tsao	1	1988
Taiwan	Tainan	Tseng-Wen Chi (River)	3	2006
Taiwan	Taipei	Chun-Cheng-Chiao	1	1997
Taiwan	Taipei	Hua-Chiang-Chiao (bridge on Tanshui R.)	4	1988
Thailand	CR: Pathum Thani	Rangsit Marshes	2	1991
Thailand	NER: Buriram	Nong Sanoh	4	1992
Thailand	NER: Buriram	Sanambin Non-Hunting Area	4	1992
Thailand	NER: Chaiyaphum	Nong Dim Dam	3	1989
Thailand	NER: Chaiyaphum	Nong Waeng Non-Hunting Area	10	1989
Thailand	NER: Chaiyaphum/Sisaket	Nong Lahan	10	1989
Thailand	NER: Nong Khai	Bung Khong Long Non Hunting Area	59	1989
Thailand	NER: Nong Khai	Goot Ting Reservoir	4	1989
Thailand	NER: Udon Thani	Nong Hua Khu	30	1989
Thailand	NR: Chiang Mai	Huai Bong Reservoir (Suan Vanida)	2	2005
Thailand	NR: Chiang Rai	Nong Bong Khai Nha	16	2000
Thailand	NR: Chiang Rai	Nong Kraeb	15	1993
Thailand	SR: Phatthalung	Thale Noi Non Hunting Area	5	1991

Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca* NT

1% = 1,000 (South, East and Southeast Asia). The species was recorded mainly from South Asia. Thirteen sites met the 1% criterion. In 2002, 90,000 individuals, almost the entire population, were recorded at Tanguar Haor in Bangladesh, but since then numbers recorded have been far lower.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Ailer(Aila) Beel	3,500	2003
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Hakaluki Haors (Haor Khal,Chatla,Chowkia, Kukurdubi, Etc)	5,850	2003
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pashua Haor	7,000	1994
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Rowa Beel	1,070	2004
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Shonir (Sanir) Haor	2,750	2004
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Tangua Haor Complex (About 9 Bils)	90,900	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Ghanpur Tank	1,133	1989
India	Assam	Pobitora Ws (Dholi, Pagladova, Tamulidova, Solmari, Haduketc)	2,870	1997
India	Madhya Pradesh	Jodidah Gharial	1,000	1992
India	Maharashtra	Jayakwadi Tank (Nath Sagar Dam) Bird Sanctuary	1,150	1994
India	Manipur	Logtak Lake(Pat)	1,100	2004
Myanmar	Kachin	Indawgyi Lake	3,158	2002
Pakistan	Punjab	Rasool Barrage Sanctuary	1,480	2000

Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula*

1% = 4,000 (South and Central Asia), 2,500 (East and Southeast Asia). The species is widely distributed across its range. Thirty-seven sites met the 1% criterion. In the first ten years of the Census (1987-96), 24 sites met the 1% criterion and the maximum count was 161,384 individuals; in the second ten years (1997-2007), only 20 sites met the 1% criterion with a maximum count of 58,363.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Ailer(Aila) Beel	4,000	2003
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pana Beel	4,000	1996
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pashua Haor	5,000	1994
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian NR In Shenzhen)	4,285	2007
India	Himachal Pradesh	Pong Dam Bird Sanctuary	8,761	2001

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Maharashtra	Jayakwadi Tank (Nath Sagar Dam) Bird Sanctuary	38,000	1992
India	Orissa	Chandaka Sanctuary: Kumarkhunti Reservoir	11,414	1995
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	161,384	1996
India	Orissa	Harabhangi	10,631	2002
India	Orissa	Hirakud Reservoir	31,621	2002
India	Orissa	Hukitola-Backwaters	15,311	1995
India	Orissa	Mahhkund	12,507	1996
India	Orissa	Rengali	6,740	2002
India	West Bengal	Farakka Barrage (Ganga River At Malda)	26,400	2003
Japan	Aichi	Asaishinden Fishpond	13,500	1991
Japan	Ibaraki	Kita-Ura (Combined)	3,989	1990
Japan	Okayama	Kojima Lake	5,586	1990
Japan	Shiga	Biwa Lake	4,012	1992
Japan	Shimane	Shinji Lake (Shinji-Ko)	35,498	1992
Japan	Shimane/Tottori	Choo-Kai	9,447	1989
Japan	Shimane/Tottori	Nakaumi	30,548	1994
Japan	Shizuoka	Hamana Lake	4,277	1989
Japan	Yamagata	Mogami River	2,900	2006
Myanmar	Kachin	Indawgyi Lake	3,275	2006
Pakistan	Punjab/AJK	Mangla Reservoir	12,435	1988
Pakistan	Punjab/NWFP	Chashma Barrage Reservoir Sanctuary	10,000	2003
Pakistan	Sindh	Haleji Lake Sanctuary	8,981	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Hub (= Hab) Dam Sanctuary	11,516	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Hudero (Hadero) Lake	6,520	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Keenjhar (= Kinjhar, = Kalri) Lake Sanctuary	21,913	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Nur-Ri (Nar-Ri Lake)	6,100	1993
Philippines	Luzon: Region 2	Magat Dam	4,922	2000
Philippines	Luzon: Region 4	Naujan Lake National Park	12,500	2005
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 13	Lake Mainit	11,050	2007
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong Estuary	11,892	1988
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Jungrang Stream (Jungrangcheon)	2,574	2003
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Siwha (Shihwa) Reservoir	2,540	2004

New Zealand Scaup *Aythya novaeseelandiae*

1% = 75 (New Zealand). The species is restricted to New Zealand and was recorded at 23 sites; five sites met the 1% criterion .

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
New Zealand	Canterbury	Bromley Oxidation Ponds	3,924	2007
New Zealand	Canterbury	Kaiapoi Oxidation Ponds	200	2005
New Zealand	Canterbury	Roto Kohatu Lake	154	2005
New Zealand	Canterbury	Ellesmere Lake	111	2006
New Zealand	Canterbury	Westlake	104	2005

Greater Scaup *Aythya marila*

1% = 2,500 (*mariloides*, East Asia). The species was reported mainly from Japan and the Republic of Korea, with a total of 28 sites in the two countries meeting the 1% criterion. Most of the counts of over 20,000 individuals date from before 2000.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Japan	Aichi	Fujimae Tidal Flat (Shin & Shonai River Mouth)	7,867	1993
Japan	Aichi	Mouth of the Toyokawa	70,000	2002
Japan	Aichi	Shio Kawa Higata (Tideland)	160,001	1996
Japan	Aichi	Tabaru-Wan	15,500	1989
Japan	Aomori	Ogawara-Ko (Lake)	3,436	2002
Japan	Chiba	Futtsu	5,499	1994
Japan	Chiba	Gyotoku / Gyotoku Tyoujyu Hogoku	25,861	1994
Japan	Chiba	Obitsu River Estuary (Obitsu-Gawa Kakou)	2,800	1995
Japan	Chiba	Ohori-Chisaki-Kaigan	35,000	1992
Japan	Chiba	Sanbanze	80,700	1996
Japan	Fukuoka	East Region of Hakata Bay	23,302	1996
Japan	Fukuoka	Sone-Higata(Tideland)	12,058	2001
Japan	Ibaraki	Hi-Numa	3,457	2005
Japan	Nagasaki	Isahaya Bay	35,000	1989
Japan	Shimane	Shinji Lake (Shinji-Ko)	8,995	2003

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Japan	Shimane/Tottori	Choo-Kai	7,730	1989
Japan	Shimane/Tottori	Nakaumi	21,601	2004
Japan	Shizuoka	Hamana Lake	16,367	1996
Japan	Shizuoka	Hosoe Lake	4,455	1993
Japan	Tokyo	Kasai Kaihinkouen	37,014	2006
Japan	Tokyo	Minami Kasai	63,000	1989
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Siwha (Shihwa) Reservoir	4,556	2003
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Dangdong Bay	4,980	2003
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Georyumyun, Donghaemyun, Goseonggun(Dangdong Bay)	7,338	2006
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Mangyung River Estuary	6,501	2007
South Korea	Jeonnam	Gwangyang (Kwangyang) And Galsa Bay	2,537	2001
South Korea	Jeonnam	Sanae Reclaimed Reservoir	3,500	2005
South Korea	Jeonnam	Yeuja (Yeoja) Bay	3,960	2002

Steller's Eider *Polysticta stellerii* VU

1% = 1,050 (Northeast Asia). This species was only recorded once, with 20 individuals at Avacha Bay, Kamchatka Region, Russia in 1997.

Harlequin Duck *Histrionicus histrionicus*

1% = 1,000 (*pacificus*, Northeast Asia). The species was only recorded from Northeast Asia. No site met the 1% criterion.

Common Scoter *Melanitta nigra*

1% = 4,000 (*americana*, East Asia). The species was recorded mainly in Japan and the Republic of Korea. No site met the 1% criterion.

Velvet Scoter *Melanitta fusca*

1% = 8,000 (*stejnegeri*, East Asia). The species was recorded at 34 sites in Japan and the Republic of Korea. No site met the 1% criterion.

Long-tailed Duck *Clangula hyemalis*

1% = 7,500 (East Asia). The species was recorded at 13 sites in East Asia with no sites meeting the 1% criterion.

Bufflehead *Bucephala albeola*

1% unknown. This species is restricted to North America. According to Naoki Amako (pers. comm. 2008) it is a vagrant to the AWC region, and there were only two records from Japan.

Common Goldeneye *Bucephala clangula*

1% = 10,000 (*clangula*, East Asia). The species was recorded at 240 sites, predominantly in mainland China, Japan and Republic of Korea. Only the upper reaches of Angara River, Irkutsk, Russia and Siwha Reservoir, Gyeonggi Province, Republic of Korea, met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Russia	Irkutsk	Upper Stream of Angara River in Irkutsk	10,100	2005
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Siwha (Shihwa) Reservoir	12,300	2006

Smew *Mergellus albellus*

1% = 250 (East Asia). The species was recorded mainly from East Asia. Twenty sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Bo Hu	400	2004
China	Anhui	Chengxi Hu	300	2007
China	Anhui	Shengjinhu Nature Reserve	302	2006
China	Beijing	Mi Yun Reservoir	300	1992
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	569	1996
China	Hunan	South Dongting Lake NR	409	2004
China	Jiangsu	Lianyungang Coast (Linhonghe Kou/Haizhou Bay)	970	1992

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	1,622	1995
China	Shandong	Jiaozhou Bay	300	1991
China	Shandong	Laizhou Wan	750	2007
China	Tianjin	Beidagang Nature Reserve	1,150	1991
China	Tianjin	Qilihai Nature Reserve	300	1991
China	Tianjin	Tuan Bo Wa Nature Reserve	900	1990
Japan	Ibaraki	Kasumi-Gaura	378	1997
Japan	Ibaraki	Kasumigaura Nangan Sakuragawa-Mura	397	1996
Japan	Miyagi	Izu-Numa	288	1989
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay	743	1992
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Andong Reservoir	554	2002
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Han River (Haengju Bridge-Paland Dam)	258	1988
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Han River Estuary	454	1995

Red-breasted Merganser *Mergus serrator*

1% = 1,000 (East Asia), 100 (Southwest and Central Asia). Reported from 153 sites in East Asia with only one site, the Sokcho-Gangseong Coast, Gangwon Province, Republic of Korea, meeting the 1% criterion. One record of two individuals came from Pakistan, which may have originated from the Central Asian population.

Scaly-sided Merganser *Mergus squamatus* EN

1% = 18. The species is restricted to East Asia. The species was recorded at 22 sites, with three sites meeting the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	18	1996
China	Jiangxi	Xin Jiang River At Yiyang County	100	2000
South Korea	Gangwon	Bukhan River	46	2006
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
China	Gansu	Lanzhou	4	1991
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	6	1992
China	Jiangsu	Gaoyou And Shabo Lake	17	1990
China	Jiangxi	Le'an He	6	2004
China	Liaoning	Yalu River Estuary Nature Reserve	1	1990
China	Shandong	Jiaozhou Bay	3	1992
China	Sichuan	Chanjiang River	16	1991
Japan	Hokkaido	Utonai-Ko (Lake)	14	1996
South Korea	Chungbuk	Chungju Reservoir	4	2005
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Imha Reservoir	12	2001
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Jinyang Reservoir	8	2007
South Korea	Jeju	Seoguipo-Anduck Coast	1	2004
South Korea	Jeju	Seongsan-Namwon Coast	1	2001
South Korea	Jeonnam	Dangduri Reclaimed Area	2	2002
South Korea	Jeonnam	Hampyung Daedong Dam	1	2006
Taiwan	Hwalien	Li-Yu-Tan	1	1996
Taiwan	Pingtung	Lung-Luan-Tan	1	1999
Taiwan	Taipei	Kung-Liao	1	2004
Thailand	Nr: Chiang Mai	Mekong River: Nam Mae Klang	1	1991

Goosander, Common Merganser *Mergus merganser*

1% = 60 (*orientalis*, South Asia), 750 (*orientalis*, East Asia). The species was recorded across its range. Twenty-five sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bhutan	Thimphu	Thimphu Surrounding Wetlands (Inc. Thimpu River & Babesa)	89	2002
China	Jiangsu	Lianyungang Coast (Linhonghe Kou/Haizhou Bay)	1,400	1991
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	5,612	1995
China	Shandong	Laizhou Wan	984	2007
China	Tianjin	Beidagang Nature Reserve	900	1991
India	Assam	Majuli River Island	68	1992

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Assam	Nameri National Park	200	1996
India	Himachal Pradesh	Pong Dam Bird Sanctuary	67	2002
India	Uttar Pradesh	Corbett National Park: Ramganga Barrage	60	1989
India	Uttar Pradesh	Ganges East Bank: Kunoan Bridge.-Chila Bridge.	123	1992
Japan	Hokkaido	Kiritappu Marsh	1,001	1996
Japan	Hokkaido	Notsuke-Wan (Bay)	796	2006
Myanmar	Kachin	Irrawaddy R: Myitkyina - Pammate - Sinbo	242	2000
Myanmar	Kachin	Nam Lah, Nam Yah Rivers (Around Putao)	67	2002
Myanmar	Kachin	Riviers Around Tanai(Tanai Hka, Chindwin, Tabyi H)	68	2001
Nepal	CR: Narayani	Chitwan National Park (Narayani,Rapti,Reu Rivers & Lakes)	519	2004
Nepal	MWR: Bheri	Karnali River:(Flood Plainchisapani-Kothiaghat) Bardia NP	68	2000
Nepal	MWR: Karnali	Karnali River: Rajapur To Chisapani	270	1993
South Korea	Chungnam	Tapjeong Reservoir	881	2005
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Han River (Haengju Bridge-Paland Dam)	8,311	1998
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Han River Estuary	1,810	2005
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Siwha (Shihwa) Reservoir	893	2002
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Jinyang Reservoir	1,000	2007
South Korea	Jeonnam	Hampyung Daedong Dam	870	2006
South Korea	Seoul	Seongsan Bridge-Paldang Dam	3,041	2007

White-headed Duck *Oxyura leucocephala* EN

1% = 1 (Pakistan). The species was recorded at only five sites, all in Pakistan. The species has shown a significant decline in Pakistan from 1960s. A detailed study of the status of the species was given in Li and Mundkur (2003). The numbers of this species still seem to have declined considerably over the last decade, from a peak total count of 960 individuals in 1987-96 to only 64 individuals in 1997-2007, at a total of five sites.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Pakistan	Islamabad	Rawal Lake	7	2003
Pakistan	Punjab	Kharal(Kharar) Lake Sanctuary	48	1987
Pakistan	Punjab	Ucchali Wetland Complex: Jahlar Lake Sanctuary	148	1994
Pakistan	Punjab	Ucchali Wetland Complex: Khabbaki Lake Sanctuary	144	1992
Pakistan	Punjab	Ucchali Wetland Complex: Ucchali Lake	620	1987

Blue-billed Duck *Oxyura australis* NT

1% = 100 (Southeast Australia), 50 (Southwest Australia). This species is restricted to Australia and was recorded in four sites. No site met the 1% criterion.

Musk Duck *Biziura lobata*

1% = 250 (Southeast Australia), 250 (Southwest Australia); the population in Tasmania is unknown. The species was only reported from Australia; no site met the 1% criterion.

3.6.11 Cranes - Gruidae

Demiselle Crane *Anthropoides virgo*

1% = 1,000 (Indian subcontinent). The species was reported only from India, Pakistan, Nepal and China, with major concentrations in Gujarat State. Sixty-seven sites met the 1% criterion. For the two decades (1987-1996 and 1997-2007) the peak total counts recorded were 259,055 and 195,670 individuals at 194 and 96 sites respectively.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Andhra Pradesh	Pocharam Sanctuary	5,500	1988
India	Andhra Pradesh	Thalamudupi	3,500	2003
India	Gujarat	Advana Dam	7,098	1995
India	Gujarat	Aji-lii	1,174	1991
India	Gujarat	Alansagar Lake	3,000	1993
India	Gujarat	Amipur Tank	43,244	1993
India	Gujarat	Bagodara - Nal Kantha	1,500	1989
India	Gujarat	Bhadar Dam	6,193	1993

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Gujarat	Brahmani Dam	1,226	1989
India	Gujarat	Charadwa	1,182	1992
India	Gujarat	Dholi Dhaja Dam	2,000	2006
India	Gujarat	Fuljar Reservoir	3,589	1993
India	Gujarat	Goma Dam	3,000	1989
India	Gujarat	Gondali And Vachhapari Dam	2,521	1991
India	Gujarat	Jafarabad Coast (Salt Works)	18,500	2003
India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Jamnagar Taluka (8 Inland & 6 Coast)	11,178	2003
India	Gujarat	Kanewal	14,845	1990
India	Gujarat	Karli Dam	6,500	2004
India	Gujarat	Karmal Dam	1,210	1994
India	Gujarat	Kathivadar Lake & Salt Pans	1,628	2006
India	Gujarat	Khirjog	12,000	1995
India	Gujarat	Lunivav Dam	10,013	1993
India	Gujarat	Madhavpura (Madhupur) Marsh	5,000	2003
India	Gujarat	Madhuvanti Reservoir	3,400	1987
India	Gujarat	Medha Reservoir	10,000	2004
India	Gujarat	Naika Dam	2,500	2002
India	Gujarat	New Port Salt pans, Bhavnagar	2,000	1994
India	Gujarat	Nikol Bandhara	5,000	2003
India	Gujarat	Nyari-I	4,500	1989
India	Gujarat	Nyari-II	1,710	1991
India	Gujarat	Par	1,650	2004
India	Gujarat	Phophal-I	2,300	2002
India	Gujarat	Pipalava Bandharo (Kaj)	27,120	2003
India	Gujarat	Ranjitpura (Near Charakla)	5,000	2006
India	Gujarat	Ratanpaa Dam	12,000	1994
India	Gujarat	Sadda Dam	1,956	1991
India	Gujarat	Sariyamati Dam	1,566	1994
India	Gujarat	Shivsagar Lake	2,500	1989
India	Gujarat	Sorathi Dam	1,700	2004
India	Gujarat	Sudamda Tank	1,000	1993
India	Gujarat	Tapar Reservoir	2,000	1993
India	Gujarat	Thol Lake Bird Sanctuary	1,000	1989
India	Gujarat	Veri Dam (Talab)	3,800	1992
India	Gujarat	Victor (-Bherai) Salt Pans & Coastal Area	32,000	2003
India	Gujarat	Vijay Sagar	1,200	1992
India	Haryana	Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary	5,000	1989
India	Karnataka	Bachanaki Reservoir	2,100	1992
India	Karnataka	Heggeri Tank	2,000	1987
India	Karnataka	Hidkal Reservoir	8,000	1988
India	Karnataka	Karanja Reservoir	1,500	1990
India	Karnataka	Naregal Tank	3,000	1988
India	Karnataka	Neerasagar Reservoir	1,200	1988
India	Madhya Pradesh	Madhav National Park (Includsakhya Sagar, Chandpata Lake)	7,400	1988
India	Maharashtra	Alsand Tank	4,501	1992
India	Maharashtra	Budhihal	1,500	1990
India	Maharashtra	Chargaon Lake	1,000	1994
India	Maharashtra	Dheku Project	1,000	1994
India	Maharashtra	Hipparga Tank	5,000	2003
India	Maharashtra	Jayakwadi Tank (Nath Sagar Dam) Bird Sanctuary	3,400	1992
India	Maharashtra	Madmeswar, Nashik	1,543	1990
India	Maharashtra	Mayni Bird Sanctuary	3,000	1988
India	Maharashtra	Morna Small Dam	4,013	1988
India	Maharashtra	Nandur Madhameshwar Wildlife Santuary	3,000	1988
India	Maharashtra	Shirsuphal Lake	2,200	1988
India	Maharashtra	Yeralwadi Tank	8,000	1990
India	Rajasthan	Kechan	4,000	1994
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Kalmat	5,000	1994

Siberian Crane *Grus leucogeranus* CR

1% = 1 (India), 30 (China). Four sites in China and two in India met the 1% criterion. The eastern population is centered on Poyang Lake in China, and seems to have been quite stable since 2001. The South Asian population is considered to be extinct, with no birds being recorded at the traditional location of Keoladeo National Park in India since 1999.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Anhui	Shengjinhu Nature Reserve	66	1994
China	Henan	Yellow River: Hei Gang Kuo	43	1991
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	267	1999
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	3,329	1989
India	Madhya Pradesh	Dihaila Jheel, Karera Bustard Sanctuary	1	1989
India	Rajasthan	Keoladeo National Park	38	1987
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang Nature Reserve (Combined)	21	2006
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Caizi Hu	5	2005
China	Hainan	Bamen Bays	4	1988
China	Hubei	Long Gan Hu	4	1997
China	Hunan	Kongjia Hu & Longchi Hu	6	2004
China	Hunan	South Dongting Lake NR	4	2003
China	Hunan	West Dongting Lake NR	20	2007
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	1	2007
China	Jiangxi	Sai Cheng Hu	3	2004
China	Liaoning	Wahuangdian	1	1993
China	Xinjiang	Huocheng Lianfanchang	5	1992
Japan	Kagoshima	Izumi	1	2000
South Korea	Gangwon	Cheolwon Basin	1	2000

Sandhill Crane *Grus canadensis*

1% = 4,500 (*canadensis*, America and Northeast Asia). The majority of this species is restricted to North America. Nonetheless it was recorded at six sites in the Republic of Korea, China and Japan. According to Nial Moores (Republic of Korea), Naoki Amako (Japan) and Xu Qiang (China) (pers. comm. 2008), these birds are accidental visitors. No site met the 1% criterion.

Sarus Crane *Grus antigone* VU

1% = 90 (*antigone*, South Asia), 9 (*sharpii*, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos), 7 (*sharpii*, Myanmar), 150 (*gilliae*, North Australia). The species was recorded at a total of 304 sites from (mainly) India to Vietnam. There were no records from North Australia. Six sites met the 1% criterion. Ang Trapeang Thmor Reservoir in Cambodia recorded a large concentration of this species in 2004 and 2005. In India, Nepal and Pakistan the peak total count decreased from 1,461 (206 sites) in 1987-96 to 1,176 birds (138 sites) in 1997-07. The South and Southeast Asia population seems to be quite stable: 1,578 birds (1987-96) and 1,648 (1996-07) although local declines are noted.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Cambodia	Bantey Meanchey	Ang Trapeang Thmor Reservoir (Sarus Crane Reserve)	287	2005
Cambodia	Kampot	Kampot To Chhak Kep (Vietnam Border)	125	2007
India	Gujarat	Savada Village Pond (Nava Talao)	125	2006
Myanmar	Kachin	Indawgyi Lake	12	2002
Myanmar	Shan	Inle (Inlay) Lake Wildlife Sanctuary	9	1994
Vietnam	Dong Thap	Tram Chim National Park	102	1989
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
Cambodia	Kampong Thom	Krous Krom	8	2006
India	Chhattishgarh	Gidhori Tanks	3	2004
India	Delhi	Najafgarh Drain	5	1991
India	Delhi	Yamuna River: Okhla Barrage Bird Sanctuary	2	1990
India	Gujarat	Ajawa	6	1996
India	Gujarat	Aji-I	5	1988
India	Gujarat	Alina Tank	3	1989
India	Gujarat	Amipur Tank	13	1991
India	Gujarat	Asthana Pond	4	1990
India	Gujarat	Bakor Village Tank	4	1992
India	Gujarat	Bandiabeli Talav	4	2004
India	Gujarat	Barada Sagar Marsh	8	1989
India	Gujarat	Bhanderaj	12	2005
India	Gujarat	Bhashkarpara	9	2005
India	Gujarat	Bhavpar	2	1994
India	Gujarat	Bhimasar Tank	1	1996
India	Gujarat	Bhumbhli Pond; Bhumbhli Via Gogha	3	1995
India	Gujarat	Bhutsad Tank	2	1989
India	Gujarat	Bordi Village Tank	2	1994

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Gujarat	Boriyala Tank	3	2004
India	Gujarat	Brahmani Dam	25	1992
India	Gujarat	Charakla Saltworks	4	2002
India	Gujarat	Chhab Talav	2	2002
India	Gujarat	Chhari Dhandh	2	1995
India	Gujarat	Chitersumba Village Tank	3	1994
India	Gujarat	Daloli	13	1993
India	Gujarat	Dandi	4	2006
India	Gujarat	Dantiwada Dam	5	1994
India	Gujarat	Demli Tank	6	2005
India	Gujarat	Deo (Dev) Dam	4	2002
India	Gujarat	Devisar Tank	2	1996
India	Gujarat	Dhanora Lake	7	2006
India	Gujarat	Dharabala/ Chorathali	2	2005
India	Gujarat	Dharoi Dam	17	1992
India	Gujarat	Dhebar Lake	2	1992
India	Gujarat	Dholi Dhaja Dam	13	2002
India	Gujarat	Gangasar Tank	2	1994
India	Gujarat	Garamadi Dam	2	1990
India	Gujarat	Gatehara Pond – Saij	4	2004
India	Gujarat	Gaurishanker Lake (Bortalao)	2	1987
India	Gujarat	Gavier Lake	2	1989
India	Gujarat	Ghodadhroi Reservoir	2	1988
India	Gujarat	Gobarapura	2	2004
India	Gujarat	Golabnesda	3	2004
India	Gujarat	Gondali And Vachhapari Dam	10	1991
India	Gujarat	Guneli	4	2004
India	Gujarat	Gutal	2	2003
India	Gujarat	Hadmatiya Dam or Dairy Dam	2	2004
India	Gujarat	Halwad Pond	5	1989
India	Gujarat	Heranj	4	2004
India	Gujarat	Jalat	7	2005
India	Gujarat	Jamwada Dam	2	1994
India	Gujarat	Javala (Jawla) Tanks	4	2004
India	Gujarat	Kabutari Dam	2	2002
India	Gujarat	Kalwad Tank	2	1989
India	Gujarat	Kama Tank	2	1992
India	Gujarat	Kanelav Talav	3	2005
India	Gujarat	Kanewal	29	1992
India	Gujarat	Kanka Talav	2	2002
India	Gujarat	Karachiya Irrigation Tank	2	2005
India	Gujarat	Kareda Dam	1	1989
India	Gujarat	Karmal Dam	1	1994
India	Gujarat	Khansol Village Pond	2	1993
India	Gujarat	Khari Reservoir	3	1993
India	Gujarat	Kharva Talav	2	2005
India	Gujarat	Khodiyar Lake (Bhavnagar)	3	1988
India	Gujarat	Korda Sandher	5	1994
India	Gujarat	Kothavi Village Pond	3	1994
India	Gujarat	Lambhvel Sewage Pond	4	1989
India	Gujarat	Lunivav Dam	12	1991
India	Gujarat	Machhan Nala Dam	11	2002
India	Gujarat	Madhavpura (Madhupur) Marsh	5	1990
India	Gujarat	Madhuvanti Reservoir	2	1988
India	Gujarat	Mahasar (Masar) Vileage Pond	7	1991
India	Gujarat	Mahi River Estuary: Mohammedpura	6	1989
India	Gujarat	Malataj Village Pond	2	1991
India	Gujarat	Malav	3	2007
India	Gujarat	Mansar Pond	1	1989
India	Gujarat	Meshwo Reservoir	2	1991
India	Gujarat	Mirapur Talav	5	2005
India	Gujarat	Mitana Reservoir	3	1988
India	Gujarat	Mokar Rann	4	2004
India	Gujarat	Morva Hadaf Dam (Patangdi)	4	2002
India	Gujarat	Moti Moladi	2	1988
India	Gujarat	Muli Dam	18	1988
India	Gujarat	Muval Reservoir	19	1992

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Gujarat	Muvalia (Muraliya) Irrigation Tank	3	2004
India	Gujarat	Nadiad-Tundel-Pij-Heranj-Traj-Narda	60	2006
India	Gujarat	Nagarala Pond	3	2005
India	Gujarat	Nagarama Village Pond	12	1994
India	Gujarat	Naika Dam	4	2005
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	13	2006
India	Gujarat	Nani Kakrad	11	2004
India	Gujarat	Narda Tank	60	2003
India	Gujarat	Narmada Main Canal	4	2002
India	Gujarat	New Port Salt pans, Bhavnagar	2	2002
India	Gujarat	Orwada Irri. Tank	5	2005
India	Gujarat	Padwania	3	1994
India	Gujarat	Paladi Village Pond	2	2006
India	Gujarat	Palan Lake	3	2002
India	Gujarat	Panada Lake	2	1990
India	Gujarat	Pansora Village Pond	3	1993
India	Gujarat	Pariej	17	2004
India	Gujarat	Patadi Gam Tank Sewage Pond	2	2006
India	Gujarat	Pilol	4	2006
India	Gujarat	Raghwanaj	4	1992
India	Gujarat	Rahkui	3	1996
India	Gujarat	Ranasar (Patdi-Lake I & II)	2	1989
India	Gujarat	Raniporda Tanks	18	1991
India	Gujarat	Ranisar Tank	3	1991
India	Gujarat	Ratanpaa Dam	3	2005
India	Gujarat	Ratanpur	3	2007
India	Gujarat	Ratneshvar Tank	3	2004
India	Gujarat	Rozu Adbandh	2	1991
India	Gujarat	Rudarmata Dam	4	1988
India	Gujarat	Sala	6	1994
India	Gujarat	Samarkha	31	1988
India	Gujarat	Sanand Village Pond	2	1990
India	Gujarat	Sapar Brahmपुरi Pond	3	1991
India	Gujarat	Savali	2	2007
India	Gujarat	Savli Tanks	14	1994
India	Gujarat	Sayant Tank	14	1992
India	Gujarat	Sayla Pond	2	1994
India	Gujarat	Shaandher Zandala	2	1989
India	Gujarat	Shamlaji	2	1988
India	Gujarat	Shandher Korda	2	1990
India	Gujarat	Shekhupur Village Pond	3	1994
India	Gujarat	Sher Tank	2	1989
India	Gujarat	Shivपुरi Talav	3	2007
India	Gujarat	Shokhada Dam Talav	2	2005
India	Gujarat	Sidhada Dam	4	1992
India	Gujarat	Sipu Dam	2	2004
India	Gujarat	Sokhda Talav	6	2002
India	Gujarat	Sudamda Tank	3	1990
India	Gujarat	Sukhbhadar Dam	3	1988
India	Gujarat	Talat Tank	2	1994
India	Gujarat	Thol Lake Bird Sanctuary	19	1996
India	Gujarat	Thoriali (Thoriani, Limdi Bhogavo) Dam	3	1992
India	Gujarat	Tikar Village Pond	2	2004
India	Gujarat	Timbi Tank	3	1995
India	Gujarat	Traj Village Pond	17	1990
India	Gujarat	Traj Village-Sala Pond	4	2004
India	Gujarat	Tranja	2	2003
India	Gujarat	Tundel	8	2004
India	Gujarat	Tundi Wetland	6	2005
India	Gujarat	Tuva	10	2007
India	Gujarat	Vadadala	10	2005
India	Gujarat	Vadadhra	3	1991
India	Gujarat	Vansar, Near Shiv Temple	12	1991
India	Gujarat	Vasai Tanks	18	1989
India	Gujarat	Vastrapur Tank	4	1992
India	Gujarat	Veri Dam (Talab)	32	1990
India	Gujarat	Vilasar (Village Mithrgodha)	2	1989

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Gujarat	Vinjole	5	2005
India	Gujarat	Virangam Ponds	2	1990
India	Gujarat	Virani(Y)A	2	2005
India	Gujarat	Vithatapur Village Tank	2	1992
India	Gujarat	Vitthalgad	9	2005
India	Gujarat	Wadhwan Bhoghavo-II	2	1992
India	Gujarat	Waghroli Tank	19	1993
India	Gujarat	Wanakbori Dam	3	1993
India	Haryana	Barhwasani	2	1992
India	Haryana	Bhindawas Lake Bird Sanctuary	7	1989
India	Haryana	Rithal	2	1992
India	Haryana	Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary	4	2003
India	Haryana	Western Yamuna Canal	6	1992
India	Himachal Pradesh	Pong Dam Bird Sanctuary	45	2001
India	Himachal Pradesh	Sheetal Sagar	2	1989
India	Karnataka	Salagaon Village Tank	1	1993
India	Madhya Pradesh	Bahadur Sagar	4	1991
India	Madhya Pradesh	Banedia Tank	35	1994
India	Madhya Pradesh	Bara Talao Bhopar (Bhoj Tal)	3	1993
India	Madhya Pradesh	Bargi Reservoir	2	1991
India	Madhya Pradesh	Bodanala Tank	2	1991
India	Madhya Pradesh	Chambal River: (National Chambal Sanctuary)	27	1988
India	Madhya Pradesh	Dihaila Jheel, Karera Bustard Sanctuary	6	1989
India	Madhya Pradesh	Kareli Vill Tank	3	2007
India	Madhya Pradesh	Kishanpura Tank	2	1994
India	Madhya Pradesh	Madhav National Park (Includsakhya Sagar, Chandpata Lake)	50	1988
India	Madhya Pradesh	Mala Dam, Mala Village Tahsil-Jabera	4	1994
India	Madhya Pradesh	Narna	2	2004
India	Madhya Pradesh	Potia Tank	2	1990
India	Madhya Pradesh	Rajatala	3	1989
India	Madhya Pradesh	Ralaway Terike	2	1991
India	Madhya Pradesh	Remond Pond	4	1991
India	Madhya Pradesh	Sarekha Ponds	4	2004
India	Madhya Pradesh	Sirpur Tank	4	1993
India	Madhya Pradesh	Tekari Tank	2	1993
India	Madhya Pradesh	Upper Lake, Bhopal City	2	2007
India	Madhya Pradesh	Yeshwant Sagar	6	1994
India	Maharashtra	Adegaon Lake	2	1992
India	Maharashtra	Bondgaon Surban	3	2007
India	Maharashtra	Dhabepani	2	2006
India	Maharashtra	Erai Dam (Backwaters)	2	2006
India	Maharashtra	Januna Tank	4	2002
India	Maharashtra	Junona Lake	4	2003
India	Maharashtra	Moharli	2	2007
India	Maharashtra	Nawegaon Lake National Park	4	1989
India	Maharashtra	Shivni (Siwani) Bandh	3	1999
India	Maharashtra	Soundael	1	2007
India	Manipur	Logtak Lake (Pat)	7	1994
India	Punjab	Shaila Pattan	2	2007
India	Rajasthan	Aakera	2	1995
India	Rajasthan	Abheda	4	1991
India	Rajasthan	Ajan(Azan) Dam	15	1999
India	Rajasthan	Alniya Dam	32	2002
India	Rajasthan	Anasagar	4	1989
India	Rajasthan	Angai (Parvati) Bund	2	1990
India	Rajasthan	Badagaon	2	1989
India	Rajasthan	Banas River	2	1988
India	Rajasthan	Bardha/Vardha Dam	30	1999
India	Rajasthan	Baretha Reservoir	12	1990
India	Rajasthan	Bhatewar Tank	2	1988
India	Rajasthan	Chambal River Sinmalya-Amalsara	13	2001
India	Rajasthan	Chandalai	4	1987
India	Rajasthan	Chhapparwada	4	1989
India	Rajasthan	Chiru Lake	2	1989
India	Rajasthan	Ganapur Lake	4	1987

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Rajasthan	Golyahedi Village Pond	4	2003
India	Rajasthan	Haro Dam	10	1999
India	Rajasthan	Hemawas Dam	2	1989
India	Rajasthan	Jaisamand Lake Wildlife Sanctuary	2	1990
India	Rajasthan	Kalakh Sagar	2	1991
India	Rajasthan	Kayalana And Barli Pond	3	1996
India	Rajasthan	Keoladeo National Park	60	1997
India	Rajasthan	Kharda	11	1989
India	Rajasthan	Kota Thermal Power Station (KTPS) Ash Pond	4	1996
India	Rajasthan	Kothari Dam	1	1999
India	Rajasthan	Lakhawa Tank	12	1994
India	Rajasthan	Lordia Tatab	3	1999
India	Rajasthan	Mangalanser Bundh East of Tehla	2	1990
India	Rajasthan	Mansarovar	3	2001
India	Rajasthan	Msura Tal	2	1993
India	Rajasthan	Pathik Sagar	9	2003
India	Rajasthan	Rajpura Village Pond	2	2003
India	Rajasthan	Ramgarh Lake	2	1991
India	Rajasthan	Ranpur	2	1996
India	Rajasthan	Right Main Canal	22	2004
India	Rajasthan	Sardarsamand	7	1989
India	Rajasthan	Sareri Bandh (Dam)	3	2006
India	Rajasthan	Sariska Tiger Reserve (National Park)	6	2001
India	Rajasthan	Surwal Lake	3	1994
India	Rajasthan	Surwaniya Dam	3	1990
India	Rajasthan	Takhatsagar	1	1988
India	Rajasthan	Talabeshahi	2	1993
India	Rajasthan	Talwandi Nullah	2	1990
India	Rajasthan	Talwas	2	1999
India	Rajasthan	Ummedganj	38	2002
India	Uttar Pradesh	Amakhera Tank	11	1999
India	Uttar Pradesh	Amma Kheda Jheel	10	1988
India	Uttar Pradesh	Ashpan	21	1994
India	Uttar Pradesh	Azdani Gaddopur	2	1991
India	Uttar Pradesh	Baadi Taal	5	2004
India	Uttar Pradesh	Bahosi Lake	22	1988
India	Uttar Pradesh	Bewar Jheel	4	1988
India	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor Barrage	19	1998
India	Uttar Pradesh	Dhanua Taal	15	2005
India	Uttar Pradesh	Dhindala	6	1987
India	Uttar Pradesh	Ganges R. : Bittoor	7	1988
India	Uttar Pradesh	Harai Ka Tal	6	1990
India	Uttar Pradesh	Hareveli Dam	28	1990
India	Uttar Pradesh	Harevli Dam	12	1995
India	Uttar Pradesh	Jalalabad Marshes	6	1990
India	Uttar Pradesh	Kamai	22	1987
India	Uttar Pradesh	Katarnia Ghat Sanctuary	11	2004
India	Uttar Pradesh	Madhya Ganga Barrage	2	1988
India	Uttar Pradesh	Nari	15	1987
India	Uttar Pradesh	Narora Dam (Ganga River)	4	1990
India	Uttar Pradesh	National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary	3	2002
India	Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary	2	2003
India	Uttar Pradesh	Patna Bird Sanctuary	10	1999
India	Uttar Pradesh	Pili Dam	2	2002
India	Uttar Pradesh	Radha Kund	6	1990
India	Uttar Pradesh	Samaspur Bird Sanctuary	12	1990
India	Uttar Pradesh	Sandi Bird Sanctuary	22	2004
India	Uttar Pradesh	Sankhi	5	1987
India	Uttar Pradesh	Sekha Jheel	2	1988
India	Uttar Pradesh	Seohara Estate Ponds & Wetlands	42	1995
India	Uttar Pradesh	Seshara Area	32	1993
India	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanabad Jheel	30	1989
India	Uttar Pradesh	Sheikha Jheel	25	2007
India	Uttar Pradesh	Surha Tal Wildlife Sanctuary	4	1990
India	Uttarakhand	Nanakmata Reservoir	10	2002
India	Uttarakhand	Ramganga River	1	1989
India	Uttarakhand	Tumeria Dam	12	1999

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Lao		Xekong Plains	3	1993
Myanmar	Bago	Moyingyi Wetland Sanctuary	3	1996
Myanmar	Kachin	Byee Lake (Naung Kwin Inn)	3	2004
Myanmar	Kachin	Indaw R: Shwetaung - Chaungwa	5	2004
Nepal	CR: Narayani	Chitwan National Park (Narayani, Rapti, Reu Rivers & Lakes)	2	1993
Nepal	FWR: Mahakali	Shukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve: Ranital	3	1992
Nepal	MWR: Rapti	Rapti River At Nepalgunj	8	1992
Nepal	WR: Lumbini	Jagadishpur Reservoir (Banganga Reservoir)	9	1992
Nepal	WR: Lumbini	Lumbini	63	1992
Nepal	WR: Lumbini	Parasi	2	1987
Nepal	WR: Lumbini	Rupendehi (Tinau River And Dan River)	11	2007
Pakistan	Sindh	Bhode Sar li Talao	2	1998
Pakistan	Sindh	Rann Of Kutch: Narya Sar Talao	2	1998

Brolga *Grus rubicunda*

1% = 1,000 (North Australia), 10 (South Australia); Papua New Guinea population unknown. The species is restricted to Australia and Papua New Guinea and was recorded at only two sites. No site met the 1% criterion.

White-naped Crane *Grus vipio* VU

1% = 30 (China), 35 (Republic of Korea and Japan). The species is restricted to East Asia. It was recorded at 36 sites, 12 of which met the 1% criterion. The majority of the population that spend the northern winter in mainland China was recorded at Poyang Lake. The counts of 4,354, 3,460 and 3,189 birds recorded at Poyang Lake in 2001, 2004 and 2006 respectively, exceeded the current population estimate of 3,000.

Birds from the eastern portion of the breeding range migrate south through the Korean peninsula and to the Japanese island of Kyushu, where they spend the northern winter close to the city of Izumi (www.savingcranes.org). The count of 3,555 birds in 2002 at this site exceeded the current population estimate of 3,500.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Anhui	Shengjinhu Nature Reserve	94	1998
China	Anhui	Tang Duo Hu	92	2000
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	40	1991
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	6,966	1989
Japan	Kagoshima	Izumi	3,555	2002
South Korea	Gangwon	Cheolwon Basin	1,064	2007
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Haepyeong, Gumi City	37	2004
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Daesong'dong, Panmunch'om Marsh	172	1988
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Han River Estuary	155	1996
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Imjin River Estuary	79	2005
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Yeoncheon	161	2005
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Junam Reservoirs: (Sangnam, Ch'unsan, Dongp'an)	85	2007
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Long Gan Hu (Long Hu)	1	2004
China	Henan	Yubei Huanghe Gudao NR (Liyuan Tun /Pangzhai)	21	1992
China	Shanghai	Chongming Dongtan (East Mudflat) Nature Reserve	1	2007
China	Tianjin	Beidagang Nature Reserve	2	1991
China	Tianjin	Qilihai Nature Reserve	2	1991
China	Tianjin	Tuan Bo Wa Nature Reserve	2	1990
China	Tianjin	Yuqiao Reservoir	3	1992
Japan	Fukuoka	Imazu	1	1999
Japan	Gifu	Nagara River	1	1996
Japan	Kochi	Shikoku Region Crane Sites	4	2007
Japan	Yamaguchi	Ajisu Tideland	1	2000
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong Estuary	21	2001
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Bunam Reservoir	3	2000
South Korea	Chungnam	Geum River Reservoir (Kum)	1	2005
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Ankyeo Reservoir	4	2006
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Gumi-Haepyeong(Doheungri-Ilseon Bridge)	12	2007
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Paldang Dam	3	2002
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Siwha (Shihwa) Reservoir	26	2001
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Mangyung River Estuary	2	2002

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
South Korea	Jeonnam	Boseong And Deukryang Bay	2	2007
South Korea	Jeonnam	Dangduri Reclaimed Area	5	2007
South Korea	Jeonnam	Suncheon Bay	2	2001
South Korea	Jeonnam	Youngsan Reservoir (Estuary)	4	2004
South Korea	Jeonnam	Yungam (Yongam) Reservoir	1	2004

Common Crane *Grus grus*

1% = 700 (*lilfordi*, South Asia), 110 (*lilfordi*, China), 75 (*lilfordi*, Southwest China and North Myanmar). The species is the most widely recorded crane species in South Asia, Myanmar and mainland China, with a total of 49 sites meeting the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Guizhou	Caohai Reserve	938	2007
China	Henan	Yubei Huanghe Gudao NR (Liyuan Tun /Pangzhai)	981	1993
China	Hubei	Chen Hu	391	2005
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	560	1999
China	Jiangsu	Hongze Hu	890	1990
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	725	2007
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	1,361	2007
China	Liaoning	Shuangtai Hekou Reserve	386	2004
China	Liaoning	Wahuangdian	1,500	1993
China	Yunnan	Huize County	743	2003
China	Yunnan	Huize Daqiao Nature Reserve	850	2001
China	Yunnan	Lashihai Lake Nature Reserve	134	2003
India	Gujarat	Amipur Tank	5,020	1993
India	Gujarat	Chhari Dhandh	15,000	1995
India	Gujarat	Gondali And Vachhapari Dam	2,000	1992
India	Gujarat	Great Rann Of Kachchh (Flamingo City)	1,600	2004
India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Dhrol Taluka (3 Inland Wetland)	1,928	2003
India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Dwaraka Taluka (6 Inland & 5 Coast)	15,500	2003
India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Jamnagar Taluka (8 Inland & 6 Coast)	9,151	2003
India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Kalyanpur Taluka (8 Inland & 5 Coast)	735	2003
India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Khambhalia Taluka (3 Inland & 6 Coast)	16,076	2003
India	Gujarat	Juni Akhol Coast	5,000	2006
India	Gujarat	Karmal Dam	804	1994
India	Gujarat	Lunivav Dam	4,000	2005
India	Gujarat	Madhavpura (Madhupur) Marsh	2,000	2004
India	Gujarat	Nani Kakrad	1,150	2003
India	Gujarat	Nikol Bandhara	700	2004
India	Gujarat	Patadi Gam Tank Sewage Pond	1,000	1989
India	Gujarat	Phophal-I	2,100	2002
India	Gujarat	Sar (Naliya)	700	1993
India	Gujarat	Savada Village Pond (Nava Talao)	5,000	1994
India	Gujarat	Tundi Wetland	5,000	2006
India	Gujarat	Vadhvana (Wadwana) Reservoir	1,389	1988
India	Gujarat	Veri Dam (Talab)	3,700	2005
India	Gujarat	Victor (-Bherai) Salt Pans & Coastal Area	5,842	2007
India	Madhya Pradesh	Madhav National Park (Includsakhya Sagar, Chandpata Lake)	1,020	1988
Myanmar	Kachin	Byee Lake (Naung Kwin Inn)	129	2004
Myanmar	Kachin	Indaw R: Shwetaung – Chaungwa	275	2004
Myanmar	Kachin	Indawgyi Lake	370	2004
Myanmar	Kachin	Irrawaddy R: Myitkyina - Pammatte - Sinbo	2,719	2000
Myanmar	Kachin	Mogaung R: Mogaung (N & S) –Samo	813	2000
Myanmar	Kachin	Sahmaw	893	2006
Myanmar	Kachin	Yaimaw (Waimaw)	1,378	2005
Myanmar	Sagaing	Chindwin R.: Kalewa - Hkamti And To The North	87	2004
Myanmar	Sagaing	Irrawaddy R.: Tha Beik Kyin To Sin Gu (Kyaukmyaung-Singu)	200	1991
Myanmar	Sagaing	Maha Nandar Lake	121	2002
Myanmar	Sagaing	Pa Du Inn (Badu Inn)	229	1998
Myanmar	Sagaing	Yemyetkyi Inn	476	2005
Pakistan	Sindh	Rajo Dero	973	1993

Hooded Crane *Grus monacha* VU

1% = 15 (China), 85 (Republic of Korea and Japan). The species is restricted to East Asia. It was recorded at 34 sites, twelve of which met the 1% criterion. The count of 10,027 birds recorded at Izumi, Japan in 2006 exceeded the current population estimate of 8,700. It is suggested that the Korea and Japan population estimate for this species be raised to 12,000.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang Nature Reserve (Combined)	243	2006
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Caizi Hu	333	2004
China	Anhui	Shengjinhu Nature Reserve	462	1994
China	Hubei	Long Gan Hu	860	1999
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	45	1997
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	590	1997
China	Jiangxi	Sai Cheng Hu	29	2003
China	Shanghai	Chongming Dongtan (East Mudflat) Nature Reserve	145	1998
Japan	Kagoshima	Izumi	10,027	2006
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Geumho River (Taegu)	210	1988
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Hwawon Flood Plain	300	1993
South Korea	Jeonnam	Suncheon Bay	244	2005
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Baidang Hu	3	2005
China	Anhui	Tang Duo Hu	2	2000
China	Hunan	South Dongting Lake NR	3	1990
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	3	2007
China	Liaoning	Wahuangdian	7	1993
China	Shandong	Yellow River Delta Nature Reserve	1	2007
Japan	Aichi	Shio Kawa Higata (Tideland)	5	1996
Japan	Kochi	Shikoku Region Crane Sites	18	2006
Japan	Shimane	Shinji Lake (Shinji-Ko)	1	1990
Japan	Yamaguchi	Yashiro (Shunan City)	26	1998
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay	13	1998
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Bunam Reservoir	14	2004
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Ganwol (Kanwol) Reservoir	12	1999
South Korea	Gangwon	Cheolwon Basin	5	2007
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Ulijin-Wondeok Coast	1	2007
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Yeoncheon	1	2007
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Junam Reservoirs: (Sangnam, Ch'unsan, Dongp'an)	2	1997
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Taehwa River (Myeongcheon Bridge-Samho Bridge)	1	2002
South Korea	Incheon	Gangwha Island: South Coast Mudflats	1	1988
South Korea	Jeonnam	Yeuja (Yeoja) Bay	10	2005
South Korea	Jeonnam	Youngsan Reservoir (Estuary)	1	2004
Taiwan	Ilan	Li-Tse	1	1998

Black-necked Crane *Grus nigricollis* VU

1% = 80. This high-altitude species is restricted to Southwest China and the adjacent mountainous regions of Bhutan and India. It was recorded at 33 sites, with 21 sites meeting the 1% criterion. The total count at Xizang Province, mainland China in 2007 recorded 6,940 individuals.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bhutan	Tasgigang	Bumdiling	169	1989
Bhutan	Wangdue Phodrang	Phobjikha Valley	238	2000
China	Guizhou	Caohai Reserve	1,005	2007
China	Xizang	Dongbugang Town, East	87	1998
China	Xizang	Gongka Town	135	1998
China	Xizang	Katzachinz Reservoir	147	1992
China	Xizang	Lhasa Plain	900	2001
China	Xizang	Lhasa River	138	1992
China	Xizang	Tangga Town	87	1998
China	Yunnan	Bitahai Lake Nature Reserve	100	1997
China	Yunnan	Changhaizi	167	1992
China	Yunnan	Dashanbao	1,176	2004
China	Yunnan	Huize County	593	2002
China	Yunnan	Huize Daqiao Nature Reserve	92	1997

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Yunnan	Kong Jia Ying	83	2000
China	Yunnan	Ludian County	210	2003
China	Yunnan	Napahai Reserve	281	2002
China	Yunnan	Qiaojia County	154	2003
China	Yunnan	Ulianfeng Mountain Area (Zhao Tong Prefecture)	1,332	1998
China	Yunnan	Xundian County	91	2004
China	Yunnan	Yongshan County	409	2003
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
Bhutan	Bumthang	Bumthang Wetlands: Gyetsa Valley	11	1989
Bhutan	Bumthang	Bumthang Wetlands: Kurjey Valley	4	1989
Bhutan	Wangdue Phodrang	Khotakha Valley	11	1989
China	Xizang	Banjiaolin Town	22	1998
China	Xizang	Chundui Town	63	1998
China	Xizang	Kaibu Town	34	1998
China	Xizang	Kaze Town	48	1998
China	Xizang	Qiangga Town	12	1998
China	Xizang	Yangcaoyong Co	17	1992
China	Yunnan	Dianchi	74	1988
China	Yunnan	Lashihai Lake Nature Reserve	78	1997
China	Yunnan	Luguhu Nature Reserve	5	2004

Red-crowned Crane *Grus japonensis* EN

1% = 10 (China), 8 (Republic of Korea), 9 (Japan). The species is restricted to East Asia. It was reported from 23 sites, twelve of which met the 1% criterion. For the whole population the peak total count increased from 2,136 (eight sites) in 2002-04 to 2,806 (nine sites) in 2005-07. This exceeds the total population estimate of 2,650 individuals. The increase seems mainly on account of China (633 in 2002-04 to 1,036 in 2005-07) and Republic of Korea (respectively 593 and 730 birds).

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Henan	Yubei Huanghe Gudao NR (Liyuan Tun /Pangzhai)	13	1991
China	Jiangsu	Gaoyou and Shabo Lake	22	1990
China	Jiangsu	Hongze Hu	78	1990
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	1,128	2000
China	Shandong	Yellow River Delta Nature Reserve	67	2007
Japan	Hokkaido	Eastern Hokkaido Crane Sites	1,039	2006
Japan	Hokkaido	Kiritappu Marsh	469	1989
Japan	Hokkaido	Kushiro Marsh and Surrounding Rivers	411	1999
South Korea	Gangwon	Cheolwon Basin	581	2004
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Imjin River Estuary	9	2007
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Yeoncheon	141	2006
South Korea	Incheon	Gangwha Island: South Coast Mudflats	23	1988
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
China	Anhui/Jiangsu	Shijiu Nature Reserve	8	1989
China	Hubei	Liangzi Hu	6	1999
China	Jiangsu	Lianyungang Coast (Linhonghe Kou/Haizhou Bay)	2	2007
Japan	Hokkaido	Fuuren-Ko (Furen Lake)	3	1999
Japan	Kagoshima	Izumi	1	2005
South Korea	Chungnam	Geum River Reservoir (Kum)	4	1991
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Han River Estuary	3	1996
South Korea	Incheon	Youngjong Island: Unbukdong	6	2000
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Mangyung River Estuary	2	2003
Taiwan	Hsinchu	Ku-Liao (Kang Nan) (Hsinchu Coast)	1	2004
Taiwan	Taipei	Kung-Liao	1	2004

3.6.12 Rails, Gallinules & Coots - Rallidae

Most rail species are general solitary, normally hiding in vegetation or bushes at the edges of wetlands, therefore the Rallidae have always been under-counted by the AWC. This section highlights only the globally threatened species or species with a noteworthy count.

Swinhoe's Rail *Coturnicops exquisitus*

1% = 100. The species is restricted to East Asia. There was only one record, at Poyang Lake, mainland China, in 2005.

Andaman Crane *Rallina canningi* NT

1% = 250 (Andaman Islands). The species is restricted to Andaman Islands and was recorded once in 1996.

Barred Rail *Gallirallus torquatus*

1% unknown. The species is restricted to the Philippines and E Indonesia. It was recorded at a total of 44 sites.

Buff-banded Rail *Gallirallus philippensis*

1% criterion of the populations of *philippensis* (Philippines, Sulawesi, Timor) and *mellori* (Australia and New Guinea) unknown. The species is subdivided into many subspecies, which are often restricted to just one or a few islands. It was recorded at a total of 38 sites.

Slaty-breasted Rail *Gallirallus striatus*

1% unknown. The species, which has seven subspecies, was recorded at 105 sites throughout South, Southeast and East Asia.

Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus*

1% unknown. The species was recorded at 96 sites throughout South, Southeast and East Asia.

Brown Crane *Amaurornis akool*

1% unknown. The species is restricted to South and East Asia. It was recorded at 81 sites.

White-breasted Waterhen *Amaurornis phoenicurus*

1% unknown. The species is widely distributed in South, East and Southeast Asia. It was recorded at a total of 1,496 sites.

Baillon's Crane *Porzana pusilla*

1% unknown. The species was recorded at 72 sites throughout South, East and Southeast Asia and Australasia.

Ruddy-breasted Crane *Porzana fusca*

1% unknown. The species was recorded at 192 sites, mainly from Thailand and Taiwan.

White-browed Crane *Porzana cinereus*

1% unknown. The species was recorded at 96 sites across Southeast Asia, Taiwan and northern Australasia.

Watercock *Gallicrex cinerea*

1% unknown. The species was recorded at 310 sites across South, East and Southeast Asia.

Purple Swamphen *Porphyrio porphyrio*

1% = 250 (*bellus*, Southwest Australia), 1,000 (*melanotos*, North & East Australia, New Guinea), 6,000 (*melanotos*, New Zealand); the population estimates of South, East and Southeast Asian populations are unknown. The species is widely distributed across its range and was recorded at a total of 1,236 sites. No site met the 1% criterion.

Common Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*

1% unknown. The species is widely distributed in South, East and Southeast Asia. It was recorded at a total of 1,590 sites.

Common Coot *Fulica atra*

1% = 15,000 (*atra*, South Asia), 10,000 (*australis*, Australasia); East and Southeast Asia population of *atra* unknown. The species is the only congregatory member of the Rallidae family and was the most widely recorded of this group with a total of 2,453 sites, 34 of which met the 1% criterion.

The peak count total for 1997- 2007 was about half (1,163,094 at 1,155 sites) of the total of 1987-96 (2,291,806 at 1,697 sites). The South Asia records followed this trend.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Tangua Haor Complex (About 9 Bils)	37,150	2003
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	25,000	1996
China	Jiangsu	Hongze Hu	60,000	1990
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	44,694	1994
India	Gujarat	Hadaf Irrigation Dam	25,800	2005
India	Gujarat	Kanewal	30,602	1991
India	Gujarat	Morva Hadaf Dam (Patangdi)	15,000	2005
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	81,811	2006
India	Gujarat	Pariej	30,800	2003
India	Gujarat	Tapi River (Tapi Barrage) At Causeway	28,500	1996
India	Gujarat	Vadhwana (Wadwana) Reservoir	26,120	2007
India	Himachal Pradesh	Pong Dam Bird Sanctuary	55,000	1994
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	148,739	1996
India	Orissa	Hirakud Reservoir	18,230	2002
India	Orissa	Hukitola-Backwaters	20,320	1996
Myanmar	Mandalay	Minhla-Nyaung Yan Lake	15,000	1992
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Akara (Kaur) Dam	19,100	1993
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Zangi Nawar Lake	22,600	1993
Pakistan	Punjab	Rasool Barrage Sanctuary	17,970	1987
Pakistan	Punjab/NWFP	Chashma Barrage Reservoir Sanctuary	165,418	1989
Pakistan	Sindh	Haleji Lake Sanctuary	84,000	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Hamal Katchri Lake	31,000	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Hub (= Hab) Dam Sanctuary	74,500	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Hudero (Hadero) Lake	52,000	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Jabho (= Jhubo=Jubho) Lake	52,000	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Keenjhar (= Kinjhar, = Kalri) Lake Sanctuary	131,213	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Matchary Dhand	18,000	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Nara Cancal Wetlands: Sanghiaro Lake	15,000	1989
Pakistan	Sindh	Nur-Ri (Nar-Ri Lake)	43,500	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Phoosna (= Phoosan I+II)	24,750	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Rajo Dero	15,800	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Rup (= Ghauspur, = Rap) Lake	16,650	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Samand	65,300	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Shaikh Kerio Peer	23,500	1993

3.6.13 Finfoots - Heliornithidae

Masked Finfoot *Heliopais personata* VU

1% = 60. This generally solitary species is restricted to South and Southeast Asia. It was recorded at only 14 sites. It is unlikely that any site can be expected to hold 1% of the population of this species.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Khulna	Sundarbans: Katka (Kotka) Khal	2	2002
Bangladesh	Khulna	Sunderbans Combined	1	1990
Cambodia	Battambang	Prek Toal	1	2003
Indonesia	Sumatra North	Lobu River	2	2000
Lao		Xekong Plains	1	1993
Malaysia	Johor	Tanjung Langsat	1	1990
Malaysia	Pahang	Sungai Tanum, Taman Negara	1	1993
Malaysia	Selangor	Air Kuning Dam (Bukit Cherakah Forest Reserve)	1	1990
Myanmar	Kachin	Nam Sam Chaung (Near Ayeyarwady)	1	2002

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Myanmar	Sagaing	Chindwin R.: Kalewa - Hkamti and to the North	2	2005
Myanmar	Sagaing	Nan Ezu (Eisu) Stream (Htamanthi Wildlife Sanc)	2	2004
Myanmar	Sagaing	Nan Phi Lin River	1	2004
Singapore		Changi Coast (Tanah Merah)	1	1990
Thailand	Sr: Krabi	Krabi Bay (Pak Nam)	1	1994

3.6.14 Jacanas - Jacanidae

Comb-crested Jacana *Irediparra gallinacea*

1% unknown. The species is restricted to the eastern islands of Southeast Asia and Australasia. It was reported at 13 sites.

Pheasant-tailed Jacana *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*

1% = 1,250. The species is restricted to and widely distributed in South and Southeast Asia. Only two sites, namely Chilika Lake, India (4,832 in 2007) and Tangua Haor Complex, Sylhet Province, Bangladesh (1,400 in 1996) met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	4,832	2007
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Tangua Haor Complex (about 9 Bils)	1,400	1996

Bronze-winged Jacana *Metopidius indicus*

1% = 750. The species is restricted to and widely distributed in South and Southeast Asia. Six sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Hakaluki Haors (Haor Khal, Chatla, Chowkia, Kukurdubi, Etc)	1,600	1996
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Kawadighi Haor	816	1993
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pashua Haor	1,800	1996
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Shonir (Sanir) Haor	800	1996
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Tangua Haor Complex (about 9 Bils)	1,100	1996
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	2,781	2007

3.6.15 Painted Snipe - Rostratulidae

Greater Painted Snipe *Rostratula benghalensis*

1% = 250 (Asia and Australasia). The species was recorded at a total of 348 sites across its region. Three sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Andhra Pradesh	Chinatumbulum Tank	509	1991
India	Manipur	Logtak Lake (Pat)	414	1993
India	Punjab	Lehalan	300	1990

3.6.16 Crab Plovers - Dromadidae

Crab Plover *Dromas ardeola*

1% = 700 (Northwest Indian Ocean). This coastal species was concentrated in the Jamnagar District of Gujarat State in India. Four sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Jamnagar Taluka (8 Inland & 6 Coast)	1,122	2003
India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Jodiya Taluka (1 Inland & 21 Coast)	2,212	2003
India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Khambhalia Taluka (3 Inland & 6 Coast)	3,587	2003
India	Gujarat	Narara Head	838	1995

3.6.17 Oystercatchers - Haematopodidae

Eurasian Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*

1% = 1,500 (*longipes*, Northeast Africa to South Asia), 100 (*osculans*, East Asia). Large concentrations of this species were recorded from the coast of Chungnam Province in the Republic of Korea. Six sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Jiangsu	Nantong Coast (Jiang Port-Rudong -Dayang Port)	420	2007
Japan	Chiba	Sanbanze	141	2007
South Korea	Chungnam	Geum River Estuary(Kum)	3,964	1999
South Korea	Chungnam	Geum River Reservoir (Kum)	2,700	1998
South Korea	Chungnam	Janghang Reservoir (Estuary)	2,463	2003
South Korea	Chungnam	Yubu Island	3,418	2005

South Island Oystercatcher *Haematopus finschi*

1% = 1,100. This species is restricted to coastal New Zealand. It was recorded in 168 sites, with 11 sites meeting the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
New Zealand	Auckland	Firth of Thames	9,169	1998
New Zealand	Auckland	Kaipara Harbour	6,981	2006
New Zealand	Auckland	Manakau Harbour	6,375	1998
New Zealand	Canterbury	Avon-Heathcote Estuary	4,256	2007
New Zealand	Nelson	Collingwood	1,580	2006
New Zealand	Nelson	Farewell Spit	2,797	1996
New Zealand	Nelson	Golden Bay	1,335	1984
New Zealand	Nelson	Tasman Bay	1,392	2005
New Zealand	Nelson	Waimea Estuary	1,175	1990
New Zealand	Southland	Fortrose Estuary	1,249	1997
New Zealand	Southland	Invercargill Estuary	4,170	1997

Australian Pied Oystercatcher *Haematopus longirostris*

1% = 110. The species is restricted to Australasia. Nineteen sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	New South Wales	Port Stephens	112	2004
Australia	Queensland	Armstrong Beach	164	1989
Australia	Queensland	Bowen	118	2003
Australia	Queensland	Gladstone	165	1997
Australia	Queensland	Mackay	269	1996
Australia	Queensland	Moreton Bay	1,044	2006
Australia	Southern Australia	Coorong	667	1981
Australia	Southern Australia	Eyre Island	251	2000
Australia	Southern Australia	St. Peter Island	180	2000
Australia	Tasmania	Marion Bay	185	2007
Australia	Tasmania	Orielton Lagoon / Sorell / Barilla Bay	344	1991
Australia	Tasmania	Pipeclay / Calvert's / South Arm / Lauderdale	946	2006
Australia	Tasmania	Robbins Passage /Boullanger Bay	1,380	1997
Australia	Tasmania	St Helens, Georges Bay, Marourard Bay	297	2004
Australia	Victoria	Corner Inlet	1,265	1985
Australia	Victoria	Westernport Bay	617	2005
Australia	Western Australia	80 Mile Beach	683	2001
Australia	Western Australia	Roebuck Bay	931	2007
Australia	Western Australia	Swan River & Rottnest Island	110	2006

Variable Oystercatcher *Haematopus unicolor*

1% = 40. The species is restricted to New Zealand. It was recorded at 199 sites, with 36 sites meeting the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
New Zealand	Auckland	Coromandel Harbour	308	1989
New Zealand	Auckland	Firth of Thames	147	2006
New Zealand	Auckland	Kaipara Harbour	158	1998
New Zealand	Auckland	Manakau Harbour	92	2005
New Zealand	Auckland	Mangawhai Estuary and Spit	181	2000
New Zealand	Auckland	Omaha Spit	63	2002
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Bowentown	76	2004
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Kaituna Cut + Maketu	44	1990
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Maketu - Little Waihi / Little Waihi & Pukehima Spit	111	2004
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Ohiwa Harbour	120	1995
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Tauranga Harbour	132	1997
New Zealand	Canterbury	Avon-Heathcote Estuary	78	2007
New Zealand	East Cape	Oraka-Mahia	54	1995
New Zealand	Manawatu-Wanganui	Ohau River	44	1989
New Zealand	Nelson	Bell's Island	250	2002
New Zealand	Nelson	Collingwood	57	2004
New Zealand	Nelson	Farewell Spit	90	1999
New Zealand	Nelson	Golden Bay	79	2005
New Zealand	Nelson	Grossi Point	63	2007
New Zealand	Nelson	Haven	51	1991
New Zealand	Nelson	Kina Inlet	52	2003
New Zealand	Nelson	Motueka Estuary	186	2003
New Zealand	Nelson	Tasman Bay	413	2005
New Zealand	Nelson	Waimea Estuary	86	1992
New Zealand	Nelson	Westhaven Inlet	47	2007
New Zealand	Northland	90 Mile Twilight / 90 Mile Beach	54	1985
New Zealand	Northland	Houhora Harbour	58	1986
New Zealand	Northland	Parengarenga	107	1997
New Zealand	Northland	Rangaunu Harbour	41	1990
New Zealand	Northland	Raraura - Great Exhibition Bay	54	1986
New Zealand	Northland	Ruakaka River	115	1999
New Zealand	Northland	Waipu Estuary	187	1994
New Zealand	Northland	Whangarei Harbour	317	2001
New Zealand	Otago	Papanui Inlet	71	2007
New Zealand	Otago	South Otago Coastal	61	1995
New Zealand	Wellington	Wellington Harbour	51	1988

Sooty Oystercatcher *Haematopus fuliginosus*

1% = 40 (*fuliginosus*, South Australia), 75 (*ophthalmicus*, North Australia). The species is restricted to Australia. Twelve sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	New South Wales	Richmond Estuary	40	1984
Australia	Queensland	Gladstone	76	1995
Australia	Southern Australia	Baird Bay	94	2000
Australia	Southern Australia	Eyre Island	93	2000
Australia	Southern Australia	Gulf St Vincent	102	1981
Australia	Southern Australia	St. Peter Island	66	2000
Australia	Southern Australia	Streaky Bay	50	1999
Australia	Tasmania	Cape Portland	42	2005
Australia	Tasmania	Robbins Passage /Boullanger Bay	644	2003
Australia	Victoria	Corner Inlet	598	2006
Australia	Western Australia	Esperance	41	1984
Australia	Western Australia	Lacepeda Islands	40	1999

3.6.18 Ibisbill - Ibisbill - Ibisbill

Ibisbill *Ibisbill struthersii*

1% unknown. This riverine species is restricted to Central and South Asia. It was recorded at 19 sites.

3.6.19 Stilts & Avocets - Avocets - Avocets

Black-winged Stilt *Black-winged Stilt*

1% = 1,750 (*Black-winged Stilt*, South Asia), 250 (*Black-winged Stilt*, Sri Lanka), 1,000 (*Black-winged Stilt*, East and Southeast Asia). The species is one of the most widely distributed shorebirds across its range, recorded at 2,539 sites. Thirty-six sites met the 1% criterion. The 1% criterion for sites in Sri Lanka was 1,000, as both *Black-winged Stilt* and *Black-winged Stilt* were reported in Sri Lanka, and they could not be separated in the count (Udaya Sirivardana, pers. comm. February 2007).

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Tangua Haor Complex (about 9 Bils)	2,100	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary	2,000	1989
India	Andhra Pradesh	Vontimitta Tank	7,150	1994
India	Gujarat	Great Rann Of Kachchh (Flamingo City)	6,000	2004
India	Gujarat	Khirjog	11,000	1995
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	3,904	2006
India	Gujarat	New Port Salt pans, Bhavnagar	1,800	2004
India	Gujarat	Onchal (Onjal) Lake	2,000	2004
India	Karnataka	Chikkabelavangla Tank	2,167	1988
India	Maharashtra	Jayakwadi Tank (Nath Sagar Dam) Bird Sanctuary	2,800	1991
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	21,315	2003
India	Orissa	Huma Salt Fields	10,200	1996
India	Rajasthan	Bardha/Vardha Dam	2,400	1995
India	Tamil Nadu	Adyar Estuary	2,480	1998
India	Tamil Nadu	Kaliveli Tank	3,417	1996
India	Tamil Nadu	Point Calimere Sanctuary (Vedaranyam Swamp)	2,096	1989
India	Tamil Nadu	Puthupalli Alam	3,100	1990
India	Tamil Nadu	Wimco Salt Factory	3,550	1988
Myanmar	Mandalay	Taung Taman Lake	2,000	2005
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Baroon Kirther Lake/Canal	2,450	1987
Pakistan	Sindh	Khipro Lakes: Ithpar	3,000	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Rup (= Ghauspur, = Rap) Lake	2,550	1990
Philippines	Luzon: Region 3	Candaba Swamp (Brgy. Candating, Arayat)	3,500	2005
Sri Lanka	E.P.	Trincomalee	1,260	1994
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Erukilampiddi Causeway	1,000	2007
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Jaffna - Arali - Punalai	1,000	1990
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Puttalam Saltens North Area	4,583	1992
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Bundala National Park	15,548	1993
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Hambantota Wetlands (Combined)	2,505	1987
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Palatupana - Kirinda	1,650	2000
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Ruhuna National Park Block I	2,048	1990
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Tissamaharama Area	1,894	1992
Taiwan	Ilan	Chu-An	1,072	2007
Thailand		Inner Gulf Of Thailand (Covers 4 Provinces)	1,884	2000
Thailand	NR: Nakhon Sawan	Bung Boraphet Non Hunting Area	1,641	2005
Thailand	SR: Phatthalung	Thale Noi Non Hunting Area	1,777	2005

Australian Black-winged Stilt *Australian Black-winged Stilt*

1% = 3,000 (*Australian Black-winged Stilt*, Australia, Philippines, Java and eastwards), 300 (*Australian Black-winged Stilt*, New Zealand). The species is restricted to Australasia and was recorded at 264 sites. Swan Coastal Plain Lakes, Australia and eleven sites in New Zealand met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	Western Australia	Swan Coastal Plain Lakes	3,800	1988
New Zealand	Auckland	Firth Oof Thames	1,405	1998

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
New Zealand	Auckland	Kaipara Harbour	1,187	1985
New Zealand	Auckland	Manakau Harbour	1,169	1994
New Zealand	Canterbury	Ellesmere Lake	2,937	2006
New Zealand	Canterbury	Lake Ki-Wainono	815	1989
New Zealand	Canterbury	Washdyke Lagoon	343	1987
New Zealand	Hawkes Bay	Ahuriri /Westshore/Airport	847	2006
New Zealand	Northland	Whangarei Harbour	664	2001
New Zealand	Otago	South Otago Coastal	359	1991
New Zealand	Southland	Invercargill Estuary	597	1987
New Zealand	Wairarapa	Lake Wairarapa	751	1987

Australian Black-winged Stilt x Black Stilt *Himantopus leucocephalus x novaezelandiae* is a hybrid between Australian Black-winged Stilt and the Critically Endangered Black Stilt. It was recorded in New Zealand from 13 sites.

Black Stilt *Himantopus novaezelandiae* CR

1% = 1. The species is restricted to New Zealand. It was recorded at seven sites.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
New Zealand	Auckland	Kaipara Harbour	1	1987
New Zealand	Auckland	Manakau Harbour	2	1992
New Zealand	Canterbury	Ashley Estuary	1	2006
New Zealand	Canterbury	Ellesmere Lake	2	2006
New Zealand	Canterbury	Lake Ki-Wainono	1	1991
New Zealand	Otago	Clutha Rivermouth	1	2006
New Zealand	Wairarapa	Lake Wairarapa	1	1986

Banded Stilt *Cladorhynchus leucocephalus*

1% = 2,100. The species is restricted to Australasia, with 13 sites meeting the 1% criterion, of which three sites recorded over 20,000 individuals.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	Southern Australia	BHP Saltfields	3,700	1983
Australia	Southern Australia	Coorong	76,152	1982
Australia	Southern Australia	Gulf St Vincent	35,632	1986
Australia	Southern Australia	Lake George Area	50,000	1985
Australia	Southern Australia	Munderoo Bay To Tickera Bay	2,428	1983
Australia	Victoria	Lake Corangamite Area (Western District Lakes)	6,000	1983
Australia	Victoria	Laverton/Altona	2,863	1994
Australia	Victoria	Moolap Saltworks	5,200	2007
Australia	Victoria	Werribee / Avalon	2,388	1986
Australia	Western Australia	Peel & Yalgorup Lakes	18,442	2003
Australia	Western Australia	Swan River & Rottneest Island	23,732	2008
Australia	Western Australia	Vasse-Wonnerup Estuary	4,027	2008
Australia	Western Australia	Wilson Inlet	2,550	1988

Pied Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*

1% = 1,000 (South and East Asia). The species was recorded throughout its range. Major congregations were recorded from the Lower Yangtze Floodplain and the Lianyungang Coast in mainland China. A total of 23 sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Baidang Hu	1,942	2004
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Caizi Hu	9,174	2005
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	8,000	1999
China	Jiangsu	Lianyungang Coast (Linhonghe Kou/Haizhou Bay)	26,100	2007
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	1,050	2004
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	15,760	2006
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian NR in Shenzhen)	6,117	2007
India	Gujarat	Dhuvaran Coast	2,000	2006
India	Gujarat	Great Rann Of Kachchh (Flamingo City)	1,000	2004
India	Gujarat	Nakti Creek	1,200	2003

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Gujarat	Nanda Bet Ner Village, Adesar	4,300	2006
India	Gujarat	New Port Saltpans, Bhavnagar	5,815	2003
India	Gujarat	Savada Village Pond (Nava Talao)	1,500	2003
India	Maharashtra	Thane Creek (Thane-Ulhas Estuary)	2,000	2005
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	3,289	1996
India	Tamil Nadu	Point Calimere Sanctuary (Vedaranyam Swamp)	3,000	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	China Sim Zero	1,607	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Jabho (= Jhubo=Jubho) Lake	5,201	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Kalkan Wari Chand	1,710	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Nur-Ri (Nar-Ri Lake)	1,370	1989
Pakistan	Sindh	Sandho	1,200	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Warharo, Kadhan	1,045	1990
Taiwan	Tainan	Szu-Tsao	1,036	2005

Red-necked Avocet *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*

1% = 1,100. The species is restricted to Australia, with 11 sites meeting the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	Western Australia	Vasse-Wonnerup Estuary	2,406	2008
Australia	New South Wales	Hunter Estuary	3,869	2003
Australia	Southern Australia	Coongie Lakes System	2,966	1999
Australia	Victoria	Werribee / Avalon	1,331	1994
Australia	Western Australia	Swan Coastal Plain Lakes	1,113	1990
Australia	Southern Australia	Gulf St Vincent	1,625	1986
Australia	Western Australia	Wilson Inlet	2,880	1986
Australia	Victoria	Laverton/Altona	1,498	1983
Australia	Southern Australia	Coorong	5,401	1982
Australia	Western Australia	Peel & Yalgorup Lakes	1,510	1982
Australia	Tasmania	Orielton Lagoon / Sorell / Barilla Bay	1,221	1977

3.6.20 Thick-knees - Burhinidae

Thick-knees are generally nocturnal and often occur away from wetland habitats; therefore they were under-recorded by the AWC.

Stone Curlew *Burhinus oedichnemus*

1% unknown. The species was recorded at 30 sites, mainly from Sri Lanka.

Bush Thick-knee *Burhinus grallarius*

1% unknown. The species is restricted to Australia, where it was recorded at only six sites.

Great Thick-knee *Burhinus (Esacus) recurvirostris*

1% = 250 (South and Southeast Asia). The species was recorded mainly from India. It is unlikely that any site can be expected to hold 1% of the population of this non-congregatory species.

Beach Thick-knee *Burhinus gigantea (E. magnirostris)*

1% = 250. The species is restricted to Southeast Asia and Australasia. Only a few records were received, mainly from Australia. It is unlikely that any site can be expected to hold 1% of the population of this non-congregatory species.

3.6.21 Coursers & Pratincoles - Glareolidae

Cream-coloured Courser *Cursorius cursor*

1% unknown. The species is normally found away from wetlands, so was under-recorded. This species was recorded only twice, in Sindh, Pakistan.

Indian Courser *Cursorius coromandelicus*

1% unknown. The species is restricted to South Asia. The species is normally found away from wetlands, so was under-recorded. It was recorded from only six sites.

Australian Pratincole *Stiltia isabella*

1% unknown. The species is restricted to Southeast Asia and Australia. The species is often found away from wetlands, so was probably under-recorded. It was recorded at only four sites.

Collared Pratincole *Glareola pratincola*

1% unknown. Normally recorded outside the AWC range in Africa and West Asia; two records were reported from Sri Lanka.

Oriental Pratincole *Glareola maldivarum*

1% = 1,000 (South Asia), 20,000 (East, Southeast Asia and Australia). The species is restricted to the range of the AWC and is often found away from wetlands. Three sites met the 1% criterion. A flock of 2.88 million was recorded on 80 mile Beach, NW Australia, on 7 February 2004.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Shibaloy, Kamalapur, Bhumiheen Chars	1,500	1994
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	1,155	1996
India	Uttar Pradesh	Katarnia Ghat Sanctuary	2,600	2007

Small Pratincole *Glareola lactea*

1% = 750. The species is restricted to South and Southeast Asia. It is the most widely recorded species of the Glareolidae group, at 340 sites. Eighteen sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Dighirpar	4,000	2002
Cambodia	Stung Treng	Upper Mekong River Ramsat Site (Strung Treng-Lao Border)	1,602	2000
India	Andhra Pradesh	Pocharam Sanctuary	800	1993
India	Goa	Chapora Estuary: Marjim -Tembwado' Coastline	800	1990
India	Goa	Shiroda	1,600	2005
India	Karnataka	Hidkal Reservoir	800	1995
India	Kerala	Kole Wetlands (Combined)	1,500	2004
India	Maharashtra	Nandur Madhemeshwar Wildlife Santuary	800	1987
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	3,092	2006
India	West Bengal	Farakka Barrage (Ganga River at Malda)	1,000	1999
India	West Bengal	Gajaldoba Teesta Barrage (Same as Gazoledaba)	789	2003
Lao		Upper Lao Mekong: Ban Muangmom-Ban Tonpheang	840	2000
Myanmar	Kachin	Irrawaddy R.: Myitkyina - Pammatte - Sinbo	4,286	2006
Myanmar	Mandalay	Irrawaddy R.: Nyaung U-Bagan (Pagan)	1,020	1993
Myanmar	Sagaing	Chindwin R.: Kalewa - Hkamti and to the North	1,758	2004
Myanmar	Sagaing	Irrawaddy R.: Tha Beik Kyin To Sin Gu (Kyaukmyaung-Singu)	1,007	2006
Nepal	Cr: Narayani	Chitwan National Park (Narayani,Rapti,Reu Rivers & Lakes)	1,617	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Nur-Ri (Nar-Ri Lake)	1,820	1990

3.6.22 Plovers - Charadriidae

Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*

1% = 250 (South Asia), 10,000 (East and Southeast Asia). The species was recorded throughout its range. Good numbers of this species were recorded in the Lower Yangtze floodplain in mainland China. However, as this species does not congregate in large flocks in Asia, only four sites in South Asia met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Himachal Pradesh	Pong Dam Bird Sanctuary	300	1991
Nepal	Er: Koshi	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve: Koshi River Barrage	360	1995

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Pakistan	N.W.F.P.	Indus Waterfowl Refuge	300	2001
Pakistan	Sindh	Rup (= Ghauspur, = Rap) Lake	485	1988

River Lapwing *Vanellus duvaucelli*

1% = 250. The species is restricted to South and Southeast Asia. It was recorded in low numbers throughout its range. Only one site, namely the National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary, Uttar Pradesh State in India, met the 1% criterion with 617 individuals in 2002. The species does not normally congregate in large flocks, hence it is unlikely that many sites can be expected to hold 1% of the population.

Yellow-wattled Lapwing *Vanellus malabaricus*

1% = 75. The species is restricted to South Asia. Seventeen sites met the 1% criterion. The species is under-recorded because it prefers non-wetland habitat.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Assam	Bordoloni (Bordoloni - Sampora)	260	2003
India	Assam	Kuarbari Dalani	300	2003
India	Gujarat	Boriyala Tank	100	2004
India	Gujarat	Gondali And Vachhapari Dam	130	1991
India	Gujarat	Machhan Nala Dam	100	2002
India	Gujarat	Morva Hadaf Dam (Patangdi)	100	2002
India	Gujarat	Nagarala Pond	100	2004
India	Gujarat	New Port Saltpans, Bhavnagar	100	1994
India	Gujarat	Veri Dam (Talab)	96	1991
India	Karnataka	Hidkal Reservoir	100	1988
India	Madhya Pradesh	Bahadur Sagar	121	1991
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	612	2007
India	Orissa	Harabhangi	88	2002
India	Orissa	Naraj-Mundali	93	1995
India	Rajasthan	Keoladeo National Park	82	1993
Pakistan	N.W.F.P.	Kabul River (40km Stretch)	90	2001
Pakistan	N.W.F.P.	Thanedar Wala	90	2001

Grey-headed Lapwing *Vanellus cinereus*

1% = 1,000. The species is restricted to South, East and Southeast Asia. The majority of the population was recorded from Bangladesh, where three sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Hakaluki Haors (Haor Khal, Chatla, Chowkia, Kukurdubi, Etc)	1,084	1990
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pashua Haor	1,900	1996
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Tangua Haor Complex (about 9 Bils)	2,000	1996

Red-wattled Lapwing *Vanellus indicus*

1% = 500 (*indicus*, South Asia), 100 (*lankae*, Sri Lanka); the Pakistan population of *aigneri* and Southwest Asian population of *atrinchalis* are unknown. The species is the most widely distributed of the plovers, recorded at 2,539 sites. Since this species does not normally congregate in large flocks, only 12 sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Andhra Pradesh	Sangameshwara	1,500	2002
India	Gujarat	Morva Hadaf Dam (Patangdi)	1,000	2004
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	601	2006
India	Madhya Pradesh	Bahadur Sagar	510	1992
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	879	2002
Sri Lanka	N.C.P.	Kaudulla	104	2004
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Kayts Island – Mandaitivu	110	1990
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Anaiwilundawa Sanctuary	200	2007
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Mundel Lake (Combined)	312	1988
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Puttalam Lagoon And Peninsula	126	1998
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Bundala National Park	146	1989
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Palatupana – Kirinda	160	2000

Banded Lapwing *Vanellus tricolor*

1% unknown. The species is restricted to Australia and was recorded from 27 sites.

Masked Lapwing *Vanellus miles*

1% = 10,000 (*miles*, New Guinea, North Australia), 10,000 (*novaeollandiae*, South Australia, New Zealand). The species was recorded across its range but no site met the 1% criterion.

Sociable Lapwing *Vanellus gregarius* CR

1% = 4 (South Asia). Ten records were received from India and Pakistan. Four sites met the 1% criterion. Since this species often prefers non-wetland habitat, it may have been under-recorded (Dr B M Parasharya, pers. comm. Nov 2008,).

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Madhya Pradesh	Madhav National Park (Includsakhya Sagar, Chandpata Lake)	7	1991
India	Rajasthan	Keoladeo National Park	7	1988
India	Rajasthan	Sariska Tiger Reserve (National Park)	17	2001
Pakistan	N.W.F.P.	Kabul River (40km Stretch)	6	2002
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
India	Gujarat	Victor (-Bherai) Salt Pans & Coastal Area	3	2006
India	Rajasthan	Sardarsamand	1	2005
India	Uttarakhand	Tumeria Dam	2	2002
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Shadi Kour Estuary	2	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Hub (= Hab) Dam Sanctuary	2	2001
Pakistan	Sindh	Rajo Dero	2	2000

White-tailed Lapwing *Vanellus leucurus*

1% = 1,000 (Pakistan, India). The species does not normally congregate in large flocks, hence it is unlikely that many sites can be expected to hold 1% of the population. The population estimate of 100,000 may be too high and may need to be reviewed (Li and Mundkur, 2007).

Red-kneed Dotterel *Erythrogonys cinctus*

1% unknown. The species is restricted to Australia and New Guinea. It was recorded at 31 sites.

Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva*

1% = 750 (South and Southwest Asia), 1,000 (East and Southeast Asia, Australasia). The species was widely distributed across the range of the AWC, with 29 sites meeting the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	Queensland	Moreton Bay	2,163	1989
Australia	Southern Australia	Coongie Lakes System	2,710	1999
Bangladesh	Barisal	Dhal Char East	910	1993
Bangladesh	Barisal	Dhal Char Main	1,200	1996
Bangladesh	Barisal	Dighai Char	1,200	2001
Bangladesh	Barisal	Kazir Char	800	2004
Bangladesh	Barisal	Kukri-Mukri Char	2,600	2001
Bangladesh	Barisal	Shahjalal Char	1,105	2007
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Hatia Island	1,164	1989
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Moulavir Char	1,500	1995
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Nijum Dweep (Kamala & Osman Char)	2,435	1991
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Tangua Haor Complex (about 9 Bils)	1,217	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary	1,520	1998
India	Kerala	Kole Wetlands (Combined)	1,000	2004
India	Orissa	Bhitarkanika (Mangrove) Wildlife Sanctuary	758	2003
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	12,013	2002
India	Tamil Nadu	Adyar Estuary	3,480	1987
Japan	Okinawa	Awase Higata	1,223	2001
Malaysia	Penang	Batu Maung (Batu Uban/Free Trade Zone)	1,114	1990
Malaysia	Penang	Kuala Bekah (Telok Air Tawar)-Kuala Muda	2,000	2005
Philippines	Luzon: Region 3	Manila Bay: Puerto Rivas, Balanga	1,000	1990
Philippines	Luzon: Region 4	Manila Bay: Cavite Area	2,100	1990

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Singapore		Mandai Mudflat (Sg Mandai & Sg Pang Sua Mudflats)	1,660	1999
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Mundel Lake (Combined)	1,182	1988
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Puttalam Lagoon And Peninsula	832	1991
Taiwan	Ilan	Chu-An	3,334	2005
Taiwan	Ilan	Lan-Yang-Hsi (River)	4,088	2000
Taiwan	Tainan	Szu-Tsao	1,521	1999
Thailand		Inner Gulf Of Thailand (Covers 4 Provinces)	1,100	1999

American Golden Plover *Pluvialis dominica*

1% unknown. This species is restricted to the Americas. It was recorded only once at the Maketu - Little Waihi / Little Waihi & Pukehima Spit, Bay of Plenty Province, New Zealand, in 2004.

Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*

1% = 300 (*squatarola*, South Asia), 1,300 (*squatarola*, East and Southeast Asia, Australasia). The species was widely distributed across the range of the AWC, with 20 sites meeting the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	Western Australia	80 Mile Beach	1,521	2001
Bangladesh		Kaladia & Baradia	329	1991
Bangladesh	Barisal	Urir Char	318	1991
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Bhata Char	347	1990
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Nogila Char	400	1996
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	3,233	2003
China	Jiangsu	Nantong Coast (Jiang Port-Rudong -Dayang Port)	1,698	2007
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	3,508	2007
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	3,518	2002
India	Orissa	Hirakud Reservoir	720	1996
India	Tamil Nadu	Kaliveli Tank	600	1991
India	Tamil Nadu	Manali and Rameswaram Islands	365	1991
Japan	Saga	Daijugarami	1,400	2003
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Baroon Kirther Lake/Canal	6,000	1987
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Hingol Hor National Park	1,200	1991
Pakistan	N.W.F.P.	Indus Waterfowl Refuge	1,100	2001
Pakistan	Punjab/NWFP	Chashma Barrage Reservoir Sanctuary	900	2001
Pakistan	Sindh	Clifton Beach	1,300	1989
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Dongjin (Tongjin) River Estuary	1,339	1999
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Mangyung River Estuary	3,711	2000

New Zealand Dotterel, Red-breasted Dotterel *Charadrius obscurus* EN

1% = 20 (*aquilonius*, New Zealand). The species was restricted to 64 sites in New Zealand, with 23 sites meeting the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
New Zealand	Auckland	Coromandel Harbour	110	1989
New Zealand	Auckland	Firth of Thames	25	2003
New Zealand	Auckland	Kaipara Harbour	59	2006
New Zealand	Auckland	Manakau Harbour	40	2003
New Zealand	Auckland	Mangawhai Estuary and Spit	113	2000
New Zealand	Auckland	Omaha Spit	20	2003
New Zealand	Auckland	Poutawa Stream	20	2002
New Zealand	Auckland	Te Arai Canal	45	2007
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Kaituna Cut + Maketu	20	1990
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Matakana I	25	1987
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Ohiwa Harbour	28	1991
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Otamarakau/Herepuru	23	1998
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Tauranga Harbour	62	1998
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Waiaua Estuary	24	1998
New Zealand	Northland	90 Mile Twilight / 90 Mile Beach	30	1987
New Zealand	Northland	Houhora Harbour	28	1992
New Zealand	Northland	Karikari Beach	49	1986
New Zealand	Northland	Kowhai Beach	42	1997
New Zealand	Northland	Parengarenga	28	1986

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
New Zealand	Northland	Rangaunu Harbour	35	1985
New Zealand	Northland	Raraura - Great Exhibition Bay	25	1986
New Zealand	Northland	Waipu Estuary	57	1984
New Zealand	Northland	Whangarei Harbour	46	2001
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
New Zealand	Auckland	Colville Bay	8	1992
New Zealand	Auckland	Matarangi Spit	5	1988
New Zealand	Auckland	Wade River / Stillwater	8	1989
New Zealand	Auckland	Waiheke Island	16	1989
New Zealand	Auckland	Wairoa Estuary / Mataitai	9	1992
New Zealand	Auckland	Waitemata Harbour	14	2007
New Zealand	Auckland	Waiwera Estuary	1	1987
New Zealand	Auckland	West Coast Beaches	7	1988
New Zealand	Auckland	Whatipu	8	1988
New Zealand	Auckland	Whitford Inlet	14	1989
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Bowentown	1	2004
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Maketu - Little Waihi / Little Waihi & Pukehima Spit	17	1998
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Motu Estuary	3	1990
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Rangitaiki Estuary	4	2004
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Tarawera - Rangitaiki Rm / Matata - Tarawera Rivermouth	16	1986
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Waioeka Estuary - Opotiki	16	1998
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Waiotahi Estuary	14	1985
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Whangaparaoa E	8	1992
New Zealand	Canterbury	Lake Ki-Wainono	1	1995
New Zealand	East Cape	Hicks Bay	2	1989
New Zealand	East Cape	Mahia	2	2007
New Zealand	East Cape	Muriwai Lagoon	13	2007
New Zealand	East Cape	Oraka-Mahia	4	1992
New Zealand	Hawkes Bay	Ahuriri /Westshore/Airport	1	2007
New Zealand	Hawkes Bay	Porangahau	2	1992
New Zealand	Hawkes Bay	Waitangi - Clive (Waitana, East Clive Swamp)	1	1991
New Zealand	Manawatu-Wanganui	Ohau River	2	1991
New Zealand	Nelson	Farewell Spit	4	1993
New Zealand	Nelson	Golden Bay	1	1985
New Zealand	Northland	Herekino	8	1985
New Zealand	Northland	Hokianga Harbour	2	1989
New Zealand	Northland	Ngunguru	6	1987
New Zealand	Northland	Pataua-Taiharuru	7	1985
New Zealand	Northland	Ruakaka River	16	1985
New Zealand	Northland	Tapotupotu/Spirits	10	1986
New Zealand	Southland	Awarua Bay	10	1997
New Zealand	Southland	Invercargill Estuary	1	1994
New Zealand	Stewart Island	Freshwater Mudflats	8	1985
New Zealand	Waikato	Aotea Harbour	5	1998
New Zealand	Waikato	Kawhia Harbour	12	1992
New Zealand	West Coast	Greymouth Airfield	1	1990

Great Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*

1% = 10,000 (*tundrae*, Southwest Asia to Pakistan). Since it is a vagrant to the countries east of Pakistan, the species was recorded from only a few sites and no site met the 1% criterion.

Long-billed Plover *Charadrius placidus*

1% = 250 (South, East and Southeast Asia). The species was recorded across its range, but mainly in Japan and the Republic of Korea. No site met the 1% criterion.

Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius*

1% = 1,000 (*jerdoni*, South Asia), 250 (*curonicus*, East and Southeast Asia) 1,000 (*dubius*, Philippines); the Papua New Guinea population of *papuanus* is unknown. The species was recorded across its range, with 29 sites meeting the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Barisal	Urir Char	1,000	1994
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Shahpuri (Shahparir) Dweep	1,300	1998

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Hubei	Chen Hu	510	2003
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	305	1996
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian NR in Shenzhen)	300	1995
India	Karnataka	Badrana (Badane) Tank	1,200	1993
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	23,648	1996
Myanmar	Yangon	Let Khoke Kone	781	1994
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Gwadar Beach	1,921	1995
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Hingol Hor National Park	1,000	1994
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Sonmiani Damb	1,400	1991
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Sur-Bundar Coastal Wetland	1,200	1993
Pakistan	N.W.F.P.	Kabul River (40km Stretch)	1,250	1987
Pakistan	N.W.F.P.	Thanedar Wala	1,420	1990
Pakistan	Punjab	Ghamaghar Lake	1,500	1993
Pakistan	Punjab	Mondka Water Channel	1,000	1995
Pakistan	Sindh	Clifton Beach	3,250	1988
Taiwan	Changhua	Han-Pao	477	2005
Taiwan	Changhua	Ta-Tu-Hsi (River)	250	1989
Taiwan	Chiayi	Ao-Ku	800	2004
Taiwan	Hsinchu	Ku-Liao (Kang Nan) (Hsinchu Coast)	450	1992
Taiwan	Ilan	Chu-An	292	1998
Taiwan	Ilan	Lan-Yang-Hsi (River)	550	1998
Taiwan	Tainan	Szu-Tsao	280	2004
Taiwan	Tainan	Tseng-Wen Chi (River)	350	1997
Taiwan	Yunlin	Cho-Shui-Hsi South	395	1991
Thailand	Ner: Chaiyaphum/Sisaket	Nong Lahan	364	1989
Thailand	Ner: Udon Thani	Nong Han Kumphawapi	300	1989
Vietnam	Binh Dinh	Tra O Lagoon	300	2002

Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus*

1% = 750 (*alexandrinus*, South Asia), 90 (*seebohmi*, Sri Lanka), 1,000 (*nihonensis* and/or *alexandrinus* and *dealbatus*, East and Southeast Asia). Sixty-six sites met the 1% criterion. Yancheng Nature Reserve, which covers the entire coast of Jiangsu Province in mainland China, recorded a large concentration of 36,329 individuals. Since it was not possible to separate between the subspecies *seebohmi* and *alexandrinus* in Sri Lanka (Udaya Sirivardana, pers. comm. Feb 2007), the number of 750 was used for the 1% criterion. However no site in Sri Lanka met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Hatia Island	2,000	1988
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Nijum Dweep (Kamala & Osman Char)	800	2006
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Shahpuri (Shahparir) Dweep	870	1998
China	Fujian	Meizhou Wan	2,077	2006
China	Fujian	Minjiang River Estuary	1,140	2006
China	Fujian	Quanzhou Bay	2,210	2006
China	Fujian	Xinghua Wan (Bay)	2,553	2007
China	Hubei	Chen Hu	1,000	2003
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	3,356	2003
China	Hunan	Heng Ling Hu NR (Incl. Qingtanyuan, He Ye Hu)	1,640	2003
China	Hunan	South Dongting Lake NR	1,270	2004
China	Jiangsu	Gaoyou And Shabo Lake	3,200	2005
China	Jiangsu	Lianyungang Coast (Linhonghe Kou/Haizhou Bay)	2,997	1991
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	36,329	2004
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	1,729	1989
China	Shanghai	Baoshan Steel Plant Reservoirs	2,900	1991
China	Shanghai	Chongming Dongtan (East Mudflat) Nature Reserve	2,389	2003
China	Zhejiang	Hangzhou Bay	1,103	2007
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian NR in Shenzhen)	3,180	1994
India	Gujarat	Narara Head	1,052	1995
India	Maharashtra	Alibag Seabeach	958	1994
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	9,318	1995
India	Orissa	Hukitola-Backwaters	1,120	1996
India	Orissa	Huma Salt Fields	1,223	1994
India	Rajasthan	Sambhar Lake	800	1996

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Tamil Nadu	Kaliveli Tank	850	1991
India	Tamil Nadu	Point Calimere Sanctuary (Vedaranyam Swamp)	2,570	1991
Japan	Kumamoto	Shira-Kawa Kakou	2,535	2005
Japan	Ooita	Usa Kaigan	1,076	2000
Myanmar	Ayeyarwady	Irrawaddy Delta: Pyinalan Reserve Forest	1,924	2006
Myanmar	Ayeyarwady	Irrawaddy Delta: Pyindaye Reserve Forest	1,028	2006
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Gwadar Beach	2,165	1995
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Hingol Hor National Park	2,150	1991
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Sonmiani Damb	1,000	1994
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Sur-Bundar Coastal Wetland	1,300	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Buleji	1,100	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Clifton Beach	5,000	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Kalkan Wari Chand	4,930	1992
Philippines	Luzon: Capital Region	Tanza Coastal Wetland (Sitio Pulo)	3,397	2005
Philippines	Luzon: Region 2	Buguey Lagoon	3,293	1996
Philippines	Luzon: Region 3	Manila Bay: Puerto Rivas, Balanga	5,000	2001
Philippines	Luzon: Region 4	Manila Bay: Cavite Area	2,700	1990
Taiwan	Changhua	Chuan-Hsing (Ta-Tu-Hsi South)	2,000	1991
Taiwan	Changhua	Han-Pao	3,510	2002
Taiwan	Changhua	Hsi-Kang(Ta Cheng)	3,146	2006
Taiwan	Changhua	Ta-Tu-Hsi (River)	3,539	1994
Taiwan	Chiayi	Ao-Ku	8,000	2001
Taiwan	Chiayi	Pu-Tai (Bu Dai)	3,817	1999
Taiwan	Hsinchu	Ku-Liao (Kang Nan) (Hsinchu Coast)	2,900	2000
Taiwan	Ilan	Chu-An	4,535	2000
Taiwan	Ilan	Lan-Yang-Hsi (River)	4,150	2004
Taiwan	Ilan	Li-Tse	3,175	1999
Taiwan	Kaohsiung	Chu-Hu	1,884	1991
Taiwan	Kaohsiung	Kao-Ping-Hsi (River)	1,200	2006
Taiwan	Kaohsiung	Yung-An	2,871	1996
Taiwan	Pingtung	Lin-Pien-Chi(Hsi)	1,000	1996
Taiwan	Tainan	Anping	1,810	1990
Taiwan	Tainan	Chi-Ku	1,052	1999
Taiwan	Tainan	Pei-Men	2,103	1999
Taiwan	Tainan	Szu-Tsao	8,995	1999
Taiwan	Tainan	Tseng-Wen Chi (River)	3,040	2005
Taiwan	Taipei	Chung-Kuo-Hai-Chuan (She-Tzu)	1,400	2000
Taiwan	Taoyuan	Ta-Yuan	1,000	2005
Taiwan	Yunlin	Cho-Shui-Hsi South	10,000	1989
Taiwan	Yunlin	Wu Tiao Kung	1,000	1998
Thailand	SR: Pattani	Pattani Bay	2,048	2006

Javan Plover *Charadrius javanicus* NT

1% unknown. The species is restricted to Java, Indonesia, with only six records received.

Red-capped Plover *Charadrius ruficapillus*

1% = 950. The species is restricted to Australia. Ten sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	New South Wales	Tullakool Saltworks	1,200	1985
Australia	Queensland	Bowen	2,069	2003
Australia	Queensland	Moreton Bay	3,030	1989
Australia	Southern Australia	Coorong	5,446	1982
Australia	Southern Australia	Gulf St Vincent	3,474	1981
Australia	Western Australia	80 Mile Beach	4,812	2005
Australia	Western Australia	Peel & Yalgorup Lakes	1,208	1983
Australia	Western Australia	Roebuck Bay	2,330	2007
Australia	Western Australia	Swan Coastal Plain Lakes	1,370	1981
Australia	Western Australia	Wilson Inlet	1,053	1995

Malaysian Plover *Charadrius peronii* NT

1% = 250 (restricted to Southeast Asia). The species was recorded at 57 sites. No site met the 1% criterion.

Double-banded Plover *Charadrius bicinctus*

1% = 500 (*bicinctus*, Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania). The species is restricted to Australasia and was recorded across its range, with three sites meeting the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	Victoria	Westernport Bay	1,000	2000
New Zealand	Canterbury	Ellesmere Lake	1,873	2007
New Zealand	Southland	Invercargill Estuary	661	1997

Lesser Sandplover *Charadrius mongolus*

1% = 1,300. Five subspecies are found in the AWC region; the 1% criteria are as follows: 400 *mongolus* (Taiwan to Australia); 1,250 *pamirensis* (coastal West India); 1,300 *atrifrons* (India to Sumatra); 300 *schaeferi* (coastal Thailand to Greater Sunda Islands); 200 *stegmanni* (Kyushu, Izu Bonin and Ryukyu Islands (Japan) and Taiwan to Australia). As the non-breeding grounds of these sub-species overlap, it is difficult to apply the 1% criterion to identify internationally important sites for them. Therefore 1,300 individuals *atrifrons* (India to Sumatra) has been used to determine the internationally important sites for this species in the AWC region. The same figure was proposed by Bamford *et al.* (2006) for the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. The species was recorded across the range of the AWC; 69 sites met the 1% criterion. Chilika Lake, Orissa State, and Gopnath Coast, Gujarat State, both in India, recently recorded more than 20,000 individuals (in 2007 and 2005 respectively).

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	Queensland	Great Sandy Straight	1,428	1983
Australia	Queensland	Mackay	1,314	2006
Australia	Queensland	Moreton Bay	2,049	2005
Bangladesh	Barisal	Bari Char	7,000	2006
Bangladesh	Barisal	Dhal Char East	1,400	1993
Bangladesh	Barisal	Dhal Char Main	2,000	1996
Bangladesh	Barisal	Doba Char	3,000	2001
Bangladesh	Barisal	Kalupur Char	1,420	2006
Bangladesh	Barisal	Shahjalal Char	1,300	2006
Bangladesh	Barisal	Shonar Char	2,305	1991
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Bari Char	1,500	2007
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Bhata Char	3,620	1990
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Charan Dweep	4,640	1991
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Ghasiar Char	3,000	1988
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Hatia Island	14,000	1988
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Jonak Char	2,000	1990
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Moulavir Char	8,000	1989
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Nal Char	3,000	2007
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Nijum Dweep (Kamala & Osman Char)	10,201	1989
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Patenga Beach/Estuary	8,000	1997
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Piya Char	3,408	1989
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Sonadia & Moheskhal Island	1,986	1991
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Tania Char	2,000	1994
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Dighirpar	2,300	1998
India	Goa	Chapora Estuary: Marjim -'Tembwado' Coastline	2,000	1990
India	Gujarat	Gopnath Coast	20,000	2005
India	Kerala	Purathur (Bharatapuza, Purathin) Estuary	1,500	2004
India	Maharashtra	Sewree Jetty	7,000	2003
India	Orissa	Bhitarkanika (Mangrove) Wildlife Sanctuary	12,857	2003
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	23,852	2007
India	Orissa	Gopalpur Backwaters	2,204	1996
India	Tamil Nadu	Kaliveli Tank	4,000	1991
India	Tamil Nadu	Manali and Rameswaram Islands	3,450	1991
India	Tamil Nadu	Pichavaram Mangrove Sanctuary	1,725	1992
India	Tamil Nadu	Point Calimere Sanctuary (Vedaranyam Swamp)	5,551	1991
India	Tamil Nadu	Puthupalli Alam	10,200	1990
India	Tamil Nadu	Spic Nagar (Tuticorin)	3,000	1991
India	Tamil Nadu	Swamy Thoppu Saltpan	2,300	1994
India	Tamil Nadu	Wimco Salt Factory	2,500	1988
India	West Bengal	Gajaldoba Teesta Barrage (Same as Gazoledaba)	3,000	1998
India	West Bengal	Sunderban National Park	2,373	2005

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Indonesia	Bali	Nusa Dua/Benoa Port	4,000	1996
Indonesia	Bali	Suwung Interior	1,670	1995
Malaysia	Kedah	Kuala Kedah-Kuala Sungai Kangkong Coast	1,605	1989
Malaysia	Penang	Batu Maung (Batu Uban/Free Trade Zone)	3,500	1991
Malaysia	Penang	Kuala Bekah (Telok Air Tawar)-Kuala Muda	5,000	2007
Malaysia	Perak	North Kuala Gula - Kuala Kurau - Tanjung Piandang	1,544	1991
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Kapar Power Station	3,400	2006
Myanmar	Ayeyarwady	Irrawaddy Delta: Pyinalan Reserve Forest	2,264	2006
Myanmar	Ayeyarwady	Irrawaddy Delta: Pyindaye Reserve Forest	1,809	2006
Myanmar	Yangon	Let Khoke Kone	1,411	1992
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Gwadar Beach	3,083	1996
Pakistan	Sindh	Clifton Beach	1,700	1989
Philippines	Luzon: Region 3	Manila Bay: Puerto Rivas, Balanga	2,000	2001
Philippines	Visayas: Region 7	Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary	1,468	2005
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Jaffna - Arali - Punalai	2,150	1990
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Kayts Island - Mandaitivu	1,400	1990
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Puttalam Lagoon And Peninsula	2,000	1998
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Puttalam Salterns North Area	5,500	2006
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Bundala National Park	5,035	1993
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Hambantota Wetlands (Combined)	3,550	2004
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Palatupana - Kirinda	6,745	1997
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Ruhuna National Park Block I	2,200	1998
Thailand		Inner Gulf of Thailand (Covers 4 Provinces)	4,111	1999
Thailand	CR: Petchaburi	Inner Gulf: Pak Thale - Laem Phak Bia	1,700	2004
Thailand	CR: Samut Sakhon	Inner Gulf: Bang Ya Phraek Mangrove Center	4,219	2006
Thailand	CR: Samut Sakhon	Inner Gulf: Krasa Khao (Wat Bang Khut, Bang Krajae)	1,554	2005
Thailand	CR: Samut Sakhon	Inner Gulf: Le Chalet-Rangchan(Rangjan,Samut Sakhon Km50)	1,685	1986
Thailand	SR: Chumphon	Ao (Bay) Thung Kha-Sawi	1,500	2006

Greater Sandplover *Charadrius leschenaultii*

1% = 1,000 (*leschenaultii*, South Asia), 1,000 (*leschenaultii*, East and Southeast Asia, Australasia). Thirteen sites met the 1% criterion. Eighty Mile Beach in Australia, and Thane Creek, Maharashtra State, India, recently recorded more than 20,000 individuals (in 2001 and 2005 respectively).

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	Northern Territory	North Darwin	2,092	2006
Australia	Western Australia	80 Mile Beach	64,235	2001
Australia	Western Australia	Roebuck Bay	15,656	2007
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Nangulia Char	1,012	1998
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Kalir Char	3,000	2000
India	Maharashtra	Thane Creek (Thane-Ulhas Estuary)	50,000	2005
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	14,071	2001
India	Tamil Nadu	Rettaikulam Tank	1,000	1988
Malaysia	Penang	Kuala Bekah (Telok Air Tawar)-Kuala Muda	1,650	2005
Malaysia	Sarawak	Bako-Buntal Bay And Surrounding Areas	1,040	2001
Malaysia	Selangor	Nc Selangor Coast: Klang Islands: Pulau Tengah	4,000	1990
Myanmar	Bago	Moyingyi Wetland Sanctuary	1,500	1996
Thailand	CR: Petchaburi	Inner Gulf: Pak Thale	1,643	2006

Caspian Plover *Charadrius asiaticus*

1% = 480 (West Asia). The species was recorded at two sites in Sri Lanka. No site met the 1% criterion.

Oriental Plover *Charadrius veredus*

1% = 700. The species is restricted to Southeast Asia and Australasia. The species was recorded at 24 sites, mainly in Australia. One site, namely Eighty Mile Beach in Australia, met the 1% criterion with a significant count of 54,815 individuals in 2005.

Hooded Plover *Charadrius rubricollis* NT

1% = 45 (*rubricollis*, Southeast Australia), 60 (*tregellasi*, West Australia). The species is restricted to Australia. It was recorded at 28 sites with six sites meeting the 1% criterion, though only two after 1987.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	Southern Australia	Coorong	125	1982
Australia	Tasmania	Robbins Passage /Boullanger Bay	62	2006
Australia	Victoria	Port Fairy	48	1982
Australia	Victoria	Port Fairy West	86	1981
Australia	Western Australia	Lake Gore	393	1983
Australia	Western Australia	Peel & Yalgorup Lakes	97	2003

Shore Plover *Thinornis novaeseelandiae* EN

1% = 2. The species is restricted to New Zealand. It was recorded at two sites in New Zealand, but no site met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
New Zealand	Hawkes Bay	Porangahau	1	2007
New Zealand	Northland	Waipu Estuary	1	1997

Black-fronted Dotterel *Elseyornis melanops*

1% = 160 (Australia), 15 (New Zealand). The species is restricted to Australasia, with four sites in New Zealand meeting the 1% criterion. One site, namely Kawhia Harbour, Waikato Province in New Zealand, recorded a significant count of 2,908 individuals in 1992.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
New Zealand	Hawkes Bay	Ahuriri /Westshore/Airport	15	1996
New Zealand	Hawkes Bay	Tukitukui Estuary	64	1986
New Zealand	Hawkes Bay	Waipawa River	37	1986
New Zealand	Waikato	Kawhia Harbour	2,908	1992

Wrybill *Anarhynchus frontalis* VU

1% = 40. This species is restricted to New Zealand and recorded at 47 sites. Nine sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
New Zealand	Auckland	Firth of Thames	141	1988
New Zealand	Auckland	Kaipara Harbour	225	2002
New Zealand	Auckland	Manakau Harbour	135	1993
New Zealand	Canterbury	Ashley Estuary	50	1987
New Zealand	Canterbury	Ellesmere Lake	459	2007
New Zealand	Canterbury	Lake Ki-Wainono	112	1988
New Zealand	Northland	Houhora Harbour	90	1987
New Zealand	Northland	Parengarenga	171	1997
New Zealand	Northland	Whangarei Harbour	58	2002
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
New Zealand	Auckland	Mangawhai Estuary and Spit	4	2003
New Zealand	Auckland	Waitemata Harbour	1	2001
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Maketu - Little Waihi / Little Waihi & Pukehima Spit	2	1988
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Ohiwa Harbour	1	1998
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Rangitaiki Estuary	1	2000
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Tauranga Harbour	6	1990
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Whangaparaoa E	23	1998
New Zealand	Canterbury	Ashburton River Mouth	2	1998
New Zealand	Canterbury	Avon-Heathcote Estuary	7	2002
New Zealand	Canterbury	Coopers Lagoon	2	1989
New Zealand	Canterbury	Opihi Rivermouth	1	1986
New Zealand	Canterbury	Waipara Rivermouth	1	1986
New Zealand	Canterbury	Washdyke Lagoon	25	2007
New Zealand	East Cape	Muriwai Lagoon	1	1989
New Zealand	East Cape	Wairoa Estuary	5	1990
New Zealand	Hawkes Bay	Porangahau	8	1989

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
New Zealand	Hawkes Bay	Tukitukui Estuary	1	1996
New Zealand	Manawatu-Wanganui	Manawatu Estuary	7	1988
New Zealand	Manawatu-Wanganui	Turakina Rivermouth	2	1986
New Zealand	Manawatu-Wanganui	Waitotara Rivermouth	3	1994
New Zealand	Marlborough	Grassmere Lake	7	2007
New Zealand	Nelson	Bell's Island	5	2007
New Zealand	Nelson	Farewell Spit	3	1990
New Zealand	Nelson	Motueka Estuary	2	2007
New Zealand	Nelson	Tasman Bay	1	2000
New Zealand	Nelson	Waimea Estuary	9	1987
New Zealand	Northland	90 Mile Twilight / 90 Mile Beach	1	1987
New Zealand	Northland	Raraura - Great Exhibition Bay	3	1986
New Zealand	Northland	Ruakaka River	27	1985
New Zealand	Northland	Waipu Estuary	1	1994
New Zealand	Otago	Aramoana	1	1988
New Zealand	Otago	Clutha Rivermouth	4	1994
New Zealand	Southland	Awarua Bay	1	2007
New Zealand	Southland	Invercargill Estuary	1	1988
New Zealand	Waikato	Kawhia Harbour	1	1991
New Zealand	Wairarapa	Lake Wairarapa	5	1994
New Zealand	West Coast	Arawata Rivermouth	1	1987
New Zealand	West Coast	Karamea Estuary	2	2006

3.6.23 Snipes, Sandpipers & Phalaropes - Scolopacidae

Eurasian Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*

1% unknown. The species was recorded at 30 sites, mainly in South and East Asia.

Jack Snipe *Lymnocyptes minimus*

1% = 250 (South Asia to Myanmar), 100 (South China, Vietnam). The species was recorded mainly in India and Pakistan. For this solitary species it is unlikely that any site can be expected to hold 1% of the population.

Solitary Snipe *Gallinago solitaria*

1% = 1,000 (*solitaria*, South Asia and Myanmar), 100 (*japonica*, East Asia). The species was recorded at seven sites. For this solitary species it is unlikely that any site can be expected to hold 1% of the population.

Latham's Snipe *Gallinago hardwickii*

1% = 1,000. The species breeds in Japan and further north and spends the non-breeding period in East Australia. It was recorded in both countries. No site met the 1% criterion.

Wood Snipe *Gallinago nemoricola* VU

1% = 60. This species is restricted to South and Southeast Asia. It was recorded at three sites in Bhutan and Myanmar. For this solitary species it is unlikely that any site can be expected to hold 1% of the population.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bhutan	Thimphu	Thimphu Surrounding Wetlands (Inc. Thimpu River & Babesa)	3	2000
Myanmar	Kachin	Indawgyi Lake	1	2003
Myanmar	Kachin	Riviers around Tanai (Tanai Hka, Chindwin, Tabyi H)	1	2001

Pintail Snipe *Gallinago stenura*

1% unknown. The species is restricted to South, East and Southeast Asia and was recorded across its range. This and the following species are normally considered to be indistinguishable

in the field, therefore the count for these two species may not reflect to the actual number in the field.

Swinhoe's Snipe *Gallinago megala*

1% = 1,000 (India to South China, Taiwan, Southeast Asia to North Australia). The species has been recorded in small numbers across its range. Snipe normally hide in grassland, marshes or rice paddies, therefore the species has always been under-recorded and it is unlikely that 1% of the population could be recorded at any one site.

Common Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*

1% = 10,000 (*gallinago*, South Asia; East and Southeast Asia). This is one of the commonest snipe species. Snipe normally hide in grassland or rice paddies, therefore the species has always been under-recorded and it is unlikely that 1% of the population could be recorded at any one site.

Long-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus scolopaceus*

1% unknown. The species was recorded at 44 sites in East Asia, mainly in Japan and Taiwan.

Asian Dowitcher *Limnodromus semipalmatus* NT

1% = 230. The species is restricted to the East Asian – Australasian Flyway. It was recorded at 46 sites, with six sites meeting the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Indonesia	Jambi	Sungai Cemara Beach (Pesisir Pantai Jambi IBA)	500	2002
Indonesia	Java East	Ujung Pangkah	930	1990
Indonesia	Sumatra North	Bagan Percut	600	1996
Indonesia	Sumatra North	Percut	400	2000
Indonesia	Sumatra South	Banyuasin Delta (Banyuasin Peninsula-Sembilang N.P.)	1,500	1993
Malaysia	Sarawak	Kuala Belawai - Kuala Paloh	286	2006

Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa* NT

1% = 1,500 (*limosa*, South Asia), 1,600 (*melanuroides*, East and Southeast Asia, Australasia). Thirty-nine sites met the 1% criterion. Two sites on the coast of Orissa, in India, recorded large concentrations of the species in 2002-2003. In the East Asian – Australasian Flyway, four sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	Northern Territory	North Darwin	2,000	1987
Australia	Western Australia	Roebuck Bay	7,374	1990
Bangladesh	Barisal	Gagoria Char	2,200	2005
Bangladesh	Barisal	Gazipur Char	2,500	2002
Bangladesh	Barisal	Jamir Char	1,500	1996
Bangladesh	Barisal	Tagrar Char	2,700	2007
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Nijum Dweep (Kamala & Osman Char)	3,000	1992
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pashua Haor	1,500	1994
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Tangua Haor Complex (about 9 Bils)	5,800	2003
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	2,000	2005
India	Andhra Pradesh	Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary	1,500	2004
India	Delhi	Yamuna River: I.S.B.T. - Nigambodh/Rajghat	2,000	2001
India	Gujarat	Dholi Dhaja Dam	1,759	1992
India	Gujarat	Lambhvel Sewage Pond	2,896	2004
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	9,997	2006
India	Gujarat	Pipalava Bandharo (Kaj)	7,000	2003
India	Gujarat	Vadhvana (Wadhvana) Reservoir	3,007	2006
India	Orissa	Bhitarkanika (Mangrove) Wildlife Sanctuary	85,414	2003
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	98,283	2002
India	Orissa	Hirakud Reservoir	3,800	1996
India	Orissa	Hukitola-Backwaters	16,530	1996
India	Orissa	Huma Salt Fields	2,315	1996
India	Orissa	Rajanagar Mangaroves	19,432	2007
Indonesia	Sumatra South	Banyuasin Delta (Banyuasin Peninsula-Sembilang N.P.)	2,200	1989
Pakistan	Sindh	C. Sim L.T.S. (Coastal)	3,500	1993

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Pakistan	Sindh	China Sim Zero	16,300	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Kalka Chani	13,750	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Kalkan Wari Chand	16,131	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Khilan Dhand	8,956	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Nur-Ri (Nar-Ri Lake)	11,400	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Rann of Katch: Dandi	2,371	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Samand	1,700	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Waso	10,000	1991
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Jaffna - Arali – Punalai	3,285	2004
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Mannar Causeway	3,000	2003
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Vadamaradchi Lagoon	3,100	1990
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Bundala National Park	3,250	1990
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Kalametiya - Lunama Sanctuary	7,000	1998
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Palatupana - Kirinda	1,542	1997

Hudsonian Godwit *Limosa haemastica*

1% unknown. The species normally spends the non-breeding period in South America. Vagrants were recorded at one site in Tasmania and seven in New Zealand (pers. comm. Andrew Crossland, Nov. 2008).

Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica*

1% = 1,300 (*taymyrensis*, South Asia), 1,700 (*menzbieri* and *anadyrensis*, East and Southeast Asia), 1,600 (*baueri*, East Australia and New Zealand). The species was reported from across its range. Forty-one sites, mostly in New Zealand and Australia, met the 1% criterion. Eighty Mile Beach, Western Territories in Australia, recorded large concentrations of the species in 2001 and 2005.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	New South Wales	Hunter Estuary	2,400	1989
Australia	Northern Territory	North Darwin	2,002	1987
Australia	Queensland	Great Sandy Strait	7,451	1983
Australia	Queensland	Mackay	1,614	1986
Australia	Queensland	Moreton Bay	13,233	1999
Australia	Queensland	Townsville	1,806	2003
Australia	Southern Australia	Gulf St Vincent	1,661	1981
Australia	Tasmania	Orielton Lagoon / Sorell / Barilla Bay	3,002	2007
Australia	Victoria	Corner Inlet	13,139	1987
Australia	Victoria	Swan Bay & Mud Islands	2,500	1999
Australia	Western Australia	80 Mile Beach	93,818	2001
Australia	Western Australia	Roebuck Bay	25,000	1994
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	6,682	1995
India	Orissa	Hirakud Reservoir	3,126	1996
Indonesia	Jambi	Sungai Cemara Beach (Pesisir Pantai Jambi Iba)	3,000	2002
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Kapar Power Station	2,042	1994
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Klang Islands: Pulau Tengah	2,474	1994
New Zealand	Auckland	Firth of Thames	12,264	1990
New Zealand	Auckland	Kaipara Harbour	21,823	2002
New Zealand	Auckland	Manakau Harbour	24,865	1995
New Zealand	Auckland	Waitemata Harbour	3,487	1999
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Maketu - Little Waihi / Little Waihi & Pukehima Spit	2,155	1998
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Ohiwa Harbour	10,000	1998
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Tauranga Harbour	8,735	1998
New Zealand	Bay Of Plenty	Waiotahi Estuary	3,200	1985
New Zealand	Canterbury	Avon-Heathcote Estuary	2,237	1989
New Zealand	Nelson	Farewell Spit	22,923	1996
New Zealand	Nelson	Golden Bay	2,825	2005
New Zealand	Nelson	Motueka Estuary	3,100	1991
New Zealand	Nelson	Tasman Bay	7,000	1995
New Zealand	Nelson	Waimea Estuary	4,532	1990
New Zealand	Nelson	Westhaven Inlet	2,680	1989
New Zealand	Northland	Houhora Harbour	1,800	1985
New Zealand	Northland	Kowhai Beach	6,000	1997
New Zealand	Northland	Parengarenga	7,650	1997
New Zealand	Northland	Rangaunu Harbour	7,850	1990

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
New Zealand	Northland	Whangarei Harbour	7,245	1992
New Zealand	Southland	Awarua Bay	1,905	1997
New Zealand	Southland	Invercargill Estuary	4,105	1991
New Zealand	Waikato	Aotea Harbour	2,950	2000
New Zealand	Waikato	Kawhia Harbour	6,678	2000

Little Curlew *Numenius minutus*

1% = 1,800 (Australasia and Papua New Guinea). It was recorded at 31 sites in East, Southeast Asia and Australasia. Eighty Mile Beach in Australia was the only site which met the 1% criterion with 3,261 birds in 2005.

Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*

1% = 1,000 (*variegatus*, South Asia), 550 (*variegatus*, *phaeopus* East, Southeast Asia and Australasia). Twelve sites along the East Asian – Australasian Flyway met the 1% criterion, mainly in Malaysia and Australia.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	Queensland	Bowen	615	2003
Australia	Queensland	Moreton Bay	1,440	1996
Australia	Queensland	Townsville	979	2003
Australia	Western Australia	Roebuck Bay	1,000	1983
India	Orissa	Bhitarkanika (Mangrove) Wildlife Sanctuary	1,400	1994
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	20,000	1990
Indonesia	Sumatra South	Banyuasin Delta (Banyuasin Peninsula-Sembilang N.P.)	1,000	1993
Malaysia	Penang	Kuala Bekah (Telok Air Tawar)-Kuala Muda	550	2005
Malaysia	Sarawak	Kuala Samarahan- Kuala Sadong (Asajaya-Pendam)	875	2006
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Kapar Power Station	1,501	2003
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Klang Islands: Pulau Tengah	900	1990
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Kuala Selangor River Mouth	770	2006

Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata* NT

1% = (*orientalis*, South Asia), 350 (*orientalis*, East and Southeast Asia). The species was reported throughout its range, with 51 sites meeting the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Barisal	Bari Char	1,000	2006
Bangladesh	Barisal	Doba Char	1,000	2001
Bangladesh	Barisal	Moulvir Char East Mudflat	1,000	2002
Bangladesh	Barisal	Patila Char	1,000	1994
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Borhanuddin (Bahauddin) Char	1,500	1996
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Ghasiar Char	1,000	1988
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Nijum Dweep (Kamala & Osman Char)	1,150	1996
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Nogila Char	1,000	1996
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Tania Char	3,000	1994
China	Fujian	Jiulong Jiang Kou/Ganwen Farm	350	2006
China	Fujian	Meizhou Wan	456	2006
China	Fujian	Minjiang River Estuary	531	2006
China	Fujian	Quanzhou Bay	571	2006
China	Fujian	Xinghua Wan (Bay)	906	2006
China	Hebei	Huang Hua	6,620	2007
China	Jiangsu	Lianyungang Coast (Linhonghe Kou/Haizhou Bay)	1,926	2007
China	Jiangsu	Nantong Coast (Jiang Port-Rudong -Dayang Port)	2,391	2007
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	4,427	2007
China	Shandong	Dingzi Hekou	587	2007
China	Shandong	Jiaozhou Bay	2,174	2007
China	Shandong	Jinghai Wan	432	2007
China	Shandong	Laizhou Wan	8,070	2007
China	Shandong	Rizhao Coast/South of Jiaozhou Bay	466	2007
China	Shandong	Wuleidao Wan	1,460	2007
China	Shandong	Yellow River Delta Nature Reserve	1,110	2007
China	Zhejiang	Hangzhou Bay	426	2007
China	Zhejiang	Taizhou Wan	1,345	2007
China	Zhejiang	Wenzhou Wan	1,127	2007

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Zhejiang	Yueqing Wan	689	2007
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian NR in Shenzhen)	1,049	2007
India	Gujarat	Juni Akhol Coast	3,000	2006
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	12,082	2002
Indonesia	Sumatra North	Bagan Percut	1,000	1996
Indonesia	Sumatra South	Banyuasin Delta (Banyuasin Peninsula-Sembilang N.P.)	1,500	1993
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Kapar Power Station	2,500	2007
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Klang Islands: Pulau Tengah	450	1991
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Kuala Selangor River Mouth	400	2006
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong Estuary	794	2007
South Korea	Chungnam	Geum River Reservoir (Kum)	450	1998
South Korea	Chungnam	Janghang Reservoir (Estuary)	1,952	2003
South Korea	Chungnam	Yubu Island	1,040	2001
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Namyang Bay	930	2007
South Korea	Incheon	Gangwha Island: South Coast Mudflats	642	1994
South Korea	Incheon	Youngjong Island: Unnamdong	350	2002
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Dongjin (Tongjin) River Estuary	1,100	1998
South Korea	Jeonnam	Yeuja (Yeoja) Bay	1,343	2003
Taiwan	Changhua	Chuan-Hsing (Ta-Tu-Hsi South)	810	1989
Taiwan	Changhua	Hsi-Kang(Ta Cheng)	450	2001
Taiwan	Changhua	Ta-Tu-Hsi (River)	1,531	1998
Taiwan	Chinmen	Chin-Men (Kinmen) Island	380	2003
Taiwan	Taichung	Lung Ching (Ta Tu Hsi North)	379	1988

Far Eastern Curlew *Numenius madagascariensis*

1% = 380. The species is restricted to the East Asian – Australasian Flyway, with the main non-breeding population across Australia. Fourteen sites in Australia and one in Indonesia met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	New South Wales	Hunter Estuary	653	1984
Australia	New South Wales	Port Stephens	964	1982
Australia	New South Wales	Shoalhaven Estuary	414	1984
Australia	Queensland	Gladstone	515	1997
Australia	Queensland	Great Sandy Strait	1,853	1983
Australia	Queensland	Moreton Bay	3,500	1996
Australia	Queensland	Townsville	867	2003
Australia	Tasmania	Orielton Lagoon / Sorell / Barilla Bay	696	2007
Australia	Victoria	Anderson Inlet	450	1980
Australia	Victoria	Corner Inlet	1,971	2001
Australia	Victoria	Swan Bay & Mud Islands	808	1986
Australia	Victoria	Westernport Bay	2,251	1998
Australia	Western Australia	80 Mile Beach	540	2001
Australia	Western Australia	Roebuck Bay	638	2006
Indonesia	Sumatra South	Banyuasin Delta (Banyuasin Peninsula-Sembilang N.P.)	1,103	1989

Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus*

1% = 250 (South Asia), 1,000 (East and Southeast Asia). A total of 10 sites met the 1% criterion. The majority of the species on the East Asian – Australasian Flyway was reported from mainland China, where six sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Baidang Hu	1,245	2004
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Bo Hu	4,238	2004
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Long Gan Hu (Long Hu)	1,009	2004
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	6,832	2003
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	1,511	1996
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	7,246	2005
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian NR in Shenzhen)	2,500	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Sangameshwara	500	2002
India	Goa	Mandovi Estuary	300	1989
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	1,200	1991

Common Redshank *Tringa totanus*

1% = 1,000 (*ussuriensis*, South and Southeast Asia; *terrignotae*, East and Southeast Asia; *craggi*, East China; *eurhinus*, India and Sri Lanka). The species was recorded widely across its range and a total of 27 sites met the 1% criterion. On the East Asian – Australasian Flyway, eleven sites met the criterion, though only half of them recently. One site, namely Erukkilampiddi Causeway in Sri Lanka recorded a significant count of 15,000 individuals in 2007.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Nijum Dweep (Kamala & Osman Char)	1,117	1989
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Piya Char	1,447	1989
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	1,300	1996
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	3,000	1988
India	Andhra Pradesh	Chinatumbulum Tank	1,230	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Sangameshwara	1,500	2002
India	Gujarat	Great Rann of Kachchh (Flamingo City)	1,500	2004
India	Gujarat	Victor (-Bherai) Salt Pans & Coastal Area	1,000	2003
India	Maharashtra	Sewree Jetty	1,500	2003
India	Orissa	Bhitarkanika (Mangrove) Wildlife Sanctuary	3,670	2003
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	6,080	1992
India	Orissa	Rajanagar Mangaroves	2,295	2007
Indonesia	Sumatra North	Percut	1,000	2000
Indonesia	Sumatra South	Banyuasin Delta (Banyuasin Peninsula-Sembilang N.P.)	1,400	1990
Malaysia	Perak	North Kuala Gula - Kuala Kurau - Tanjung Piandang	3,574	1992
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Kapar Power Station	2,911	2005
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Klang Islands: Pulau Tengah	1,500	1993
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Sungai Burung-Sungai Besar	1,500	2006
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Sungai Nibong	1,800	2007
Myanmar	Ayeyarwady	Irrawaddy Delta: Kadonkani Reserve Forest	1,073	2006
Pakistan	Punjab	Ghamaghar Lake	1,800	1987
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Erukkilampiddi Causeway	15,000	2007
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Puttalam Lagoon And Peninsula	1,002	1998
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Puttalam Salterns North Area	1,000	1998
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Bundala National Park	2,069	1993
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Hambantota Wetlands (Combined)	1,020	2004
Thailand		Inner Gulf Of Thailand (Covers 4 Provinces)	1,211	1999

Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis*

1% = 1,000 (South Asia), 10,000 (East, Southeast Asia and Australasia). The 1% criterion proposed by Wetlands International (2006) for the East Asian population is too high, and no site met it. Instead, the 1% criterion set by Bamford *et al*, (2006) of 1,000 for the East Asian – Australasian Flyway population was used to identify internationally important sites for this species. The species was recorded widely across its range and 23 sites met the 1% criterion, the majority from South Asia.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian NR In Shenzhen)	1,130	2003
India	Andhra Pradesh	Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary	3,132	1988
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	7,153	2002
India	Orissa	Rajanagar Mangaroves	1,472	2007
India	Tamil Nadu	Point Calimere Sanctuary (Vedaranyam Swamp)	14,757	1991
India	Tamil Nadu	Puthupalli Alam	12,000	1990
India	Tamil Nadu	Wimco Salt Factory	3,500	1988
Malaysia	Kedah	Kuala Kedah-Kuala Sungai Kangkong Coast	1,286	1989
Malaysia	Perak	Matang Forest : (Kelumpang,Gula,Sanga, Terong Coast & River)	2,000	1991
Malaysia	Perak	Matang Forest : Pulau Kelumpang Lake	2,000	1991
Malaysia	Perak	North Kuala Gula - Kuala Kurau - Tanjung Piandang	4,427	1989
Pakistan	Sindh	Bhumbki	3,200	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Khilan Dhand	2,500	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Khipro Lakes: Ithpar	3,800	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Nur-Ri (Nar-Ri Lake)	1,000	1991
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Erukkilampiddi Causeway	15,000	2007
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Mundel Lake (Combined)	3,800	1995
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Puttalam Lagoon And Peninsula	2,128	1995
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Puttalam Salterns North Area	7,026	1988

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Bundala National Park	12,016	1989
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Hambantota Wetlands (Combined)	8,020	2004
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Palatupana - Kirinda	2,200	2000
Thailand		Inner Gulf Of Thailand (Covers 4 Provinces)	1,383	2000

Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*

1% = 750 (South Asia), 1,000 (East and Southeast Asia, Australasia). The species was widely recorded across its range, but only two sites in South Asia met the 1% criterion. The criterion for East and Southeast Asia might be set too high, as no sites met it. The 1% criterion of 600 individuals, as established by Bamford *et al*, (2006), was used here for the East and Southeast Asian population, with 11 sites meeting the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	Southern Australia	Coorong	718	1982
Australia	Southern Australia	Gulf St Vincent	963	1981
Australia	Western Australia	80 Mile Beach	3,160	2006
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Moulavir Char	1,100	1988
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	2,000	1988
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian NR in Shenzhen)	883	1995
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	4,280	1992
Malaysia	Perak	North Kuala Gula - Kuala Kurau - Tanjung Piandang	2,192	1989
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Kapar Power Station	610	1990
Philippines	Luzon: Capital Region	Tambo Mudflats and Coastal Lagoons at Parañaque	745	2004
Philippines	Mindanao: Region 11	Malalag Bay: Taguicon-Balasinon	737	2001
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Erukilampiddi Causeway	6,000	2007
Thailand	SR: Pattani	Ban Kupae Ite (Kupae Ete Village)	785	1993

Nordmann's Greenshank *Tringa guttifer* EN

1% = 8. The species is restricted to the East Asian – Australasian Flyway. It is one of the rarest shorebird species, recorded at only 34 sites. Eleven sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Cambodia	Koh Kong	Koh Kong	13	1996
Malaysia	Penang	Kuala Bekah (Telok Air Tawar)-Kuala Muda	38	2005
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Kapar Power Station	15	2006
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Sungai Burung-Sungai Besar	14	2006
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Sungai Nibong	75	2007
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Tanjung Karang	19	1989
Myanmar	Ayeyarwady	Irrawaddy Delta: Kaing Thauung Island	14	2006
Myanmar	Ayeyarwady	Irrawaddy Delta: Pyinalan Reserve Forest	9	2006
Thailand	CR: Petchaburi	Inner Gulf: Pak Thale - Laem Phak Bia	20	2007
Thailand	CR: Samut Sakhon	Inner Gulf: Khok Kham	28	2004
Thailand	SR: Krabi	Krabi Bay (Pak Nam)	20	1991
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
Australia	Western Australia	80 Mile Beach	1	2006
Bangladesh	Barisal	Dhal Char Main	1	1991
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Borhanuddin (Bahauddin) Char	1	1995
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Hatia Island	1	1990
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Nijum Dweep (Kamala & Osman Char)	2	2006
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Piya Char	3	1989
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Sonadia & Moheskhal Island	1	1991
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Teknaf Coast Cmbined	2	2007
Indonesia	Jambi	Sungai Cemara Beach (Pesisir Pantai Jambi Iba)	5	2002
Malaysia	Perak	North Kuala Gula - Kuala Kurau - Tanjung Piandang	2	1989
Malaysia	Sarawak	Bako-Buntal Bay and aurrounding areas	4	2006
Malaysia	Sarawak	Kuala Belawai - Kuala Paloh	1	2006
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Klang Islands: Pulau Tengah	1	1990
Myanmar	Yangon	Thante	5	2006
Taiwan	Chiayi	Pu-Tai (Bu Dai)	1	2000
Taiwan	Tainan	Szu-Tsao	2	1996

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Thailand	CR: Petchaburi	Inner Gulf: Laem Phak Bia	7	2006
Thailand	CR: Petchaburi	Inner Gulf: Wat Khao Takhrao-Bang Tabun	1	2006
Thailand	NR: Phichit	Bung Si Fai	1	2005
Thailand	NR: Phitsanuloke	Bung Kung Hong	5	2005
Thailand	SR: Krabi	Bo Muang/Tha Maprao	4	2007
Thailand	SR: Pattani	Pattani Bay	4	2007
Thailand	SR: Trang	Ko Libong Non-Hunting Area (Had Chao Mai Marine NP)	1	1986

Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes*

1% unknown. This species is restricted to the Americas. Vagrant to AWC region, with records at one site in Taiwan and two in Japan.

Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus*

1% = 1,000 (South Asia, East and Southeast Asia). The species was recorded widely across its range. Since this species normally doesn't congregate in large groups no site met the 1% criterion. The criterion for South as well as East and Southeast Asia might be set too high.

Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*

1% = 1,500 (South Asia), 1,000 (East and Southeast Asia, Australasia). Wood Sandpiper was the second most widely recorded sandpiper species across its range with 1,682 sites. Since this species normally doesn't congregate in large groups, only two sites in South Asia and three along the East Asian – Australasian Flyway met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	Victoria	Lake Corangamite Area (Western District Lakes)	1,350	2008
Brunei	Muara	Wasan Ricefield	1,000	1988
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	3,427	2003
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Hambantota Wetlands (Combined)	3,647	1988
Thailand	NER: Udon Thani	Nong Han Kumphawapi	1,000	1989

Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus*

1% = 1,000 (South Asia), 500 (East and Southeast Asia, Australasia). The species was recorded widely across its range. Only one site in South Asia and 10 along the East Asian – Australasian Flyway met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	Western Australia	80 Mile Beach	11,944	2005
Australia	Western Australia	Roebuck Bay	1,840	2004
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	3,042	1996
Indonesia	Sumatra South	Banyuasin Delta (Banyuasin Peninsula-Sembilang N.P.)	1,050	1989
Malaysia	Kedah	Kuala Kedah-Kuala Sungai Kangkong Coast	558	1989
Malaysia	Perak	North Kuala Gula - Kuala Kurau - Tanjung Piandang	1,450	1990
Malaysia	Sarawak	Kuala Samarahan- Kuala Sadong (Asajaya-Pendam)	1,445	2006
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Kapar Power Station	2,100	1991
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Klang Islands: Pulau Tengah	700	1990
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Pantai Remis / Sungai Sembilang	900	1992
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Sungai Burung-Sungai Besar	1,300	2006

Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*

1% = 750 (South Asia), 500 (East and Southeast Asia, Australasia). This is the most widely distributed of the shorebird species, recorded at 3,202 sites. However it does not normally congregate in large flocks, and therefore only two sites in India met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	1,318	2007
India	West Bengal	Sunderban National Park	777	2005

Grey-tailed Tattler *Heteroscelus brevipes*

1% = 400. The species is restricted to the East Asian – Australasian Flyway and spends the non-breeding period mainly in Australia. Seven sites in Australia and one in the Philippines met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	Queensland	Gladstone	496	1996
Australia	Queensland	Great Sandy Straight	3,400	1990
Australia	Queensland	Moreton Bay	3,188	1983
Australia	Queensland	Townsville	607	2003
Australia	Western Australia	80 Mile Beach	14,632	2001
Australia	Western Australia	Lacepeda Islands	900	1999
Australia	Western Australia	Roebuck Bay	2,852	1993
Philippines	Visayas: Region 7	Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary	452	2005

Wandering Tattler *Heteroscelus incanus*

1% = 250 (Northeast Australia and South Pacific). The species was recorded at only twelve sites along the Australian west coast and New Zealand. No site met the 1% criterion.

Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*

1% = 1,000 (*interpres*, South Asia; *interpres*, Pacific and Southeast Asia). The species was recorded across its range, with ten sites meeting the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	Southern Australia	Port Macdonnell	1,263	1999
Australia	Tasmania	Robbins Passage /Boullanger Bay	2,450	1998
Australia	Western Australia	80 Mile Beach	1,613	2001
Australia	Western Australia	Lacepeda Islands	1,900	1999
Australia	Western Australia	Roebuck Bay	2,000	1983
New Zealand	Nelson	Farewell Spit	1,792	1984
New Zealand	Northland	Parengarenga	1,500	1993
New Zealand	Southland	Invercargill E	1,150	1985
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Erukilampiddi Causeway	1,000	2007
Taiwan	Yunlin	Wu Tiao Kung	2,400	1998

Great Knot *Calidris tenuirostris*

1% = 35 (Northwest India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka), 3,800 (Northeast India to Southeast Asia and Australasia). The major part of the population spends the non-breeding period in Australia, with four sites meeting the 1% criterion. Eighty Mile Beach alone recorded more than 40% of the population in 2001. Only one site in South India met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	Northern Territory	North Darwin	8,221	1983
Australia	Queensland	Townsville	18,702	2003
Australia	Western Australia	80 Mile Beach	167,353	2001
Australia	Western Australia	Roebuck Bay	15,935	2003
India	Tamil Nadu	Manali and Rameswaram Islands	36	1991

Red Knot *Calidris canutus*

1% = 2,200 for both *rogersi* (Southeast Asia and Australasia) and *piersmai* (Australia and New Zealand). The two populations spend the non-breeding period mainly in Australasia, where twelve sites met the 1% criterion from 1983.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	Victoria	Corner Inlet	7,110	1987
Australia	Western Australia	80 Mile Beach	28,848	2001
Australia	Western Australia	Roebuck Bay	5,000	1983
New Zealand	Auckland	Firth of Thames	7,780	2003
New Zealand	Auckland	Kaipara Harbour	16,260	1989
New Zealand	Auckland	Manakau Harbour	23,060	1996
New Zealand	Auckland	Waitemata Harbour	2,600	1999
New Zealand	Nelson	Farewell Spit	24,227	1985

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
New Zealand	Northland	Houhora Harbour	6,000	1984
New Zealand	Northland	Parengarenga	13,500	1992
New Zealand	Northland	Rangaunu Harbour	7,000	1996
New Zealand	Northland	Whangarei Harbour	4,060	1984

Sanderling *Calidris alba*

1% = 1,000 (South Asia), 220 (East and Southeast Asia, Australasia). Thirty-three sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	Southern Australia	Canunda National Park	360	1985
Australia	Southern Australia	Coorong	929	1982
Australia	Southern Australia	Gunyah Beach	350	1983
Australia	Southern Australia	Port Macdonnell	959	1984
Australia	Southern Australia	Sceale Bay	270	1981
Australia	Victoria	Corner Inlet	280	1991
Australia	Victoria	Glenelg River Mouth	290	2008
Australia	Victoria	Port Fairy	550	1983
Australia	Victoria	Port Fairy West	300	2001
Australia	Western Australia	80 Mile Beach	2,996	2001
Australia	Western Australia	Roebuck Bay	1,754	2007
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	1,542	2004
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	3,770	1994
Japan	Chiba	Banzu	223	2003
Japan	Chiba	Ichinomiya-Gawa Kakou	270	2005
Japan	Chiba	Ilioka Kaigan	223	2003
Japan	Chiba	Kido-Kawa, Hori-Kawa (Kujyukuri-Hama)	406	2007
Japan	Chiba	Magame-Gawa, Sakuda-Gawa	496	2002
Japan	Chiba	Sakuda-Gawa, Kido-Gawa	379	2002
Japan	Chiba	Sanbanze	224	2000
Japan	Chiba	Shin-Kawa, Kido-Kawa (Kujukuri-Hama Hokubu)	285	2007
Japan	Fukuoka	Wajiro Higata	241	2000
Japan	Ibaraki	Hasaki Shinkou	412	2005
Japan	Ibaraki	Kashima-Nada	430	2007
Japan	Ishikawa	Komaiko Kaigan	250	2006
Japan	Ishikawa	Takamatsu, Kahoku Kaigan	446	2004
Japan	Mie	Toyotsuura, Machiyaura	250	2005
Pakistan	Sindh	Clifton Beach	4,700	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Hawkes Bay/Sandspit	4,000	1989
Pakistan	Sindh	Hub (Hab) River Mouth	1,130	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Ibrahim's Haidri (Coastal)	1,500	1993
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong Estuary	438	2001
Taiwan	Changhua	Han-Pao	570	1992

Western Sandpiper *Calidris mauri*

1% unknown. This species is restricted to the Americas. Nonetheless it was recorded in 2005 at Daijugarami, Saga Province in Japan.

Red-necked Stint *Calidris ruficollis*

1% = 3,200. The species is restricted to the East Asian – Australasian Flyway. Large flocks were recorded only in Australia, where 24 sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	Queensland	Moreton Bay	7,488	2004
Australia	Queensland	Townsville	5,429	2003
Australia	Southern Australia	Coorong	63,800	1982
Australia	Southern Australia	Gulf St Vincent	29,000	1981
Australia	Southern Australia	Lake George Area	6,101	1982
Australia	Southern Australia	Munderoo Bay To Tickera Bay	3,386	1983
Australia	Tasmania	Pipeclay / Calvert's / South Arm / Lauderdale	3,420	1986
Australia	Tasmania	Robbins Passage /Boullanger Bay	15,726	2006
Australia	Victoria	Anderson Inlet	6,390	2005
Australia	Victoria	Corner Inlet	24,355	2000

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	Victoria	Gippsland Lakes - Lake Reeve	3,576	1981
Australia	Victoria	Lake Connewarre Area	7,430	2003
Australia	Victoria	Lake Corangamite Area (Western District Lakes)	3,200	1983
Australia	Victoria	Laverton/Altona	8,995	1981
Australia	Victoria	Moolap Saltworks	4,859	2003
Australia	Victoria	Swan Bay & Mud Islands	9,069	1999
Australia	Victoria	Werribee / Avalon	13,642	2003
Australia	Victoria	Westernport Bay	13,902	2006
Australia	Western Australia	80 Mile Beach	23,845	2001
Australia	Western Australia	Peel & Yalgorup Lakes	12,285	2003
Australia	Western Australia	Roebuck Bay	5,127	2005
Australia	Western Australia	Swan Coastal Plain Lakes	4,701	1981
Australia	Western Australia	Swan River & Rottnest Island	3,430	1987
Australia	Western Australia	Wilson Inlet	15,252	1986

Little Stint *Calidris minuta*

1% = 2,500 (South Asia and Myanmar). Thirty-five sites met the 1% criterion. Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary and Thane-Ulhas Estuary, both in India, recorded 20% of the population.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Andhra Pradesh	Kondakarla Lake	3,500	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary	20,000	2003
India	Maharashtra	Thane Creek (Thane-Ulhas Estuary)	25,000	2005
India	Orissa	Bhitarkanika (Mangrove) Wildlife Sanctuary	2,937	2003
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	40,191	1994
India	Orissa	Hukitola-Backwaters	10,600	1996
India	Tamil Nadu	Pichavaram Mangrove Sanctuary	2,800	1989
India	Tamil Nadu	Point Calimere Sanctuary (Vedaranyam Swamp)	15,530	1987
India	Tamil Nadu	Puthupalli Alam	21,000	1990
India	Tamil Nadu	Spic Nagar (Tuticorin)	6,000	1991
India	Tamil Nadu	Swamy Thoppu Saltpan	4,150	1994
India	Tamil Nadu	Wimco Salt Factory	6,200	1988
India	West Bengal	Haribhangar	2,800	2005
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Gwadar Beach	3,421	1996
Pakistan	N.W.F.P.	Kabul River (40km Stretch)	2,830	1989
Pakistan	N.W.F.P.	Thanedar Wala	2,740	1990
Pakistan	Punjab	Ghamaghar Lake	2,500	1987
Pakistan	Sindh	Bhumbki	2,650	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Clifton Beach	11,000	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Hawkes Bay/Sandspit	11,770	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Jabho (= Jhubo) Lake	3,500	1989
Pakistan	Sindh	Kalka Chani	3,000	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Kalkan Wari Chand	5,000	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Keti Bunder Coastal Sanctuary	2,550	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Makra	3,150	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Rajo Dero	3,450	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Rup (= Ghauspur, = Rap) Lake	5,468	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Seer 1 Lake	6,350	1992
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Erukilampiddi Causeway	5,000	2007
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Jaffna - Arali - Punalai	3,100	1990
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Puttalam Salterns North Area	21,473	1992
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Puttalam To Mundel Lake	3,407	1990
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Bundala National Park	15,162	1993
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Hambantota Wetlands (Combined)	8,025	2004
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Palatupana - Kirinda	2,600	2000

Temminck's Stint *Calidris temminckii*

1% = 1,000 (South Asia; East and Southeast Asia). The species is recorded across its range with six sites meeting the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Gujarat	Savada Village Pond (Nava Talao)	1,000	2003
India	Maharashtra	Thane Creek (Thane-Ulhas Estuary)	7,000	2005
India	Orissa	Bhitarkanika (Mangrove) Wildlife Sanctuary	1,090	2003
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	6,900	1992

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Orissa	Hukitola-Backwaters	12,050	1996
Pakistan	Sindh	Kalka Chani	2,210	1992

Long-toed Stint *Calidris subminuta*

1% = 250. The species is restricted to the range of the AWC, with nine sites meeting the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Brunei	Belait	Sungai Bera Estuary	278	1986
Myanmar	Ayeyarwady	Irrawaddy Delta: Pyindaye Reserve Forest	341	2006
Taiwan	Changhua	Han-Pao	300	2002
Taiwan	Pingtung	Tung Kung	300	2004
Taiwan	Yunlin	Da-Pi	600	2006
Thailand		Inner Gulf Of Thailand (Covers 4 Provinces)	648	2000
Thailand	CR: Petchaburi	Inner Gulf: Pak Thale	262	2006
Thailand	SR: Pattani	Ban Kupae Ite (Kupae Ete Village)	284	1987
Thailand	SR: Pattani	Pattani Bay	391	1997

White-rumped Sandpiper *Calidris fuscicollis*

1% unknown. This species is restricted to the Americas. Nonetheless eight individuals were recorded in 2003 at three sites in western Australia.

Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos*

1% unknown. The species was recorded at 56 sites in Australia and New Zealand, and one site in Japan.

Cox's Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos x ferruginea* is a hybrid between male Pectoral and female Curlew Sandpipers. One bird was recorded in 1989 in Werribee / Avalon, Victoria State, Australia.

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *Calidris acuminata*

1% = 1,600. The species is restricted to the East Asian – Australasian Flyway and spends the non-breeding period mainly in Australia. Twenty sites in Australia met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	New South Wales	Tuggerah Lake	1,936	1991
Australia	New South Wales	Tullakool Saltworks	2,000	1983
Australia	Queensland	Bowen	2,997	2003
Australia	Queensland	Moreton Bay	3,568	2006
Australia	Southern Australia	Carpenter Rocks	1,701	1993
Australia	Southern Australia	Coorong	55,781	1982
Australia	Southern Australia	Gulf St Vincent	16,864	1981
Australia	Southern Australia	Lake George Area	6,540	2005
Australia	Southern Australia	Munderoo Bay To Tickera Bay	1,706	1983
Australia	Victoria	Anderson Inlet	2,530	1981
Australia	Victoria	East Port Phillip/Seaford Area	5,006	2005
Australia	Victoria	Kerang Lakes	4,653	1982
Australia	Victoria	Lake Connemare Area	4,775	1985
Australia	Victoria	Lake Corangamite Area (Western District Lakes)	4,500	1983
Australia	Victoria	Laverton/Altona	2,673	1981
Australia	Victoria	Moolap Saltworks	3,811	1982
Australia	Victoria	Swan Bay & Mud Islands	2,174	2006
Australia	Victoria	Werribee / Avalon	6,052	1982
Australia	Victoria	Westernport Bay	1,856	1990
Australia	Western Australia	Peel & Yalgorup Lakes	2,400	2006

Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea*

1% = 2,500 (South Asia and Myanmar), 1,800 (East and Southeast Asia, Australasia). Thirty-five sites met the 1% criterion. Chilika Lake, Orissa State, India with 20,708 and Erukkilampiddi Causeway, Sri Lanka with 30,000 individuals in 2007 alone represent 20% of the South Asian population.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	New South Wales	Hunter Estuary	2,600	1996
Australia	Queensland	Bowen	3,333	2003
Australia	Queensland	Moreton Bay	5,229	1996
Australia	Southern Australia	Coorong	13,124	2000
Australia	Southern Australia	Gulf St Vincent	4,083	1990
Australia	Southern Australia	Lake George Area	2,100	1987
Australia	Tasmania	Robbins Passage /Boullanger Bay	3,400	1995
Australia	Victoria	Corner Inlet	6,940	1992
Australia	Victoria	Lake Connnewarre Area	3,184	2008
Australia	Victoria	Laverton/Altona	4,292	1993
Australia	Victoria	Swan Bay & Mud Islands	2,203	1988
Australia	Victoria	Werribee / Avalon	8,450	1989
Australia	Victoria	Westernport Bay	7,056	1996
Australia	Western Australia	80 Mile Beach	7,984	2001
Australia	Western Australia	Roebuck Bay	2,410	1996
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Piya Char	5,287	1989
India	Maharashtra	Sewree Jetty	2,500	2003
India	Maharashtra	Thane Creek (Thane-Ulhas Estuary)	50,000	2005
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	20,708	2007
India	Tamil Nadu	Point Calimere Sanctuary (Vedaranyam Swamp)	6,902	1991
India	Tamil Nadu	Puthupalli Alam	8,250	1990
India	Tamil Nadu	Spic Nagar (Tuticorin)	3,500	1991
India	Tamil Nadu	Wimco Salt Factory	3,600	1988
Indonesia	Bali	Suwung Beach	2,500	1990
Malaysia	Perak	North Kuala Gula - Kuala Kurau - Tanjung Piandang	3,201	1989
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Klang Islands: Pulau Tengah	4,000	1990
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Erukkilampiddi Causeway	30,000	2007
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Jaffna - Arali - Punalai	4,300	1990
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Kayts Island - Mandaitivu	2,600	1990
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Uppu Aru Lagoon, Jaffna	10,228	2004
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Puttalam Lagoon And Peninsula	2,971	1995
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Puttalam Salterns North Area	25,700	1991
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Bundala National Park	10,160	1989
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Hambantota Wetlands (Combined)	10,100	2004
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Palatupana - Kirinda	3,581	1997

Stilt Sandpiper *Calidris himantopus*

1% unknown. This species normally spends the non-breeding period in the Americas. Nonetheless one bird was recorded in 1991 in Werribee/Avalon, Victoria State, Australia.

Rock Sandpiper *Calidris ptilocnemis*

1% = 650 (*tschuktschorum*, Japan). One individual was recorded at Banzu, Shiba Province, Japan in 2000.

Dunlin *Calidris alpina*

1% = 1,000 (*centralis*, South Asia), 10,000 (*sakhalina*, East Asia; *kistchinskii*, unknown), 7,500 (*articola*, East Asia), 9 (*actites*, unknown). As the non-breeding grounds of the subspecies overlap, it was difficult to apply the 1% criterion to the East Asian – Australasian Flyway population; therefore 10,000 was used as the 1% criterion for identifying internationally important sites in East and Southeast Asia. Twenty-five sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Anhui	Anqingyanjiang NR: Caizi Hu	10,709	2005
China	Anhui	Shengjinhu Nature Reserve	12,788	2007
China	Fujian	Xinghua Wan (Bay)	16,965	2006
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	16,117	2003

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Jiangsu	Lianyungang Coast (Linhonghe Kou/Haizhou Bay)	63,805	2007
China	Jiangsu	Nantong Coast (Jiang Port-Rudong -Dayang Port)	11,230	2007
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	29,516	2007
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	58,487	2006
India	Gujarat	Khambat Mud Flats	10,000	1989
India	Gujarat	Kuchadi (Kutchidi) Reservoir	1,127	1989
India	Maharashtra	Thane Creek (Thane-Ulhas Estuary)	20,000	2005
India	Maharashtra	Vashi Creek - Big Bridge	3,000	1989
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	20,092	2002
India	Orissa	Ramachandi Muhano	1,902	1994
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Gwadar Beach	1,911	1996
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Hingol Hor National Park	1,000	1994
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Pansi Hor	1,250	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Clifton Beach	5,600	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Hawkes Bay/Sandspit	1,230	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Jabho (= Jhubo=Jubho) Lake	4,000	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Kalkan Wari Chand	1,500	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Khipro Lakes: Ithpar	1,500	1988
Pakistan	Sindh	Nur-Ri (Nar-Ri Lake)	4,660	2001
Pakistan	Sindh	Rup (= Ghauspur, = Rap) Lake	1,485	1988
Taiwan	Chiayi	Ao-Ku	10,000	2003

Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus* CR

1% = 30. The species is one of the rarest shorebird species in the world, and is restricted to the East Asian – Australasian Flyway. It was recorded at only 24 sites, with four sites in Bangladesh meeting the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Barisal	Dhal Char Main	47	1992
Bangladesh	Barisal	Urir Char	35	1992
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Moulavir Char	202	1989
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Piya Char	55	1989
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
Bangladesh	Barisal	Bari Char	2	2006
Bangladesh	Barisal	Dhal Char East	10	1996
Bangladesh	Barisal	Shonar Char	1	1993
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Bari Char	1	2007
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Borhanuddin (Bahauddin) Char	6	1998
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Hatia Island	3	1988
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Nijum Dweep (Kamala & Osman Char)	4	1994
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Nurul Islam Char	4	1992
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Teknaf Coast Cmbined	8	2006
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian NR in Shenzhen)	1	1995
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	6	2003
Japan	Fukuoka	Sone-Higata(Tideland)	1	2002
Japan	Kumamoto	Shira-Kawa Kakou	1	2005
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Kapar Power Station	1	2002
Thailand		Inner Gulf Of Thailand (Covers 4 Provinces)	1	2000
Thailand	CR: Petchaburi	Inner Gulf: Pak Thale	1	2006
Thailand	CR: Petchaburi	Inner Gulf: Pak Thale - Laem Phak Bia	2	2007
Thailand	CR: Samut Sakhon	Inner Gulf: Khok Kham	3	2003
Vietnam	Nam Dinh	Xuan Thuy Ramsar Site	7	1999
Vietnam	Thai Binh	Thai Thuy	4	2006

Broad-billed Sandpiper *Limicola falcinellus*

1% = 630 (*falcinellus*, West and South India, Sri Lanka), 1,000 (*sibirica*, Northeast India, East and Southeast Asia, Australasia). The species often mixes with Curlew Sandpiper, a similar-looking species, therefore it may have been overlooked during the census. The species was recorded across its range. Three sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Moulavir Char	1,200	1989
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Piya Char	1,015	1989

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Maharashtra	Thane Creek (Thane-Ulhas Estuary)	1,000	2005

Buff-breasted Sandpiper *Calidris subruficollis* NT

1% unknown. This species is restricted to the Americas. Nonetheless one individual was recorded in 1988 in Tasmania, Australia.

Ruff *Philomachus pugnax*

1% = 1,000 (South Asia). The species was recorded across its normal range and far beyond. Forty-one sites in South Asia meet the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Hail Haor	1,286	1993
India	Gujarat	Aji-li	1,128	1993
India	Gujarat	Amipur Tank	7,000	1992
India	Gujarat	Jafarabad Coast (Salt Works)	1,000	1993
India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Jamnagar Taluka (8 Inland & 6 Coast)	9,885	2003
India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Khambhalia Taluka (3 Inland & 6 Coast)	3,740	2003
India	Gujarat	Lakhota Lake	1,200	2005
India	Gujarat	Lalpari Reservoir	1,800	2005
India	Gujarat	Lambhvel Sewage Pond	5,550	2003
India	Gujarat	Nagarama Village Pond	1,000	1989
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	1,995	2006
India	Gujarat	Narda Tank	3,500	1989
India	Gujarat	Pariej	1,000	2005
India	Gujarat	Pipalava Bandharo (Kaj)	1,000	2003
India	Gujarat	Rangmati Dam	2,500	2005
India	Gujarat	Ranpur Tank	1,330	1992
India	Gujarat	Savada Village Pond (Nava Talao)	3,000	2003
India	Gujarat	Thol Lake Bird Sanctuary	100,000	1992
India	Gujarat	Vadhvana (Wadwana) Reservoir	1,105	2007
India	Gujarat	Veri Dam (Talab)	1,100	2005
India	Gujarat	Waghroli Tank	1,323	1991
India	Haryana	Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary	2,550	1993
India	Maharashtra	Nandur Madhemeshwar Wildlife Sanctuary	1,000	2001
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	2,190	2006
India	Orissa	Rajanagar Mangaroves	2,002	2007
India	Punjab	Keshopur	1,100	2007
India	Rajasthan	Alniya Dam	5,500	1992
India	Rajasthan	Bardha/Vardha Dam	3,093	1992
India	Rajasthan	Chhapparwada	3,000	1989
India	Rajasthan	Guda Bishnoiyan Tank	1,000	2002
India	Rajasthan	Keoladeo National Park	2,300	1997
India	Rajasthan	Right Main Canal	1,000	2004
India	Rajasthan	Sardarsamand	1,000	2002
India	Rajasthan	Surwal Lake	3,000	1994
India	Rajasthan	Ummedganj	1,230	1994
Pakistan	Sindh	Bhumbki	3,547	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Ibrahim's Haidri (Coastal)	1,250	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Jabho (= Jhubo=Jubho) Lake	2,345	1990
Pakistan	Sindh	Kalhoro	1,150	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Khilan Dhand	23,100	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Makra	2,300	1993

Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus*

1% = 10,000 (South and Southeast Asia). The species was recorded at few sites and in limited numbers across its range. This is a largely offshore species and hence was undercounted. According to Nial Moores (quote as M32 by Wetlands International 2006) the species has shown a very sharp decline in Japan and Korea since the 1990s.

Grey Phalarope *Phalaropus fulicarius*

1% unknown. This is a largely offshore species and hence was undercounted. The species was recorded at four sites in Taiwan in 2003 and 2005.

3.6.24 Gulls - Laridae

'Large White-headed Gulls'

The definitive classification of the 'large white-headed gulls' group is still under development. Observers using different field guides with varying classification of taxa led to inconsistent and misleading reports. Therefore information on this group is summarized here as a single group - 'large white-headed gulls'. The group was reported from 696 sites across the range of AWC, but mainly in South and East Asia. During the AWC 1987 – 2007 the following taxa were subsumed under 'large white-headed gulls':

Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*

Heuglin's Gull *Larus heuglini*

Yellow-legged/Mongolian Gull *Larus cachinnans*

Vega Gull *Larus vegae*

Pacific Gull *Larus pacificus*

1% = 50 (*pacificus*, Tasmania and Southeast Australia), 60 (*georgii*, West and South Australia). The species was reported from five sites in Australia and New Zealand; Westernport Bay, Victoria State met the 1% criterion (with 406 individuals in 2006).

Black-tailed Gull *Larus crassirostris*

1% = 10,500. The species is restricted to East Asia, where it was widely recorded. Aewol-Gangjeong Coast, Jeju Province, Republic of Korea, was the only site meeting the 1% criterion (18,550 individuals in 1999).

Sooty Gull *Larus hemprichii*

1% = 2,300 (Southwest Asia). The species was recorded at eleven sites in Pakistan. No site met the 1% criterion.

Common Gull *Larus canus*

1% = 1,000 (*kamtschatschensis*, East and Southeast Asia). The species was reported from East, Southeast Asia and Pakistan (probably *heinei*). Eleven sites in mainland China and the Republic of Korea met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Hebei	Huang Hua	5,735	2007
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	1,152	2004
China	Shandong	Jiaozhou Bay	2,000	1991
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong Estuary	1,863	2005
South Korea	Gangwon	Cheongcho Lake (Lagoon)	9,000	1991
South Korea	Gangwon	Gangneung-Jumunjin Coast	11,510	2000
South Korea	Gangwon	Gangseong-Daejin Coast (Taejin)	1,110	2006
South Korea	Gangwon	Jumunjin-Yangyang Coast	5,800	2001
South Korea	Gangwon	Samcheok-Gangneung Coast	1,411	2006
South Korea	Gangwon	Sokcho-Gangseong Coast	1,146	2001
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Ganggu (Young Duk)	3,100	1991

Kelp Gull *Larus dominicanus*

1% = 20,000 (*dominicanus*, Australasia). The species was recorded mainly in New Zealand. No site met the 1% criterion.

Glaucous-winged Gull *Larus glaucescens*

1% = 5,700 (East Asia). The species was reported mainly from the Republic of Korea and Japan; no site met the 1% criterion.

Glaucous Gull *Larus hyperboreus*

1% unknown. The species was reported mainly from the Republic of Korea and Japan.

Iceland Gull *Larus glaucoides*

1% unknown. The species was reported at six sites from the Republic of Korea and Japan.

Thayer's Gull *Larus thayeri*

1% unknown. The species was reported at only two sites from the Republic of Korea and Japan.

Slaty-backed Gull *Larus schistisagus*

1% unknown. The species was reported widely along the coasts of East Asia.

Great Black-headed Gull, Pallas's Gull *Larus ichthyaetus*

1% = 1,000 (South Asia and Myanmar). The species was widely recorded in South and Southeast Asia. Twelve sites in South Asia met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Barisal	Bahauddin Char East Mudflat	1,000	2006
Bangladesh	Barisal	Shahjalal Char	2,000	2006
India	Kerala	Katappuram	1,000	2006
India	Kerala	Kumbala Shiriya Estuary	3,000	2006
India	Kerala	Mogral Estuary	4,500	2007
India	Orissa	Bhitarkanika (Mangrove) Wildlife Sanctuary	1,028	2003
India	Orissa	Rajanagar Mangaroves	1,158	2007
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Pansi Hor	2,051	1996
Pakistan	Punjab/NWFP	Chashma Barrage Reservoir Sanctuary	2,300	2001
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Adam's Bridge - Talaimannar	4,000	1990
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Erukkilampiddi Bay	1,500	1990
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Kora Kulam Area	1,900	2003

Brown-headed Gull *Larus brunicephalus*

1% = 1,500 (South Asia, Indochina and South China). The species was reported from across its range with 36 sites meeting the 1% criterion. Chapora Estuary, Goa, India, alone recorded 34,000 individuals in 2007.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Barisal	Bahauddin Char East Mudflat	1,500	2006
Bangladesh	Barisal	Dhal Char Main	4,000	1990
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Bhata Char	3,655	1990
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Borhanuddin (Bahauddin) Char	1,500	1993
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Mukteria Char	1,500	1993
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Nijum Dweep (Kamala & Osman Char)	5,757	1991
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Piya Char	2,000	1990
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Sonadia & Moheskhal Island	2,700	1994
Bangladesh	Khulna	Sunderbans Combined	6,500	1990
China	Shandong	Jiaozhou Bay	3,000	1992
India	Goa	Agassaim Mudflats	2,000	2006
India	Goa	Chapora Estuary: Marjim -'Tembwado' Coastline	34,000	2007
India	Goa	Mandovi Estuary	1,600	2004
India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Jamnagar Taluka (8 Inland & 6 Coast)	1,668	2003
India	Gujarat	Lakhota Lake	1,500	2003
India	Karnataka	Aghanashini River: Hegde-Sankuli	4,200	1990
India	Kerala	Kadalundy Estuary	2,000	1991
India	Kerala	Katappuram	2,000	2006
India	Kerala	Kumbala Shiriya Estuary	4,000	2006
India	Kerala	Muzhappilangad Estuary	5,000	2006
India	Kerala	Puduvyppu Mangroves	1,500	1990
India	Kerala	Purathur (Bharatapuza, Purathin) Estuary	5,000	1989
India	Maharashtra	Haji Ali	2,800	1992
India	Orissa	Bhitarkanika (Mangrove) Wildlife Sanctuary	2,513	2003
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	19,281	1996
India	Orissa	Hukitola-Backwaters	5,430	1996
India	Tamil Nadu	Manali And Rameswaram Islands	7,500	1991
India	West Bengal	Farakka Barrage (Ganga River At Malda)	2,100	2003
Myanmar	Ayeyarwady	Irrawaddy Delta: Pyindaye Reserve Forest	3,246	2006
Myanmar	Shan	Moby Dam (Monpai Lake)	2,000	1995
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Delft Island	1,540	1999

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Chilaw Sand Spit and Bay	3,250	2001
Thailand		Inner Gulf of Thailand (Covers 4 Provinces)	5,205	1999
Thailand	CR: Petchaburi	Inner Gulf: Laem Phak Bia	2,076	2006
Thailand	CR: Samut Prakan	Inner Gulf: Bang Pu (Bangpoo)	8,500	2003
Thailand	CR: Samut Sakhon	Inner Gulf: Bang Ya Phraek Mangrove Center	1,500	2007

Silver Gull *Larus novaehollandiae*

1% unknown. The species is restricted to Australasia and was recorded at 19 sites.

Red-billed Gull *Larus scopulinus*

1% = 10,000. The species is restricted to New Zealand. No site met the 1% criterion.

Black-billed Gull *Larus bulleri* EN

1% = 960. The species is restricted to New Zealand. It was recorded at 16 sites, with only Ellesmere Lake, Canterbury Province, meeting the 1% criterion (1,592 individuals in 2006).

Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
New Zealand	Canterbury	Ashburton River Mouth	98	2006
New Zealand	Canterbury	Ashley Estuary	40	2006
New Zealand	Canterbury	Barnes Rd Pond, Christchurch	1	2005
New Zealand	Canterbury	Belfast Oxidation Ponds	3	2006
New Zealand	Canterbury	Bromley Oxidation Ponds	6	2007
New Zealand	Canterbury	Heathcote River, Christchurch	2	2007
New Zealand	Canterbury	Hurunui Rivermouth	304	2005
New Zealand	Canterbury	Kaiapoi Oxidation Ponds	28	2007
New Zealand	Canterbury	Orana Park, Christchurch	2	2005
New Zealand	Canterbury	The Groynes	44	2006
New Zealand	Canterbury	Upper Port Levy	2	2007
New Zealand	Canterbury	Westlake	52	2005
New Zealand	Otago	Queenstown: Waterfront	20	2006
New Zealand	Southland	Wilderness Rd: Shingle Pit	290	2006
New Zealand	West Coast	Haast Rivermouth	2	2005

Common Black-headed Gull, *Larus ridibundus*

The 1% criterion for the South, East and Southeast Asian populations are unknown and Li and Mundkur (2007) estimated it as between 125,000 and 2,000,000; therefore 20,000 individuals was used as the 1% for this report. Four sites met this criterion. This is the most widely distributed gull species, recorded at 1,015 sites, with large concentrations in mainland China and India. Jiaozhou Bay, Shandong Province, China, alone recorded 100,000 individuals in 1991.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Jiangsu	Lianyungang Coast (Linhonghe Kou/Haizhou Bay)	27,170	2007
China	Shandong	Jiaozhou Bay	100,000	1991
China	Yunnan	Dianchi	30,000	1995
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian NR in Shenzhen)	20,629	1996

Slender-billed Gull *Larus genei*

1% = 1,500 (South Asia). The species was reported mainly from Pakistan and India, with a major congregation in Baluchistan Province in Pakistan. Three sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Gujarat	Great Rann Of Kachchh (Flamingo City)	2,000	1991
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Astola Island	1,500	1995
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Sur-Bundar Coastal Wetland	4,300	1990

Saunders's Gull *Larus saundersi* VU

1% = 85. The species is restricted to East Asia. It was recorded at 150 sites, 43 of which met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Fujian	Meizhou Wan	247	2006
China	Fujian	Quanzhou Bay	202	2006
China	Fujian	Xiamen Coast (Including Aotou And Fenglin)	209	2006
China	Fujian	Xinghua Wan (Bay)	905	2006
China	Jiangsu	Lianyungang Coast (Linhonghe Kou/Haizhou Bay)	142	2007
China	Jiangsu	Nantong Coast (Jiang Port-Rudong -Dayang Port)	173	2007
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	803	1996
China	Shanghai	Chongming Beihu (Northern Lake)	500	2007
China	Tianjin	Tianjin Coast	864	2006
China	Zhejiang	Hangzhou Bay	450	2007
China	Zhejiang	Taizhou Wan	440	2007
China	Zhejiang	Wenzhou Wan	2,557	2007
China	Zhejiang	Yueqing Wan	192	2007
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian NR in Shenzhen)	102	1991
Japan	Fukuoka	Sone-Higata(Tideland)	387	2005
Japan	Kumamoto	Arao Kaigan	195	2007
Japan	Kumamoto	Hikawa	151	2005
Japan	Kumamoto	Shira-Kawa Kakou	418	2007
Japan	Kumamoto	Siranui-Higata (Oono-Gawa, Suna-Gawa Kakou)	337	2007
Japan	Ooita	Usa Kaigan	110	2005
Japan	Saga	Daijugarami	1,030	2005
Japan	Saga	Kashima Shingomori	266	2007
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong Estuary	175	2006
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Ganwol (Kanwol) Reservoir	120	2002
South Korea	Chungnam	Geum River Estuary(Kum)	645	2004
South Korea	Chungnam	Geum River Reservoir (Kum)	184	1997
South Korea	Chungnam	Janghang Reservoir (Estuary)	94	2002
South Korea	Chungnam	Yubu Island	650	2006
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Asan Bay	650	1998
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Dongjin (Tongjin) River Estuary	308	2000
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Mangyung And Tongjin Estuary	270	1997
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Mangyung River Estuary	550	1998
South Korea	Jeonnam	Suncheon Bay	920	1998
South Korea	Jeonnam	Yeuja (Yeoja) Bay	392	2006
Taiwan	Changhua	Han-Pao	600	1996
Taiwan	Changhua	Hsi-Kang(Ta Cheng)	220	2000
Taiwan	Changhua	Ta-Tu-Hsi (River)	385	1994
Taiwan	Chiayi	Ao-Ku	300	2002
Taiwan	Chiayi	Pei Kang Hsi (Yun-Chia-Chiao)	128	1999
Taiwan	Taichung	Lung Ching (Ta Tu Hsi North)	113	2000
Taiwan	Taichung	Ta-Chia River (Kao Mei)	120	1999
Taiwan	Yunlin	Cho-Shui-Hsi South	105	1997
Vietnam	Thai Binh	Thai Thuy	288	2006
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
China	Fujian	Huaqiao Farm, Jiangjing Town	11	2003
China	Fujian	Pinghai Wan	10	2006
China	Fujian	Weitou Wan/Tangdong Mudflat	12	2004
China	Guangdong	Dong Guan Liananwei	18	2007
China	Guangdong	Dongao Village	60	1998
China	Guangdong	Lufeng Marshes	8	1990
China	Guangdong	Zhanjiang Nature Reserve Combined	12	2003
China	Hainan	Dongzhaigang Nature Reserve	3	1993
China	Hebei	Huang Hua	12	2007
China	Hebei	Tang Hai	10	1990
China	Jiangsu	Gaoyou And Shabo Lake	10	2004
China	Liaoning	Dayao Bay	1	1990
China	Liaoning	Dengsha River Mouth	1	1990
China	Shandong	Dingzi Hekou	2	2007
China	Shandong	Yellow River Delta Nature Reserve	15	2007
China	Shanghai	Chongming Dongtan (East Mudflat) Nature Reserve	34	2005
China	Shanghai	Fengxian Coast (Tuolin-Xinghuo-Liaoyuan-Wusi-Luchaogang)	25	2007

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Tianjin	Tianjin Haibin Yuchang (Fish Farm)	61	2006
China	Zhejiang	Lingkou Island (Oujiang Estuary)	15	1990
China	Zhejiang	Sanmen Wan	53	1990
China	Zhejiang	Xiang Shan Estuary	9	1995
Japan	Aichi	Fujimae Tidal Flat (Shin & Shonai River Mouth)	31	2007
Japan	Aichi	Mouth of the Toyokawa	1	1996
Japan	Aichi	Sakai-Gawa Kakou	2	2005
Japan	Aichi	Shio Kawa Higata (Tideland)	5	2000
Japan	Aichi	Yahagi-Gawa Kakou	1	2005
Japan	Aichi	Yahagihuru-Kawa Kakou	1	2006
Japan	Chiba	Banzu	2	2006
Japan	Chiba	Obitsu River Estuary (Obitsu-Gawa Kakou)	1	1996
Japan	Chiba	Sanbanze	5	2006
Japan	Chiba	Yatsu Tidal Mudflat	8	2006
Japan	Ehime	Daimyoujin-Gawa, Takasu Kaigan, Shin-Kawa	14	2005
Japan	Ehime	Kamo-Gawa Kakou	80	2005
Japan	Ehime	Shigenobu-Gawa Kakou	2	2007
Japan	Fukuoka	East Region of Ariake Sea	32	2001
Japan	Fukuoka	East Region of Hakata Bay	36	1993
Japan	Fukuoka	Imazu	35	2000
Japan	Fukuoka	Tsuyazaki	2	2006
Japan	Fukuoka	Wajiro Higata	24	2007
Japan	Hiroshima	Yahata-Gawa Kakou	2	2007
Japan	Kagoshima	Amori-Gawa Kakou	8	2006
Japan	Kagoshima	Fukiagehama Kaigan	2	2007
Japan	Kagoshima	Kagoshimaken Beppu-Gawa	4	2006
Japan	Kumamoto	Kuma-Gawa Kakou	81	2007
Japan	Mie	Atago-Gawa, Kushida-Gawa	12	2007
Japan	Mie	Kumozu-Gawa Kakou, Gonushi Kaigan	4	2006
Japan	Mie	Suzuka-Gawa Kakou, Suzuka-Hasen Kakou	2	2006
Japan	Mie	Toyotsuura, Machiyaura	2	2005
Japan	Okinawa	Awase Higata	2	2007
Japan	Okinawa	Gushi Higata	9	2006
Japan	Okinawa	Manko	16	1996
Japan	Okinawa	Yone Sankaku-Ike	1	2006
Japan	Ooita	Nakatsu Kaigan	62	2005
Japan	Saga	Hayatsue-Gawa Kakou	9	2007
Japan	Saga	Oonoshima	5	2005
Japan	Saga	Rokkaku-Gawa Kakou	5	2006
Japan	Shimane	Iinashi-Gawa Kakou	4	2005
Japan	Shimane	Shinji Lake (Shinji-Ko)	1	1997
Japan	Shimane/Tottori	Nakaumi	1	1995
Japan	Tokushima	Yoshino Estuary (Yoshino-Gawa Kakou-Higata/Karyuiki)	15	2006
Japan	Tokyo	Kasai Kaihinkouen	2	2006
Japan	Yamaguchi	Ajisu Tideland	18	1994
Japan	Yamaguchi	Iwaguni-Shi Ozu Hasuta	3	2005
Macao	Macao	Taipa-Coloane Mudflat	1	2006
North Korea		West Sea Barrage	20	1990
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay	42	1996
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Bunam Reservoir	23	2000
South Korea	Chungnam	Sapkyo Lake	6	2001
South Korea	Gangwon	Samcheok-Gangneung Coast	3	2002
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Asan Lake (Reservoir)	3	2002
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Namyang Bay	63	2007
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Siwha (Shihwa) Reservoir	43	2000
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Dangdong Bay	1	2004
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Sacheon Bay	5	2004
South Korea	Incheon	Song Island	2	2007
South Korea	Jeju	Sinchon-Jongdal Coast	2	2001
South Korea	Jeonbuk	Gomso Bay	2	2000
South Korea	Jeonnam	Boseong And Deukryang Bay	18	2003
South Korea	Jeonnam	Geumho Reservoir	30	2006
South Korea	Jeonnam	Gwangyang (Kwangyang) And Galsa Bay	22	2003
South Korea	Jeonnam	Hyungyungmyun, Muangun	27	2006
Taiwan	Changhua	Chang-Yu-Ku-Miao (Temple)	25	1990
Taiwan	Changhua	Chuan-Hsing (Ta-Tu-Hsi South)	37	1991
Taiwan	Changhua	Fang-Yuan	73	1999

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Taiwan	Chiayi	Pu-Tai (Bu Dai)	70	1996
Taiwan	Chiayi	Tung-Shih-Chiao (Pu Zhih Hsi)	59	1999
Taiwan	Chinmen	Chin-Men (Kinmen) Island	54	2004
Taiwan	Hsinchu	Ku-Liao (Kang Nan) (Hsinchu Coast)	20	2002
Taiwan	Hsinchu	Nan-Kang (Close To Kang Nan)	1	2006
Taiwan	Hwalien	Hwa-Lien-Chi	1	1996
Taiwan	Ilan	Chu-An	8	1998
Taiwan	Ilan	Lan-Yang-Hsi (River)	50	1993
Taiwan	Pingtung	Lung-Luan-Tan	1	2000
Taiwan	Tainan	Anping	15	1992
Taiwan	Tainan	Ba-Chang-Xi	10	2006
Taiwan	Tainan	Chiang-Chun-Hsi	1	1993
Taiwan	Tainan	Chi-Ku	13	1999
Taiwan	Tainan	Pei-Men	43	1999
Taiwan	Tainan	Tseng-Wen Chi (River)	5	2004
Taiwan	Taitung	Pei-Nan-Hsi (River)	9	2001
Taiwan	Taitung	Tai-Ping-Hsi River	1	1995
Taiwan	Yunlin	Shui-Lin	12	2002
Taiwan	Yunlin	Wen-Kan-Chiao	6	1996
Taiwan	Yunlin	Wu Tiao Kung	73	1998
Vietnam	Nam Dinh	Xuan Thuy Ramsar Site	44	1998
Vietnam	Quang Ninh	Tra Co Peninsula	8	2002
Vietnam	Thai Binh	Tien Hai Nature Reserve	38	2006

Relict Gull *Larus relictus* VU

1% = 120. The species is restricted to Central and East Asia. It was recorded at 12 sites; three sites met the 1% criterion. In 2006 the Tianjin Coast and Tianjin Haibin Yuchang (fish farm), Tianjin Province of mainland China, together recorded 9,066 individuals, about 75% of the total population.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
China	Jiangsu	Yancheng Nature Reserve (Covers whole Yancheng shoreline)	438	2000
China	Tianjin	Tianjin Coast	8,230	2006
China	Tianjin	Tianjin Haibin Yuchang (Fish Farm)	3,362	2004
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
China	Hebei	Huang Hua	95	2007
China	Jiangsu	Lianyungang Coast (Linhonghe Kou/Haizhou Bay)	1	2007
China	Shanghai	Jiuduansha Nature Reserve	2	2007
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian NR In Shenzhen)	1	1993
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong Estuary	65	1991
South Korea	Gangwon	Cheongcho Lake (Lagoon)	6	1993
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Pohang-Yeongdeok Coast	1	2005
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Han River Estuary	2	1993
South Korea	Jeonnam	Yeuja (Yeoja) Bay	1	2003

Little Gull *Larus minutus*

1% unknown. There were only two records of this species, from India and Taiwan.

Sabine's Gull *Larus sabini*

1% unknown. The species was recorded at three sites in Japan in 1995.

Black-legged Kittiwake *Larus tridactyla*

1% = 20,000 (*pollicaris*, East Asia). The species was reported from 14 sites, mainly in the Republic of Korea.

3.6.25 Terns - Sternidae

Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica*

1% = 800 (*nilotica*, South Asia), 1,000 (*addenda*, East and Southeast Asia), 1,000 (*macrotarsa*, Australasia); the North Australian population of *affinis* is unknown. The species was recorded at 729 sites across its range, with seven sites meeting the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	Western Australia	80 Mile Beach	1,239	2001
India	Andhra Pradesh	Kolleru(Gudivaka&Penumaka Lanka,Godavari R,Pedayedladadi)	8,365	2007
India	Kerala	Kole Wetlands (Combined)	5,000	1993
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	11,995	1993
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Kapar Power Station	1,577	1994
Malaysia	Selangor	NC Selangor Coast: Klang Islands: Pulau Tengah	2,000	1990
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Jaffna - Arali – Punalai	820	1990

Caspian Tern *Sterna caspia*

1% = 750 (South Asia), 250 (East and Southeast Asia), 1,000 (*strenua*, Australia), 50 (*strenua*, New Zealand). The species was recorded widely across its range, but only eleven sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Cambodia	Stung Treng	Upper Mekong River Ramsat Site (Strung Treng-Lao Border)	300	1999
China	Hunan	East Dongting Lake NR	306	1991
China	Jiangxi	Poyang Lake (Including Poyang Hu NNR)	300	1988
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	887	2005
India	Rajasthan	Bardha/Vardha Dam	1,960	1995
New Zealand	Canterbury	Ellesmere Lake	63	2006
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Dutch Bay and Peninsula	850	1991
Taiwan	Chiayi	Pu-Tai (Bu Dai)	500	2004
Taiwan	Chinmen	Chin-Men (Kinmen) Island	307	2005
Taiwan	Tainan	Pei-Men	300	2005
Taiwan	Tainan	Tseng-Wen Chi (River)	1,220	2006

Lesser Crested Tern *Sterna bengalensis*

1% = 1,700 (*benghalensis*, South Asia); the Australasian population of *torresii* is unknown. The species was recorded across South, Southeast Asia and Australasia, with three sites in Sri Lanka meeting the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Adam's Bridge – Talaimannar	25,000	2003
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Delft Island	3,160	2002
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Chilaw Sand Spit And Bay	3,000	2001

Sandwich Tern *Sterna sandvicensis*

1% = 1,100 (*sandvicensis*, South Asia). Only two sites in Pakistan met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Hingol Hor National Park	1,200	1994
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Ras Juddi	1,225	1995

(Greater) Crested Tern *Sterna bergii*

1% = 10,000 (*velox*, South Asia) and unknown (*cristata*, East and Southeast Asia; *gwendolena*, Australasia). One site in Sri Lanka, namely Adam's Bridge Islands, met the 1% criterion (13,677 individuals recorded in 2003).

(Indian) River Tern *Sterna aurantia*

1% = 750. The species is restricted to South Asia extending eastwards to the Mekong River. It was the most widely recorded species of terns with 1,334 sites. Seven sites in India and Pakistan met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Andhra Pradesh	Kolleru(Gudivaka&Penumaka Lanka,Godavari R,Pedayedladadi)	1,150	2003
India	Gujarat	Nyari-I	2,004	2004
India	Himachal Pradesh	Pong Dam Bird Sanctuary	1,922	2001
India	Maharashtra	Thane Creek (Thane-Ulhas Estuary)	1,505	2003

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	2,179	2002
Pakistan	Punjab/NWFP	Chashma Barrage Reservoir Sanctuary	3,000	2001
Pakistan	Sindh	Rup (= Ghauspur, = Rap) Lake	1,200	2001

Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii*

1% = 100 (*korustes*, South and Southeast Asia); the *gracilis* population of South Asia and *bangsi* population of Southeast Asia and Australasia are unknown. The species was recorded from five sites, with no sites meeting the 1% criterion. One site outside South and Southeast Asia, namely Lacedpeda Islands, Western Territories, Australia recorded 17,700 individuals in 1999.

White-fronted Tern *Sterna striata*

1% = 15,000 (*striata*, Australia), 1 (*incerta*, Australia). The species is restricted to Australasia and was reported from 20 sites in New Zealand, with no site meeting the 1% criterion.

Black-naped Tern *Sterna sumatrana*

1% unknown. The species was recorded at 39 sites across South and Southeast Asia, mainly on the west coast of Malaysia.

Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*

1% = 1,000 (*tibetana*, East Indian Ocean). Unknown for *minussensis* (North Indian Ocean) and *longipennis* (Southeast Asia to Australia). The species was reported across its range, with no site meeting the 1% criteria.

Little Tern *Sterna albifrons*

1% = 750 (*pusilla*, South Asia and Southeast Asia), 1,000 (*sinensis*, Southeast Asia to Australia), 150 (*placens*, Australasia). Nine sites met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	Queensland	Moreton Bay	1,268	2004
India	Kerala	Kole Wetlands (Combined)	1,000	2000
India	Maharashtra	Nandur Madhameshwar Wildlife Sanctuary	2,010	2005
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	6,720	1992
Malaysia	Perak	North Kuala Gula - Kuala Kurau - Tanjung Piandang	1,450	1991
Malaysia	Sarawak	Kuala Kabong - Kuala Rajang	1,065	2006
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Mundel Lake (Combined)	2,200	1988
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Puttalam Salterns North Area	3,061	1992
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Bundala National Park	2,640	1997

Saunders's Tern *Sterna saundersii*

1% = 700 (South and Southeast Asia). The species was recorded at six sites; no site met the 1% criterion.

Fairy Tern *Sterna nereis* VU

1% = 25 (*nereis*, South and East Australia), 60 (*horni*, West Australia), 1 (*davisae*, New Zealand). The species was reported from two sites in Australia. One site, Corner Inlet, Victoria, Australia, met the 1% criterion (105 individuals in 2007).

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Australia	Victoria	Corner Inlet	105	2007
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
Australia	Victoria	Westernport Bay	4	2006

Black-bellied Tern *Sterna melanogaster* NT

1% = 250. The species is restricted to South and Southeast Asia. It was reported from 223 sites, mainly in South Asia, with three sites meeting the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Gujarat	Victor (-Bherai) Salt Pans & Coastal Area	305	2003
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	282	1995
Pakistan	Sindh	Rup (= Ghauspur, = Rap) Lake	300	2001

Aleutian Tern *Sterna aleutica*

1% = 330 (East and Southeast Asia). The species was reported only from Tanjung Balai Karimun, Riau, Indonesia in 1996.

Bridled Tern *Sterna anaethetus*

1% = 5,000 (*antarctica*, Sri Lanka), 10,000 (*fuligula*, West India); the populations of *anaethetus*, *rogersi* and *novaehollandiae* (East and Southeast Asia, Australasia) unknown. The species was recorded at eight sites in Australia, Singapore and Sri Lanka. No site met the 1% criterion.

Sooty Tern *Sterna fuscata*

1% = 20,000 (*nubilosa*, South, East and Southeast Asia); the populations of *infuscata* and *serrata* (Southeast Asia, Australasia) unknown. The species was recorded only at Lacepede Islands, Western Australia (1,000 in 2003).

Black-fronted Tern *Sterna albostrata* EN

1% = 60. The species is restricted to New Zealand. The species was reported from six sites, all in Canterbury Province, with only Ashburton River mouth meeting the 1% criterion (192 individuals in 2006).

Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
New Zealand	Canterbury	Ashley Estuary	8	2006
New Zealand	Canterbury	Ellesmere Lake	54	2006
New Zealand	Canterbury	Hurunui Rivermouth	33	2005
New Zealand	Canterbury	Kaikoura Peninsula: Armers Beach	4	2007
New Zealand	Canterbury	Kaikoura Peninsula: South Bay	1	2007

Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybridus*

1% = 1,000 (*indica*, South Asia; *javanica*, South Asia), 10,000 (*fluviatilis*, Australasia); East and Southeast Asia (*swinhoei*) unknown. The species was the second most widely recorded tern across its range. Seventeen sites in South Asia met the 1% criterion.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Borhanuddin (Bahauddin) Char	1,000	1994
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Sonadia & Moheshkhali Island	1,200	1994
Bangladesh	Khulna	Sunderbans Combined	1,270	1989
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Chatidhara (Chatidhora) Beel	1,070	2005
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Tangua Haor Complex (About 9 Bils)	1,200	1996
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	1,504	2006
India	Kerala	Kole Wetlands (Combined)	15,000	2004
India	Kerala	Vembanad Wetland Combined (10 Sites)	7,062	2007
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	15,742	2005
India	Puducherry	Ousteri Tank	1,840	1993
India	Tamil Nadu	Karavetti-Vettakudi Sanctuary	1,200	2003
India	Tamil Nadu	Thenpakkam Backwaters	3,500	1991
Pakistan	Sindh	Rup (= Ghauspur, = Rap) Lake	2,900	1990
Sri Lanka	E.P.	Maduru Oya National Park	1,000	1991
Sri Lanka	N.C.P.	Minneriya National Park	1,500	2004
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Katupota Tank	1,182	1991
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Bundala National Park	2,300	1989

White-winged Black Tern *Chlidonias leucopterus*

1% in South, East and Southeast Asia unknown. The species was recorded at a total of 187 sites.

Brown Noddy *Anous stolidus*

1% unknown. The species was recorded at four sites; Lacepeda Islands, Western Australia, alone, recorded 11,500 individuals in 1999.

Lesser Noddy *Anous tenuirostris*

1% = 1,500 (*melanops*, West Australia). South Asian population of *tenuirostris* unknown. The species was recorded at two sites only, on the Maldives Islands in 2004.

White Tern *Gygis alba*

1% = 10,000 (*candida*, Indian Ocean), 150 (*candida*, Australasia). The species was recorded only at Parupuk Tabing in West Sumatra, Indonesia with 10 individuals in 2003.

3.6.26 Skimmers - Rynchopidae

Indian Skimmer *Rynchops albigollis* VU

1% = 80. The species is restricted to South Asia. It was recorded at 111 sites in South Asia and Myanmar, with 19 sites meeting the 1% criterion. Jahajmara, on the coast of Bangladesh, recorded more than 50% of the population.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh		Kaladia & Baradia	124	1991
Bangladesh	Barisal	Dhal Char East	1,000	1992
Bangladesh	Barisal	Dhal Char Main	700	1990
Bangladesh	Barisal	Patar Char	500	2005
Bangladesh	Barisal	Urir Char	700	1992
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Borhanuddin (Bahauddin) Char	300	2006
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Hatia Island	860	1989
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Jahajmara	5,400	2001
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Jonak Char	200	1996
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Moulavir Char	1,200	1989
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Mukteria Char	1,100	2007
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Nijum Dweep (Kamala & Osman Char)	1,200	1989
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Sonadia & Moheskhal Island	970	1990
India	Bihar	Diara Land Near Bridge, Bhagalpur	140	1995
India	Gujarat	Khijadiya Bird Sanctuary	190	1987
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	280	1993
India	Orissa	Naraj-Mundali	86	1993
India	Orissa	Rajanagar Mangaroves	155	2007
India	Uttar Pradesh	National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary	341	2002
Other Sites Where The Species Was Recorded:				
Bangladesh	Barisal	Bahauddin Char East Mudflat	1	2006
Bangladesh	Barisal	Doba Char	3	2002
Bangladesh	Barisal	Gagoria Char	1	2006
Bangladesh	Barisal	Kachchapia Char & Islam Char	50	1995
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Bhata Char	3	1989
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Kutubdia Island	2	1994
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Piya Char	1	1991
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Sandweep(Wip) Island	5	1991
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Shahebani Char	7	1991
India	Andhra Pradesh	Icrisat Campus	1	2002
India	Andhra Pradesh	Pocharam Sanctuary	9	1987
India	Delhi	Horshoe Lake	1	1990
India	Gujarat	Aji-I	18	1987
India	Gujarat	Alansagar Lake	1	1995
India	Gujarat	Amipur Tank	1	1992
India	Gujarat	Bhashkarpara	4	2005
India	Gujarat	Chhari Dhandh	4	1990
India	Gujarat	Halar & Kamdar S.W.	4	1988
India	Gujarat	Harsad Mata Creek	28	1990
India	Gujarat	Jafarabad Coast (Salt Works)	2	2003
India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Jamnagar Taluka (8 Inland & 6 Coast)	3	2003
India	Gujarat	Khari Reservoir	1	1988
India	Gujarat	Lunivav Dam	40	1992

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Gujarat	Mahi River Estuary: Mohammedpura	71	1993
India	Gujarat	Miyani (From Village Side)	18	1991
India	Gujarat	Narara Head	1	1989
India	Gujarat	Nyari-I	3	1989
India	Gujarat	Piroton Creeks	8	1996
India	Gujarat	Ranpur Tank	5	1992
India	Gujarat	Savada Village Pond (Nava Talao)	2	1994
India	Gujarat	Singach Saltpans	3	1988
India	Gujarat	Singash Village Tank	1	1987
India	Gujarat	Singhrot	2	1996
India	Gujarat	Sonaria Lake	2	1996
India	Gujarat	Thoriali (Thoriani, Limdi Bhogavo) Dam	11	1987
India	Gujarat	Veri Dam (Talab)	28	1992
India	Gujarat	Victor (-Bherai) Salt Pans & Coastal Area	2	2003
India	Gujarat	Vitthalgad	4	2005
India	Himachal Pradesh	Sheetal Sagar	1	1993
India	Karnataka	Ganjipally (Lift Irrigation Point Krishna River)	2	1994
India	Karnataka	Krishna River: Raichur (Devasugar/Raichur Thermal Ps)	11	1994
India	Karnataka	Rajulabanda/Tungabhadra River	2	1993
India	Madhya Pradesh	Aandhar Taal	1	1988
India	Madhya Pradesh	Chambal River: (National Chambal Sanctuary)	54	1990
India	Madhya Pradesh	Dihaila Jheel, Karera Bustard Sanctuary	1	1988
India	Madhya Pradesh	Jodidah Gharial	1	1992
India	Madhya Pradesh	Vill. Dathyana - Along River Ganga	1	1992
India	Maharashtra	Hipparga Tank	2	2003
India	Maharashtra	Varvand (= Victoria) Lake	3	1994
India	Orissa	Baghua Reservoir	12	1996
India	Orissa	Bhitarkanika (Mangrove) Wildlife Sanctuary	61	2003
India	Orissa	Dagara Chanda	15	1995
India	Orissa	Daha Dam	25	1996
India	Orissa	Dhulianali Dam-Manpur	20	2001
India	Orissa	Gayala Banka On Mahanadi	39	1995
India	Orissa	Hirakud Reservoir	77	1993
India	Orissa	Kirtaniakhati	10	2005
India	Orissa	Mahanadi River: Cuttack To Banki (50 kms)	20	1994
India	Orissa	Mahanadi River: Kontilo	31	2001
India	Orissa	Mahanadi River: Trisulia To Baidyeswar	20	1994
India	Orissa	Rusikulya Dam	8	2005
India	Orissa	Saipal	2	1995
India	Orissa	Sisilo:Badapokhari Tank	55	2002
India	Orissa	Sundar Dam	18	2003
India	Orissa	Suvarnapur-Ansupa	14	2003
India	Punjab	Harike Wetland Sanctuary	5	2002
India	Rajasthan	Banas River	1	1988
India	Rajasthan	Bardha/Vardha Dam	4	1999
India	Rajasthan	Baretha Reservoir	9	1995
India	Rajasthan	Chandalai	1	1992
India	Rajasthan	Fateh Sagar Lake	28	1999
India	Rajasthan	Mansarovar	1	1995
India	Uttar Pradesh	Corbett National Park: Ramganga Barrage	1	1994
India	Uttar Pradesh	Hareveli Dam	12	1990
India	Uttar Pradesh	Harevli Dam	5	1995
India	Uttar Pradesh	Katarnia Ghat Sanctuary	7	1990
India	Uttar Pradesh	Narvar	72	1990
India	Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary	2	1989
India	Uttar Pradesh	Seohara Estate Ponds & Wetlands	61	1995
India	Uttar Pradesh	Seshara Area	70	1993
India	Uttarakhand	Tumeria Dam	3	1993
India	West Bengal	Chittaranjan Bara Dam	9	2003
India	West Bengal	Sagar Dighi	14	2001
Myanmar	Mandalay	Irrawaddy R.: Nyaung U-Bagan (Pagan)	4	1989
Myanmar	Mandalay	Taung Taman Lake	1	2005
Myanmar	Sagaing	Chindwin R.: Kalewa - Hkamti And To The North	1	2005
Myanmar	Sagaing	Chindwin R.: Myitha-Homalin-Kawya-Htamanthi	6	1995
Myanmar	Shan	Inle (Inlay) Lake Wildlife Sanctuary	2	2003
Myanmar	Yangon	Let Khoke Kone	3	1992
Pakistan	N.W.F.P.	Dera Ishmail Bridge	1	1993

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Pakistan	N.W.F.P.	Thanedar Wala	3	1989
Pakistan	Sindh	Guddu Barrage	4	2001

3.6.27 Seabirds

Laysan Albatross *Phoebastria immutabilis* VU

1% unknown. One individual was recorded at Han-Pao, Changhua Province, Taiwan, in 2004.

Christmas Frigatebird *Fregata andrewsi* CR

1% = 45. Seven hundred individuals were recorded at Mantanani Island, Sabah, Malaysia, in 2003.

Long-billed Murrelet *Brachyramphus perdix* NT

1% unknown. One individual was recorded at three sites in the Republic of Korea, in 2006.

3.6.28 Birds of prey

Raptors generally do not form large flocks and for most species the population figure in Asia is unknown, therefore it was not possible to identify the Internationally Important Sites according to 1% criteria. Distribution maps for the following species are given in section 3.6.30.

Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*

The species was the third most widely recorded raptor at a total of 412 sites across the range of the AWC.

Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus caeruleus*

The species was recorded at a total of 40 sites across the range of the AWC.

Black Kite *Milvus migrans*

The species was recorded at a total of 96 sites mainly in South Asia and Myanmar.

Brahminy Kite *Haliastur indus*

The species is restricted to the range of the AWC and was recorded at a total of 719 sites. It was the second most widely distributed raptor species recorded.

Whistling Kite *Haliastur sphenurus*

The species is restricted to Australasia and was recorded at three sites in Australia.

White-bellied Sea Eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster*

The species is restricted to the range of the AWC and was recorded at a total of 192 sites. It was observed mainly in coastal areas.

Pallas's Sea Eagle *Haliaeetus leucoryphus* VU

The species was recorded at 89 sites in South Asia. The total population is estimated at 2,500 to 9,999 birds (BirdLife International 2008b).

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Barisal	Shahjalal Char	1	2007
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Netrakona - Kaluma Kanda Road (Bils)	1	1992
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Balai Haor (Incl Dubail, Jugni, Khakra Kuri Bils)	1	1992
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Chatidhara (Chatidhora) Beel	3	2005
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Dekhar Haor (6 Bils)	1	1992
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Dubriar Haor	2	1992
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Hail Haor	6	2007

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Hakaluki Haors (Haor Khal,Chatla,Chowkia, Kukurdubi, Etc)	6	2007
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Halir Haor	2	1993
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Juri River: Fenchugauj - Hakaluki Haor	1	1992
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Kanamaiya Haor & Pakertala Bil	2	1992
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Kawadighi Haor	1	1993
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Khajauory Beel	1	2002
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Khana Muia Beel	1	2001
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Kuri Bil	1	1992
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Matian Haor (Incl Bara, Banuar & Palair Bils)	3	1992
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Mehdi Bil	2	1992
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pana Beel	2	2003
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pashua Haor	19	1992
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Rowa Beel	2	2001
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Sarkadanga & Ratna Bils	2	1992
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Someswari River: Surma R. - Kanamaiya Haor	6	1992
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Surma River: Sunamganj-Someswari River	5	1995
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Tangua Haor Complex (About 9 Bils)	8	1992
Bhutan	Punakha	Puna Sang Chhu River Chime Chorten- Punakha	1	2000
Bhutan	Wangdue Phodrang	Puna Sang Chhu River Wangdue Phodrang Bridge-Chime Chorte	1	2000
Bhutan	Zhemgang	Mangde Chhu River Tingtibi - Berti	1	2000
India	Assam	Bordoibam Bilmukh Bird Sanctuary	1	2004
India	Assam	Bordoloni (Bordoloni - Sampora)	3	2003
India	Assam	Dibru-Saikhowa National Park	7	1996
India	Assam	Kaziranga National Park (Agoratoli E,Baguri W,Kohora C)	6	1991
India	Assam	Kuarbari Dalani	1	2003
India	Assam	Orang Wildlife Sanctuary	2	1991
India	Assam	Panidihing Bird Sanctuary	1	1996
India	Assam	Pobitora Ws (Dholi, Pagladova, Tamulidova, Solmari, Haduketc)	1	1995
India	Assam	Satajan Beel	1	2005
India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Jamnagar Taluka (8 Inland & 6 Coast)	1	2003
India	Gujarat	Kathivadar Lake & Salt Pans	1	2005
India	Gujarat	Lunsapur Temple Pond	1	2005
India	Gujarat	Sakariya & Bherai Pond	1	2005
India	Gujarat	Victor (-Bherai) Salt Pans & Coastal Area	1	2005
India	Himachal Pradesh	Pong Dam Bird Sanctuary	3	2004
India	Jharkhand	Udhuwa Lake Bird Sanctuary: Pataura & Berhale Lake	1	1996
India	Maharashtra	Tansa (Belnala) Wildlife Sanctuary	1	2003
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	4	2006
India	Orissa	Hirakud Reservoir	1	2003
India	Orissa	Kirtaniakhati	1	2005
India	Orissa	Rajanagar Mangaroves	4	2007
India	Orissa	Rusikulya Dam	1	2005
India	Uttar Pradesh	Chaltuwa Wetland	2	2003
India	Uttar Pradesh	Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary(D.T.R)	2	2003
India	Uttar Pradesh	Nachan Tal	2	2003
India	Uttar Pradesh	Pyagpur And Sitadwar Complex	1	1987
India	Uttar Pradesh	Sandi Bird Sanctuary	1	2004
India	Uttarakhand	Asan (Azan) Barrage	1	2002
India	Uttarakhand	Gol Tapper	1	2003
India	Uttarakhand	Tumeria Dam	4	1999
India	West Bengal	Ahiron (Ahiron)	1	2003
India	West Bengal	Chittaranjan Bara Dam	2	2003
India	West Bengal	Gajaldoba Teesta Barrage (Sam As Gazoledaba)	1	2007
India	West Bengal	Jaldapara Wildlife Sanctuary	1	2007
India	West Bengal	Jaldhaka River & Murti Gurumara N. P	1	2007
India	West Bengal	Purbasthali Gangetic Isld	1	2004
India	West Bengal	Rasik Bill	1	2003
Nepal	Er: Koshi	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve: Koshi River Barrage	1	1992
Nepal	Fwr: Mahakali	Shukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve: Ranital	1	1988
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Gwadar Beach	1	2002
Pakistan	Sindh	Angri	1	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Dhandal Dhand	3	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Haleji Lake Sanctuary	3	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Hub (= Hab) Dam Sanctuary	6	1999
Pakistan	Sindh	Jabho (= Jhubo=Jubho) Lake	2	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Keenjhar (= Kinjhar, = Kalri) Lake Sanctuary	2	1993

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Pakistan	Sindh	Ladiun	1	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Maachori Dhand	1	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Manchar Lake	1	2001
Pakistan	Sindh	Matchary Dhand	1	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Muradani	2	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Rajo Dero	2	2000
Pakistan	Sindh	Rann Of Katch: Dandi	2	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Rann Of Kutch: Shakoor Darya	1	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Rup (= Ghauspur, = Rap) Lake	1	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Samoiee	2	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Sukkur Barrage	2	1993
Russia	Kamchatka Region	Petropavlovsk- Kamchatsky (Avacha Bay)	3	1997
Sri Lanka	C.P.	Sigiriya Area	1	2007
Sri Lanka	E.P.	Kumana National Park	1	2007
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Puttalam Lagoon And Peninsula	2	2007
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Tissamaharama Area	1	2007

White-tailed Sea Eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla*

The species was recorded at 65 sites in South and East Asia, with the majority in Republic of Korea.

Steller's Sea Eagle *Haliaeetus pelagicus* VU

The species was recorded at 19 sites in northern East Asia. Its total population is estimated at c. 5,000 birds (Ferguson-Lee *et al.* (2001) BirdLife International (2008b)).

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Japan	Hokkaido	Akkeshi-Ko (Lake)	67	1999
Japan	Hokkaido	Fuuren-Ko (Furen Lake)	318	1999
Japan	Hokkaido	Notsuke-Wan (Bay)	109	1999
Russia	Kamchatka Region	Petropavlovsk- Kamchatsky (Avacha Bay)	30	2002
Russia	Primorye Territory	Coast Of The South Primorye	3	1999
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong Estuary	2	2006
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Ganwol (Kanwol) Reservoir	2	2003
South Korea	Gangwon	Cheolwon Basin	1	2006
South Korea	Gangwon	Gangneung-Jumunjin Coast	1	2001
South Korea	Gangwon	Gyungpo (Kyongpo) Lagoon	1	2000
South Korea	Gangwon	Hwajinpo Lake	1	2006
South Korea	Gangwon	Namdae Stream (Yangyang)	1	2007
South Korea	Gangwon	Samcheok-Gangneung Coast	1	2006
South Korea	Gangwon	Yangyang-Sokcho Coast	1	2003
South Korea	Gyeongbuk	Pohang-Yeongdeok Coast	2	2002
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Han River (Haengju Bridge-Paland Dam)	3	2005
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Siwha (Shihwa) Reservoir	1	2006
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Jinyang Reservoir	1	2001
South Korea	Seoul	Seongsan Bridge-Paldang Dam	2	2007

Lesser Fish Eagle *Ichthyophaga humilis* NT

The species is restricted to South, East and Southeast Asia and was recorded at a total of 15 sites. The total population is estimated at c. 10,000 birds (BirdLife International 2008b).

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Arunachal Pradesh	Glao Lake & Kamlang River (Kamlang W. Sanctuary)	1	1994
India	Assam	Bordoibam Bilmukh Bird Sanctuary	1	2004
India	Assam	Bordoloni (Bordoloni - Sampora)	1	2004
India	Assam	Kani Beel	1	2004
India	Assam	Pobitora Ws (Dholi, Pagladova, Tamulidova, Solmari, Haduketc)	5	1995
India	Uttar Pradesh	Katarnia Ghat Sanctuary	3	2007
India	Uttar Pradesh	Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary(D.T.R)	3	2007
India	Uttar Pradesh	Sandi Bird Sanctuary	2	2004
India	West Bengal	Adina Deer Park	1	2003
India	West Bengal	Jaldapara Wildlife Sanctuary	1	2007
India	West Bengal	Jaldhaka River & Murti Gurumara N. P	2	2007

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Myanmar	Kachin	Indawgyi Lake	3	2003
Myanmar	Kachin	Nam Sam Chaung (Near Ayeyarwady)	2	2002
Myanmar	Mandalay	Mondai Dam	1	2002
Myanmar	Mandalay	Ngalaik Reservoir (Nga Like Dam)	2	2003

Grey-headed Fish Eagle *Ichthyophaga ichtyaetus* NT

The species is restricted to South and Southeast Asia and was recorded at a total of 72 sites. The total population is estimated at 1,000 to 10,000 birds (BirdLife International 2008b).

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Barisal	Kukri-Mukri Char	1	1993
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Boraduba Bil	2	1992
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Jahangirnagar University (Ju) Campus	4	2000
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Meda & Uglar Bils	1	1992
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Netrakona - Kaluma Kanda Road (Bils)	3	1992
Bangladesh	Khulna	Sundarbans: Kachikhali	1	2004
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Deochapra Bil	1	1992
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Hail Haor	1	1992
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Hakaluki Haors (Haor Khal, Chatla, Chowkia, Kukurdubi, Etc)	1	1995
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Mehdi Bil	1	1992
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pashua Haor	1	1992
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Sarkadanga & Ratna Bils	1	1992
Brunei	Tutong	Tutong Sewage Tanks	1	2007
Cambodia	Battambang	Prek Toal	13	2004
Cambodia	Kampong Thom	Tonle Sap	2	1993
Cambodia	Kandal	Bassac Marshes (Prassat Tuyo Fishing Village)	1	1993
Cambodia	Kandal	Boeng Veal Samnap	2	2000
Cambodia	Ratanka Kiri	Srepok River	3	2001
Cambodia	Siem Reap	Angkor (Tonle Sap N/Siem Reap, West Baray, Angkor Wat, Thon)	1	1993
Cambodia	Stung Treng	Sekong River	1	2001
Cambodia	Stung Treng	Sesan River	1	2000
Cambodia	Stung Treng	Upper Mekong River Ramsat Site (Strung Treng-Lao Border)	3	1999
India	Assam	Bordoibam Bilmukh Bird Sanctuary	2	2003
India	Assam	Bordoloni (Bordoloni - Sampora)	2	2003
India	Assam	Chandubi Beel	2	1996
India	Assam	Dibru-Saikhowa National Park	2	1996
India	Assam	Jengdia Beel	1	2004
India	Assam	Kaziranga National Park (Agoratoli E, Baguri W, Kohora C)	4	2004
India	Assam	Kokilamukh	4	2005
India	Assam	Orang Wildlife Sanctuary	3	1993
India	West Bengal	Sankarpur Gangetic Isle Complex	1	1993
Malaysia	Sarawak	Loagan Bunut Lakes	1	2001
Malaysia	Selangor	Paya Indah Wetlands Sanctuary	2	1999
Myanmar	Kachin	Indawgyi Lake	6	2004
Myanmar	Kachin	Nam Lah, Nam Yah Rivers (Around Putao)	2	2002
Myanmar	Kachin	Nam Sam Chaung (Near Ayeyarwady)	3	2002
Myanmar	Sagaing	Nan Ezu (Eisu) Stream (Htamanthi Wildlife Sanc)	2	2004
Myanmar	Sagaing	Nan Phi Lin River	1	2004
Nepal	CR: Narayani	Beeshazari (Hazzari Tal, Hagani Lake) And Associate Lakes	3	1995
Nepal	FWR: Mahakali	Shukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve: Ranital	1	1992
Nepal	FWR: Seti	Ghodaghodi Lake	1	1992
Singapore		Sungei Buloh Bird Sanctuary	1	2002
Singapore		Sungei Poyan	1	1992
Sri Lanka	C.P.	Minipe Canal	1	2004
Sri Lanka	C.P.	Sigiriya Area	4	2007
Sri Lanka	E.P.	Kumana National Park	3	2004
Sri Lanka	E.P.	Maduru Oya National Park	12	1991
Sri Lanka	N.C.P.	Katukeliyawa Area	2	2000
Sri Lanka	N.C.P.	Katuvanvila – Mutugala	1	2000
Sri Lanka	N.C.P.	Kaudulla	6	1993
Sri Lanka	N.C.P.	Manampitiya Area	1	2000
Sri Lanka	N.C.P.	Mihintale Area	2	1999
Sri Lanka	N.C.P.	Minneriya National Park	2	2004
Sri Lanka	N.C.P.	Pimburettawa Area	3	1993
Sri Lanka	N.C.P.	Polonnaruwa Area	1	1993

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Sri Lanka	N.C.P.	Wasgomuwa National Park	2	2002
Sri Lanka	N.C.P.	Welikanda Area	1	2000
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Anaiwilundawa Sanctuary	1	1992
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Karikattai Tank	1	2007
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Kobeigane Tank	1	2004
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Navadankulama - Periyakadawala	1	2005
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Tabbowa Tank	1	2002
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Bundala National Park	1	1996
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Kalameitiya - Lunama Sanctuary	2	1999
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Palatupana – Kirinda	2	2000
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Ruhuna National Park Block I	7	1994
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Tissamaharama Area	1	2005
Sri Lanka	Sabaragamuwa P.	Suriyawewa	2	2003
Sri Lanka	Uva P.	Girandurukotte Area	1	2002
Sri Lanka	Uva P.	Udawalawe National Park	2	2002
Sri Lanka	Uva P.	Ulhitiya – Ratkinda	5	2000
Vietnam	Dong Nai	Cat Tien National Park	8	1990

Cinereous (Monk) Vulture *Aegypius monachus* NT

The species was recorded at 18 sites only in the Republic of Korea, although it is not restricted to this country. The total population is estimated at 14,400 - 20,000 birds (BirdLife International 2008b).

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Bunam Reservoir	1	2006
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Ganwol (Kanwol) Reservoir	6	2005
South Korea	Gangwon	Bukhan River	32	2006
South Korea	Gangwon	Cheolwon Basin	604	2006
South Korea	Gangwon	Gangseong-Daejin Coast (Taejin)	3	2006
South Korea	Gangwon	Hwajinpo Lake	1	2007
South Korea	Gangwon	Jumunjin-Yangyang Coast	1	2002
South Korea	Gangwon	Yangyang-Sokcho Coast	1	2002
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Imjin River Estuary	1,123	2005
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Namhan River	1	2007
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Yeoncheon	151	2005
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Dangdong Bay	43	2004
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Georyumyun, Donghaemyun, Goseonggun(Dangdong Bay)	7	2006
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Jinyang Reservoir	12	2007
South Korea	Gyeongnam	Sacheon Bay	6	2007
South Korea	Jeju	Jeju City-Daejeong Coast	1	2005
South Korea	Jeju	Seongsan-Namwon Coast	1	2005
South Korea	Jeonnam	Yungam (Yongam) Reservoir	3	2004

White-rumped Vulture *Gyps bengalensis* CR

The species is restricted to South and Southeast Asia and was recorded at only two sites in India. The total population is estimated at 2,500 - 9,999 birds and rapidly declining (BirdLife International 2008b).

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Bihar	Ganga River (Kahalgaon To Farakka)	2	1998
India	Jharkhand	Udhuwa Lake Bird Sanctuary: Pataura & Berhale Lake	10	1996

Crested Serpent Eagle *Spilornis cheela*

The species is restricted to South, East and Southeast Asia and was recorded at 11 sites.

Hen Harrier *Circus cyaneus*

The species was recorded at 62 sites across South, East and Southeast Asia, mainly reported from the Republic of Korea.

Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus* NT

The species was recorded at a total of 43 sites in South Asia.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Andhra Pradesh	Bahuda River Project	1	1992
India	Assam	Tamranga Beel	2	1992
India	Gujarat	Bhimasar Tank	1	1993
India	Gujarat	Chhari Dhandh	2	1993
India	Gujarat	Dahisara Village Tank	1	1996
India	Gujarat	Jamnagar District: Jamnagar Taluka (8 Inland & 6 Coast)	1	2003
India	Gujarat	Vijay Sagar	1	1994
India	Karnataka	Bellandur Tank	3	1992
India	Karnataka	Hennagara Tank	3	1994
India	Karnataka	Hullur Tank	1	1991
India	Karnataka	Kelaginathotta Tank	5	1991
India	Karnataka	Kenchana Tank	1	1992
India	Karnataka	Maluru Tank	1	1991
India	Karnataka	Nadur Tank	1	1992
India	Karnataka	Thatguppe Tank	1	1993
India	Karnataka	Uddur Tank	1	1992
India	Kerala	Kole Wetlands (Combined)	2	1999
India	Kerala	Vallyoorkavu-Kabani River Bank	1	2006
India	Maharashtra	Telenkhedi	2	1992
India	Orissa	Chilika Lake Combined	3	2006
India	Tamil Nadu	Kaliveli Tank	2	1999
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Baroon Kirther Lake/Canal	1	1993
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Dasht Hor	1	2002
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Gwadar Beach	1	2002
Pakistan	Punjab	Ucchali Wetland Complex: Ucchali Lake	1	2007
Pakistan	Sindh	Bhode Sar li Talao	2	1998
Pakistan	Sindh	Dehsayal	2	1993
Pakistan	Sindh	Hub (= Hab) Dam Sanctuary	8	1999
Pakistan	Sindh	Hub (Hab) River Mouth	1	2003
Pakistan	Sindh	Hudero (Hadero) Lake	1	2002
Pakistan	Sindh	Makaarwari And Gulwari	1	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Manchar Lake	4	2000
Pakistan	Sindh	Rann Of Kutch: Narya Sar Talao	4	1998
Pakistan	Sindh	Rann Of Kutch: Rann Pure Dam	1	2003
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Delft Island	1	2003
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Jaffna - Arali - Punalai	1	2002
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Vadamaradchi Lagoon	1	2001
Sri Lanka	N.P.	Vankalai Triangle Inner	1	2005
Sri Lanka	N.W.P.	Puttalam To Mundel Lake	1	1992
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Bundala National Park	1	1992
Sri Lanka	S.P.	Kalameitiya - Lunama Sanctuary	1	2000
Sri Lanka	Uva P.	Udawalawe National Park	5	2002
Sri Lanka	W.P.	Bolgoda System	1	1991

Pied Harrier *Circus melanoleucos*

The species was recorded at a total of 61 sites in South and Southeast Asia.

Montagu's Harrier *Circus pygargus*

The species was recorded at a total of 22 sites in South Asia.

Western Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus*

The species was recorded at a total of 813 sites mainly from South Asia and less abundantly from East and Southeast Asia. It was the most widely distributed raptor species recorded.

Eastern Marsh Harrier *Circus spilnotus*

The species was recorded at a total of 45 sites across the range of the AWC.

Swamp Harrier *Circus approximans*

The species is restricted to Australia and was recorded only at Hunter Estuary, New South Wales, Australia.

Japanese Sparrow Hawk *Accipiter gularis*

The species is restricted to East and Southeast Asia and was reported from nine sites in Singapore and the Republic of Korea.

Northern Sparrow Hawk *Accipiter nisus*

The species was reported from 36 sites in the Republic of Korea and one in Pakistan.

Northern Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*

The species was reported from 17 sites in the Republic of Korea.

Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo*

The species was recorded at 108 sites in South and East, mainly the Republic of Korea.

Upland Buzzard *Buteo hemilasius*

The species is restricted to East Asia and was reported from eleven sites in the Republic of Korea.

Rough-legged Buzzard *Buteo lagopus*

The species was reported from eleven sites in the Republic of Korea.

Long-legged Buzzard *Buteo rufinus*

The species was only recorded once, along the Jamuna river, Rajshahi Province in Bangladesh.

Indian Spotted Eagle *Aquila hastate VU*

The species was recorded at only nine sites in South Asia and Myanmar.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Barisal	Shahjalal Char	2	2002
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Moulavir Char	4	2002
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Hail Haor	3	2003
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Khajauory Beel	1	2002
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	1	2006
India	Gujarat	Nani Kakrad	1	2006
India	Kerala	Katampally	6	2007
Myanmar	Kachin	Indaw R: Shwetaung – Chaungwa	1	2007
Nepal	ER: Koshi	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve: Koshi River Barrage	1	1993

Greater Spotted Eagle *Aquila clanga VU*

The species was reported from 110 sites in South, East and Southeast Asia.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Barisal	Gagoria Char	1	2006
Bangladesh	Barisal	Shahjalal Char	1	2007
Bangladesh	Barisal	Shikdar Char	3	2005
Bangladesh	Barisal	Tajal Char	1	2006
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Bayer Char	1	1995
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Hatia Island East Coast	1	2007
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Moulavir Char	1	2006
Bangladesh	Chittagong	Muhuri Dam	2	2007
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Hail Haor	5	2007
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Hakaluki Haors (Haor Khal, Chatla, Chowkia, Kukurdubi)	1	2004
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Pashua Haor	1	2005
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Tangua Haor Complex (About 9 Bils)	1	2005
Cambodia	Bantey Meanchey	Ang Trapeang Thmor Reservoir (Sarus Crane Reserve)	1	2001
Cambodia	Battambang	Prek Toal	1	2000
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian NR in Shenzhen)	6	1997
India	Andhra Pradesh	Himayat Sagar	2	2007
India	Andhra Pradesh	Icrisat Campus	2	1994
India	Bihar	Vikramshila Ganga Dolphin Sanctuary	2	1999
India	Goa	Carambolim Tank	3	2007
India	Goa	Curtorim Mangroves	1	2003

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
India	Goa	Macasana Tank	1	2003
India	Goa	Neura Wetlands	3	2003
India	Goa	Raiturem Mangroves	1	2003
India	Goa	Santa Cruz Creek	2	2007
India	Goa	Seraulim Lake	1	2003
India	Goa	Velim Tank	1	2005
India	Gujarat	Amipur Tank	2	1992
India	Gujarat	Bhanderaj	2	2005
India	Gujarat	Bhashkarpara	2	2006
India	Gujarat	Blackbuck National Park	1	2007
India	Gujarat	Dharabala/ Chorathali	1	2005
India	Gujarat	Lambhvel Sewage Pond	1	2004
India	Gujarat	Nagarama Village Pond	1	2004
India	Gujarat	Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary	3	2006
India	Gujarat	Nani Kakrad	5	2004
India	Gujarat	Narda Tank	3	2004
India	Gujarat	Ningal (Mingal) Tank	2	1993
India	Gujarat	Pariej	4	2004
India	Gujarat	Pipalava Bandharo (Kaj)	3	2003
India	Gujarat	Savada Village Pond (Nava Talao)	2	2006
India	Gujarat	Tapar Reservoir	1	1992
India	Gujarat	Thol Lake Bird Sanctuary	3	2006
India	Haryana	Basai Wetlands Sanctuary	3	2003
India	Haryana	Bhindawas Lake Bird Sanctuary	3	2003
India	Haryana	Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary	2	2003
India	Karnataka	Krishnaraja Sagar Reservoir	2	2007
India	Karnataka	Kunthur Tank (Kunthur Kallur Lake), Yelandur Cluster	3	2004
India	Karnataka	Lingambudhi Tank	1	2004
India	Karnataka	Narasambudhi Tank	2	2007
India	Karnataka	Yelandur Tank	2	2007
India	Kerala	Katampally	15	2007
India	Kerala	Vembanad Wetland Combined (10 Sites)	2	2004
India	Maharashtra	Hipparga Tank	3	2003
India	Maharashtra	Nandur Madhameshwar Wildlife Sanctuary	1	2005
India	Maharashtra	Pashan Reservoir	1	1987
India	Orissa	Bhitarkanika (Mangrove) Wildlife Sanctuary	4	2003
India	Orissa	Derjang	1	2007
India	Orissa	Kirtaniakhati	8	2005
India	Punjab	Keshopur	2	2007
India	Punjab	Mirzapur Dam	2	2007
India	Punjab	Nangal Reservoir (Head Works)	1	2007
India	Punjab	Shaila Pattan	3	2007
India	Rajasthan	Ram Sagar Lake (Hindoli) Sanctuary	1	2004
India	Tamil Nadu	Vadakarai Tank	2	1993
India	Uttar Pradesh	National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary	1	2002
India	Uttar Pradesh	Sandi Bird Sanctuary	2	2004
India	Uttar Pradesh	Sheikha Jheel	12	2007
India	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna R. : Agra	1	2003
India	West Bengal	Fulbari (Sam As Mahananda, Siliguri) Barrage	1	2005
India	West Bengal	Gajaldoba Teesta Barrage (Sam As Gazoledaba)	1	2005
India	West Bengal	Hansadanga Bil	1	2007
India	West Bengal	Jaldapara Wildlife Sanctuary	1	2007
India	West Bengal	Naya Bandh Bill	1	2003
Malaysia	Johor	SW Johor Coast: Parit Jawa	5	2002
Malaysia	Johor	SW Johor Coast: Sungai Balang Ricefield	2	2005
Malaysia	Melaka	Batang Tiga Ricefields	5	2000
Myanmar	Kachin	Byee Lake (Naung Kwin Inn)	1	2004
Myanmar	Kachin	Indaw R: Shwetaung - Chaungwa	2	2007
Myanmar	Kachin	Indawgyi Lake	2	2004
Myanmar	Mandalay	Irrawaddy R.: Pakokku-Nyaung U	2	2001
Myanmar	Mandalay	Taung Kan	3	2001
Myanmar	Sagaing	Yemyetkyi Inn	2	2002
Myanmar	Shan	Nadi Kan	2	2002
Myanmar	Shan	Sagar Kan (Connected To Inle Kan)	1	2002
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Aakra River Estuary	2	2002
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Akara (Kaur) Dam	1	2002
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Sajji Dam	2	2002

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Pakistan	Sindh	Charvo Lake	1	2002
Pakistan	Sindh	Drigh Lake Sanctuary	2	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Haleji Lake Sanctuary	6	2000
Pakistan	Sindh	Hawkes Bay/Sandspit	4	2002
Pakistan	Sindh	Hub (= Hab) Dam Sanctuary	6	1999
Pakistan	Sindh	Hudero (Hadero) Lake	2	2000
Pakistan	Sindh	Jhole	1	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Keenjhar (= Kinjhar, = Kalri) Lake Sanctuary	12	2000
Pakistan	Sindh	Lungh Lake Sanctuary	8	2003
Pakistan	Sindh	Maachori Dhand	1	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Manchar Lake	4	1999
Pakistan	Sindh	Matchary Dhand	1	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Muradani	1	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Nur-Ri (Nar-Ri Lake)	3	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Phoosna (= Phoosan I-II)	1	2002
Pakistan	Sindh	Rajo Dero	2	2000
Pakistan	Sindh	Sukkur Barrage	4	2000
Pakistan	Sindh	Sutiari Dhand	1	1992
Pakistan	Sindh	Wan	1	1992
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Ganwol (Kanwol) Reservoir	1	2005
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Asan Lake (Reservoir)	1	2005
South Korea	Jeju	Jeju City-Daejeong Coast	1	2005
South Korea	Jeju	Seongsan	1	2007

Steppe Eagle *Aquila nipalensis*

The species was reported from nine sites in South Asia and Malaysia.

Imperial Eagle *Aquila heliaca* VU

The species was reported from 27 sites in South and East Asia and Malaysia.

Country/Territory	Region	Site Name	Peak Count	Year
Bangladesh	Khulna	Sundarbans: Katka (Kotka) Khal	1	2005
Bangladesh	Rajshahi	Jamuna River: N of Gaibandha	1	1996
Bangladesh	Rajshahi	Padma River Near Rajshahi	1	2007
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Hail Haor	2	2007
China	Anhui	Shengjinhu Nature Reserve	1	2002
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Deep Bay Combined (Covers Futian NR in Shenzhen)	14	1997
India	Gujarat	Bajana Creek - Tundi (Bajana Okla)	1	2003
India	Gujarat	Nani Kakrad	4	2004
India	Punjab	Mirzapur Dam	1	2007
India	Punjab	Shaila Pattan	1	2007
India	Uttar Pradesh	Sandi Bird Sanctuary	2	2004
India	Uttar Pradesh	Tiger Haven	1	2003
India	West Bengal	Fulbari (Same as Mahananda, Siliguri) Barrage	1	2004
Malaysia	Johor	SW Johor Coast: Parit Jawa	1	2002
Malaysia	Melaka	Batang Tiga Ricefields	1	2005
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Aakra River Estuary	1	2002
Pakistan	Baluchistan	Gwadar Beach	1	2002
Pakistan	Islamabad	Rawal Lake	1	2003
Pakistan	Punjab	Ucchali Wetland Complex: Khabbaki Lake Sanctuary	1	2007
Pakistan	Punjab	Ucchali Wetland Complex: Ucchali Lake	2	2007
Pakistan	Sindh	Hub (= Hab) Dam Sanctuary	4	1999
South Korea	Busan	Nakdong Estuary	1	2006
South Korea	Chungnam	Cheonsu Bay: Ganwol (Kanwol) Reservoir	1	2002
South Korea	Gangwon	Cheolwon Basin	1	2006
South Korea	Gangwon	Gyungpo (Kyongpo) Lagoon	1	1999
South Korea	Gyeonggi	Daesong'dong, Panmunch'om Marsh	1	1992
South Korea	Jeonnam	Geumho Reservoir	2	2005

Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*

The species was reported from nine sites in the Republic of Korea.

Short-toed Eagle *Circaetus gallicus*

The species was only reported from Chilika Lake, Orissa State, India in 2006.

Booted Eagle *Hieraaetus pennatus*

The species was recorded at five sites in India and Sri Lanka.

Crested Hawk Eagle *Spizaetus cirrhatus*

The species was recorded at four sites in Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*

The species was reported from 127 sites in South and East Asia, mainly the Republic of Korea.

Merlin *Falco columbarius*

The species was reported from 16 sites in the Republic of Korea.

Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*

The species was recorded at 84 sites across the range of AWC.

Brown Falcon *Falco berigora*

The species is restricted to Australia and was recorded only at Hunter Estuary, New South Wales, Australia in 2007.

Black Baza *Aviceda leuphotes*

The species is restricted to the range of AWC and was recorded at five sites in Malaysia and Singapore.

Brown Fish Owl *Ketupa zeylonensis*

The species was reported from 20 sites in India.

Tawny Fish Owl *Ketupa flavipes*

The species is restricted to the range of AWC was reported only once, from Sandi Bird Sanctuary, Uttar Pradesh State, India.

Buffy Fish Owl *Ketupa ketupu*

The species is restricted to the range of AWC was reported only once, from the Irrawaddy Delta, Ayeyarwady Province, Myanmar.

3.6.29 Kingfishers

Population figures for most of the kingfishers in Asia are unknown, therefore it was not possible to identify internationally important sites according to the 1% criteria. Distribution maps for the following species are given in section 3.6.30.

Ruddy Kingfisher *Halcyon coromanda*

The species is restricted to the range of AWC was reported from four sites in India and one in Malaysia.

Stork-billed Kingfisher *Halcyon capensis*

The species is restricted to South, East and Southeast Asia and was reported from 129 sites.

Brown-winged Kingfisher *Halcyon amauroptera*

This mangrove species is restricted to the coasts of South and Southeast Asia and was reported from three sites in Bangladesh and Malaysia.

White-throated Kingfisher *Halcyon smyrnensis*

The species was recorded at a total of 750 sites across South, East and Southeast Asia, but mainly from India. It was the commonest kingfisher species recorded.

Black-capped Kingfisher *Halcyon pileata*

The species is restricted to South, East and Southeast Asia and was reported from 72 sites.

Collared Kingfisher *Todiramphus chloris*

The species is restricted to the range of the AWC and was reported from mainly Southeast Asia at 85 sites.

Sacred Kingfisher *Todiramphus sanctus*

The species is restricted to Australasia and was recorded at only two sites in Australia.

Blue-eared Kingfisher *Alcedo meninting*

The species is restricted to South and Southeast Asia and was reported from 17 sites mainly in India and Myanmar.

Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*

The species was recorded across South, East and Southeast Asia at a total of 593 sites. It was the second most widely distributed kingfisher species recorded.

Small Blue Kingfisher *Alcedo coerulescens*

The species was recorded at only three sites in Indonesia.

Crested Kingfisher *Megaceryle lugubris*

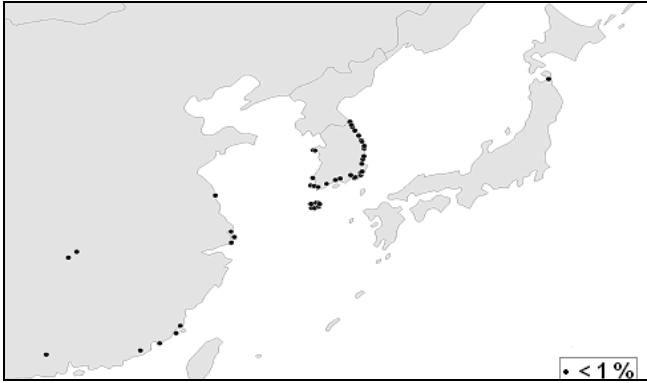
The species is restricted to South, East and Southeast Asia and was reported only from Gajaldoba Teesta Barrage, West Bengal State, India.

Pied Kingfisher *Ceryle rudis*

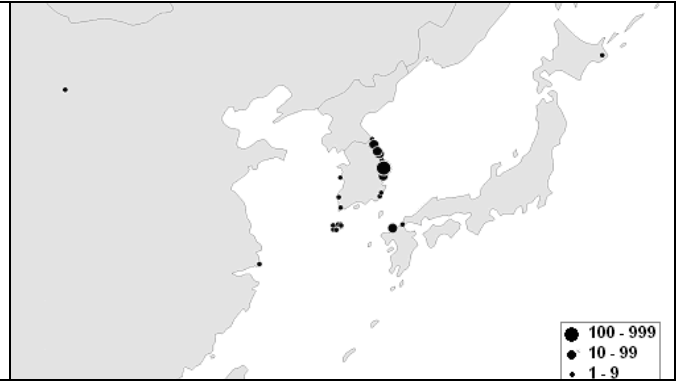
This widely distributed species was recorded from 489 sites.

3.6.30 Distribution maps of selected species

Red-throated Diver *Gavia stellata*



Black-throated Diver *Gavia arctica*



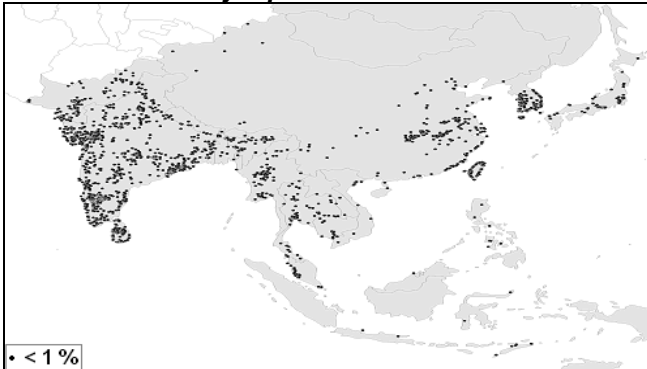
Pacific Diver *Gavia pacifica*



White-billed Diver *Gavia adamsii*



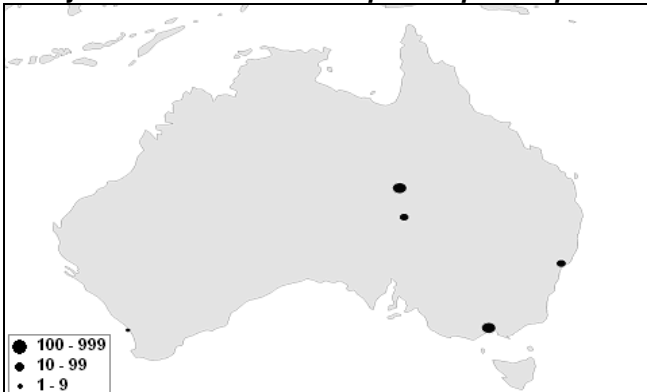
Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis*



Australasian Grebe *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*



Hoary-headed Grebe *Poliiocephalus poliocephalus*



Red-necked Grebe *Podiceps grisegena*



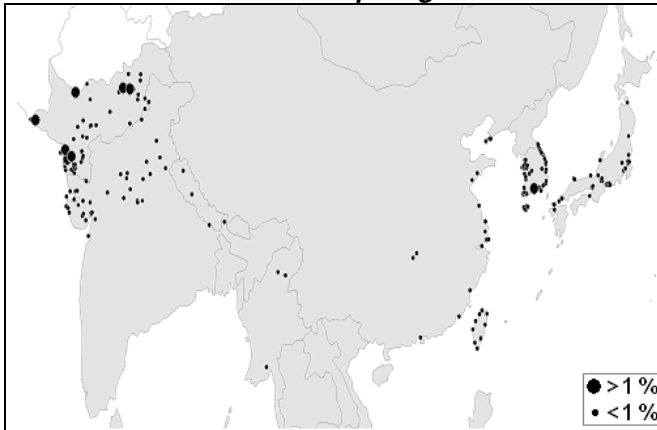
Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*



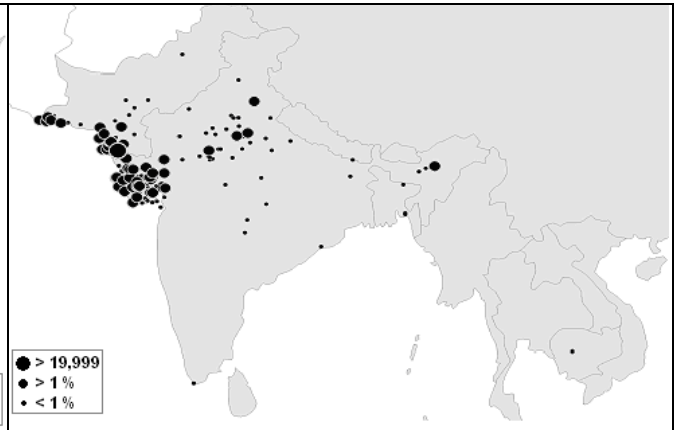
Slavonian Grebe *Podiceps auritus*



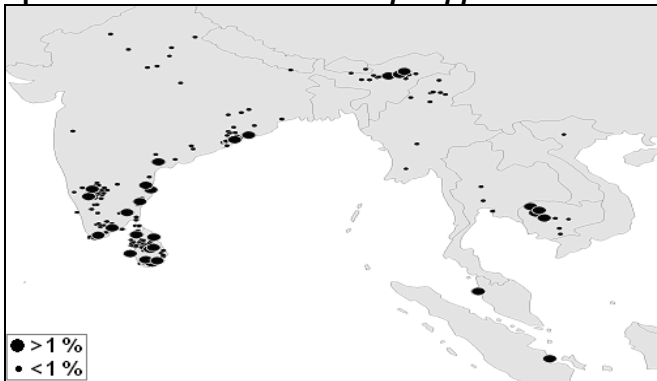
Black-necked Grebe *Podiceps nigricollis*



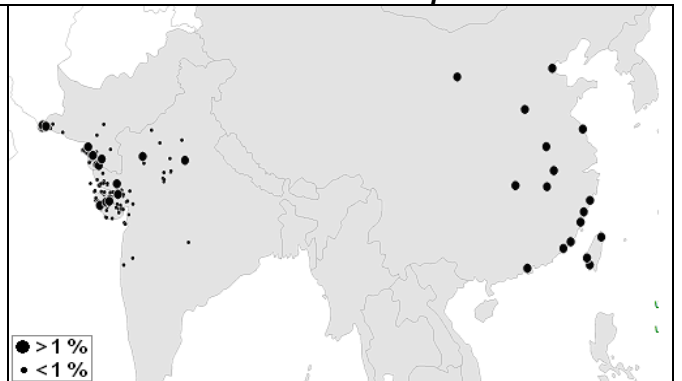
Great White Pelican *Pelecanus onocrotalus*



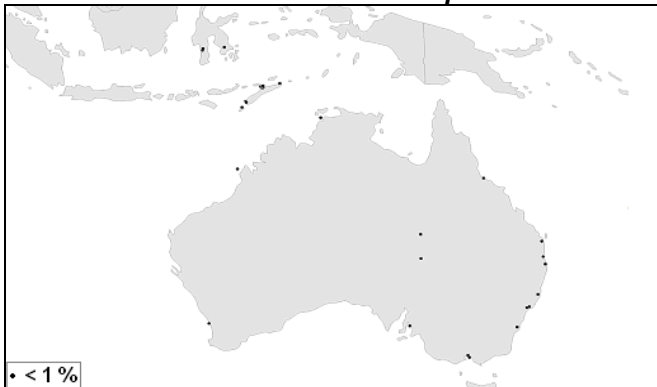
Spot-billed Pelican *Pelecanus philippensis* NT



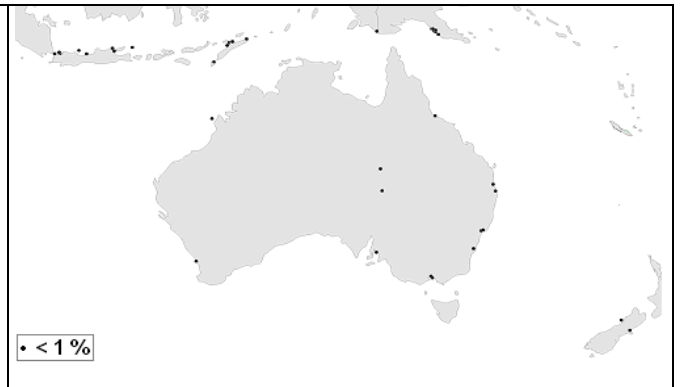
Dalmatian Pelican *Pelecanus crispus* VU



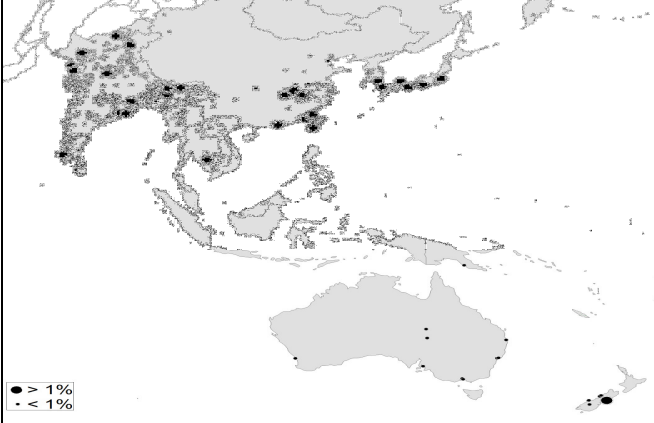
Australian Pelican *Pelecanus conspicillatus*



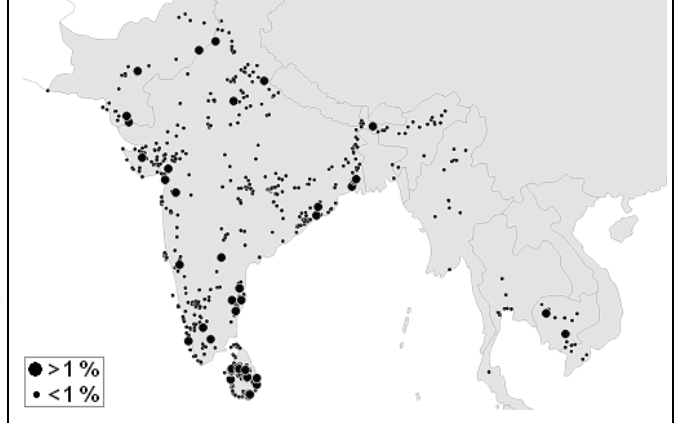
Little Black Cormorant *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*



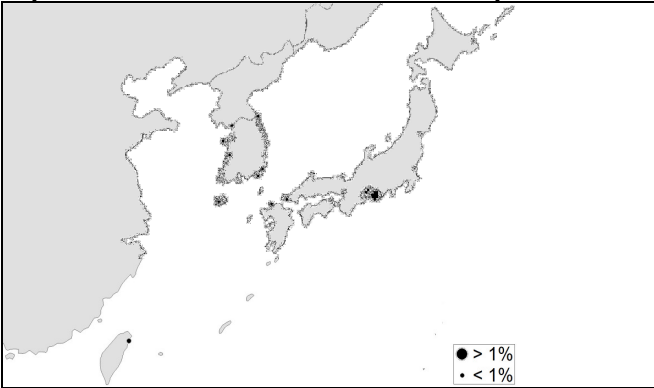
Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*



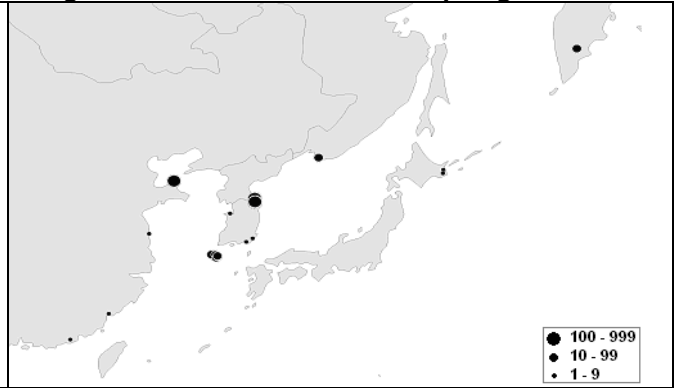
Indian Cormorant *Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*



Japanese Cormorant *Phalacrocorax capillatus*



Pelagic Cormorant *Phalacrocorax pelagicus*



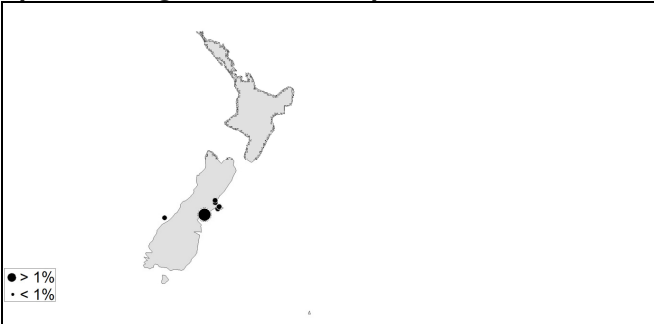
Red-faced Cormorant *Phalacrocorax urile*



Pied Cormorant *Phalacrocorax varius*



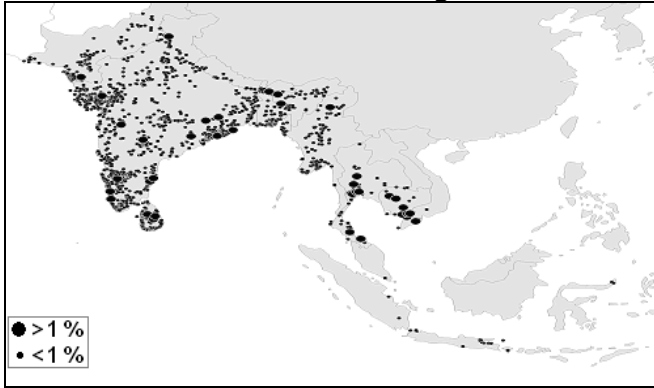
Spotted Shag *Phalacrocorax punctatus*



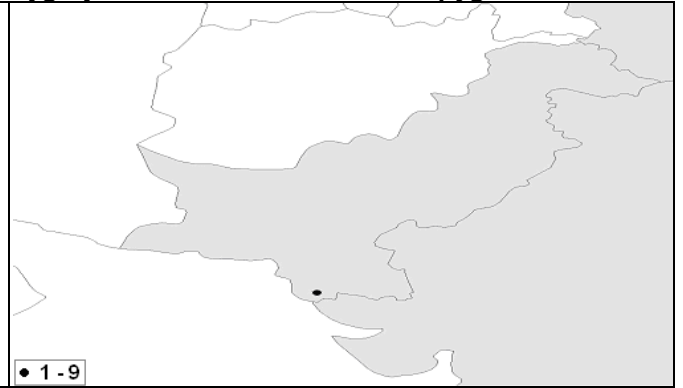
Little Pied Cormorant *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos*



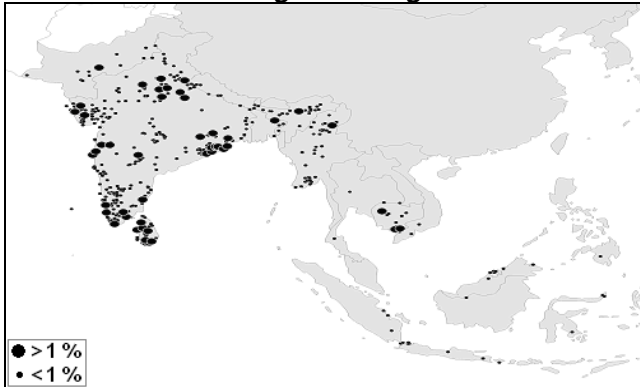
Little Cormorant *Phalacrocorax niger*



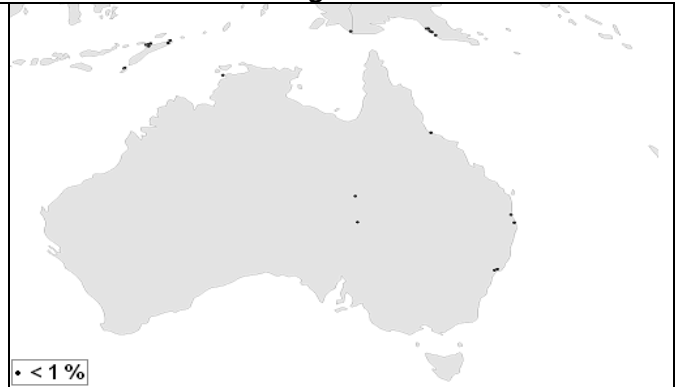
Pygmy Cormorant *Phalacrocorax pygmaeus*



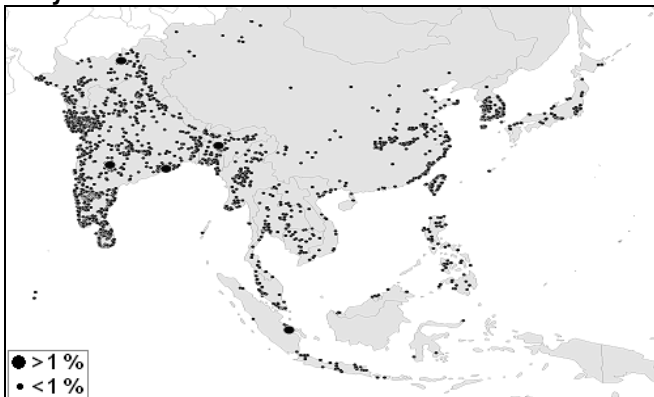
Oriental Darter *Anhinga melanogaster* NT



Australian Darter *Anhinga novaehollandiae*



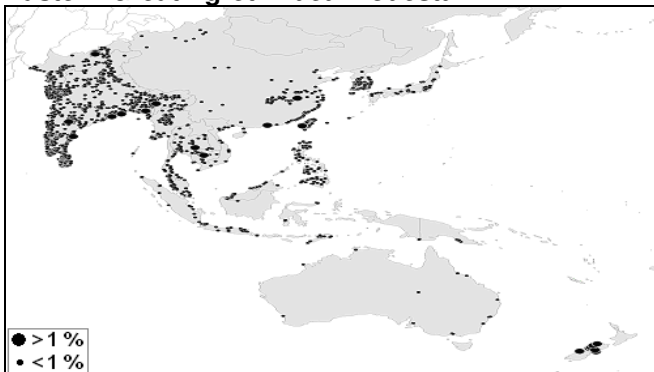
Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*



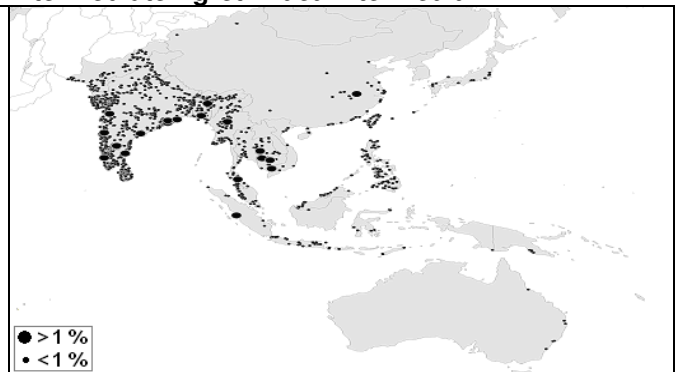
White-necked Heron *Ardea pacifica*



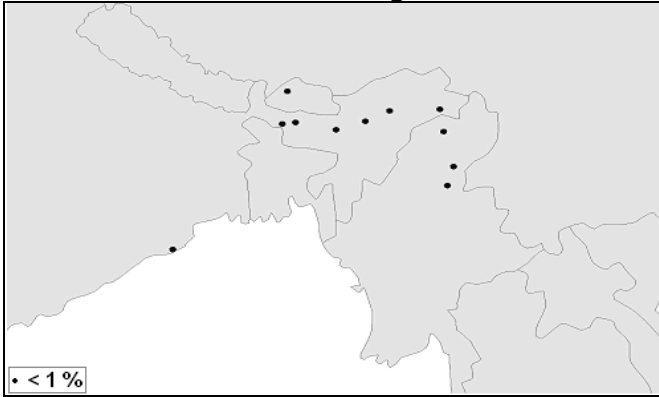
Eastern Great Egret *Ardea modesta*



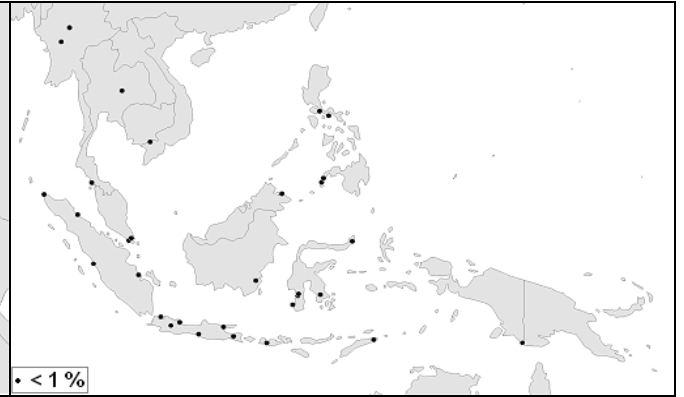
Intermediate Egret *Ardea intermedia*



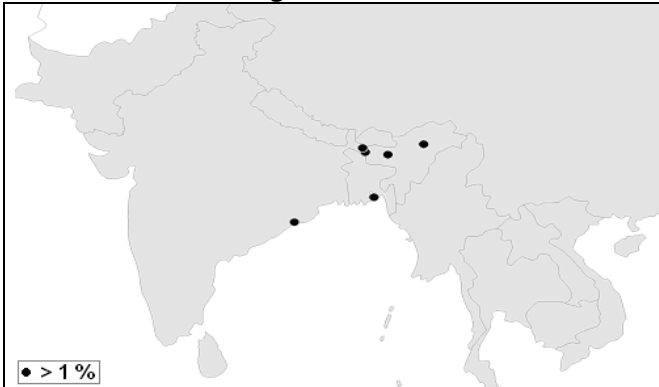
White-bellied Heron *Ardea insignis* CR



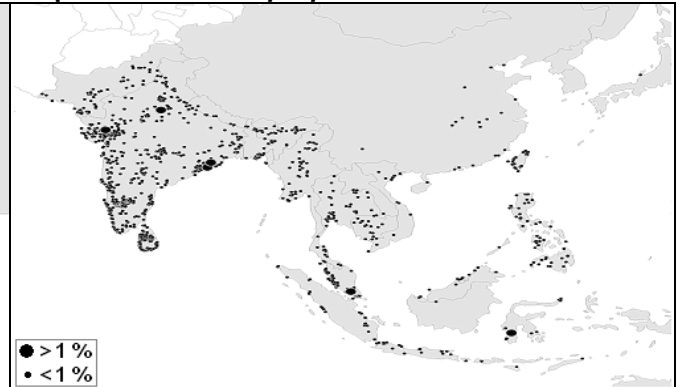
Great-billed Heron *Ardea sumatrana*



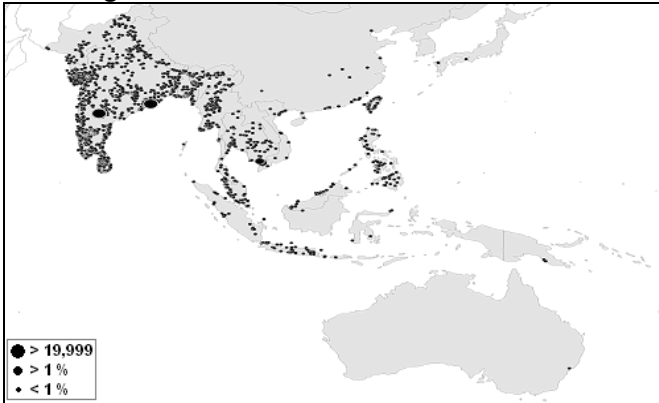
Goliath Heron *Ardea goliath*



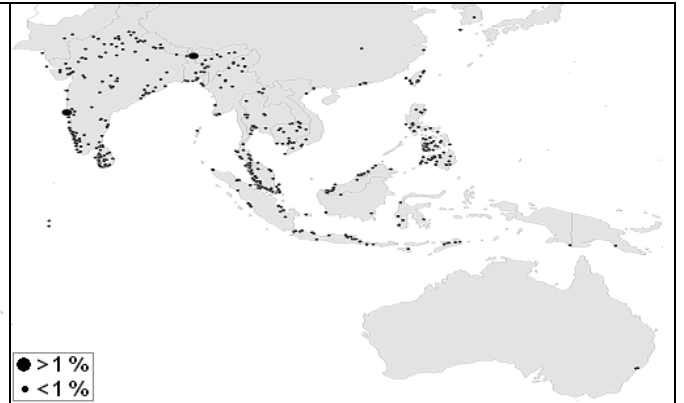
Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea*



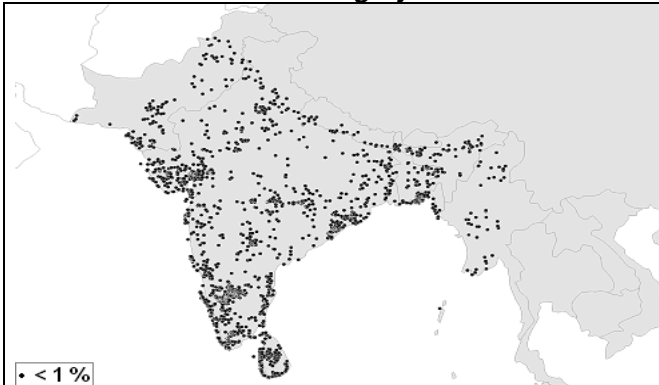
Cattle Egret *Ardea ibis*



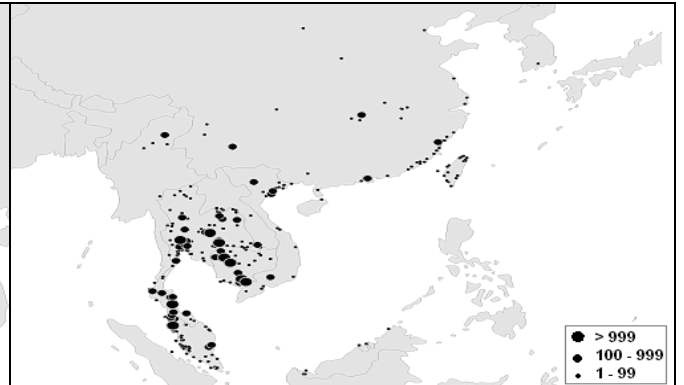
Striated Heron *Butorides striatus*



Indian Pond Heron *Ardeola grayii*



Chinese Pond Heron *Ardeola bacchus*



Javan Pond Heron *Ardeola speciosa*



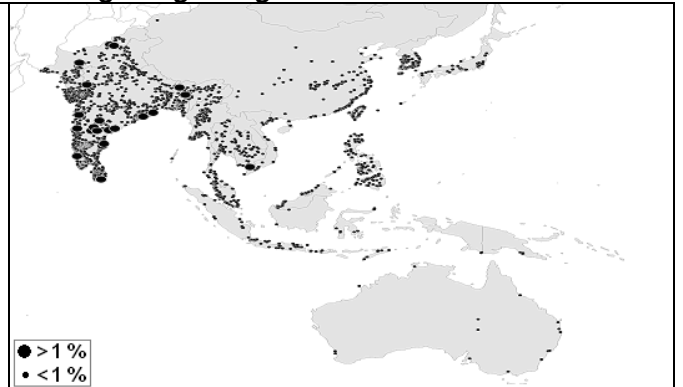
Pied Heron *Egretta picata*



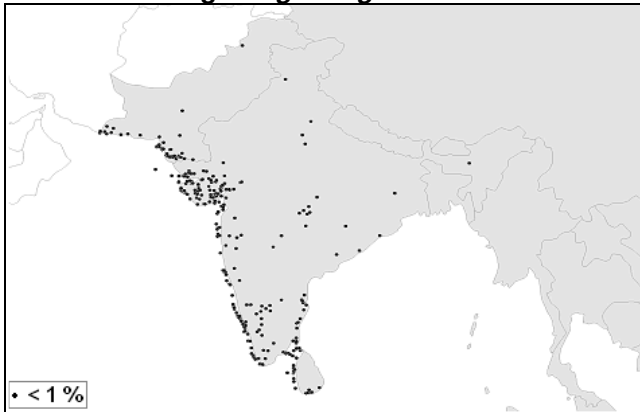
White-faced Heron *Egretta novaehollandiae*



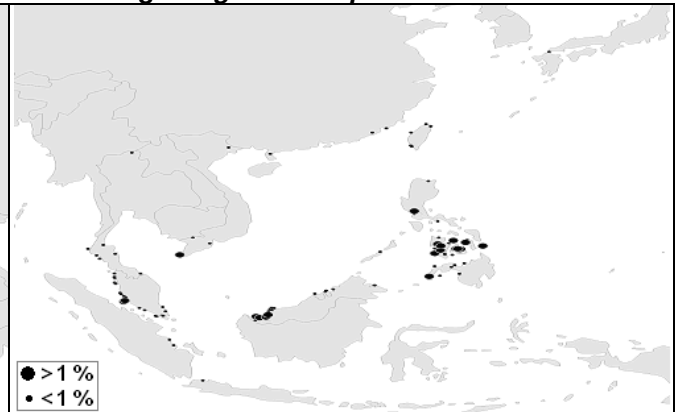
Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*



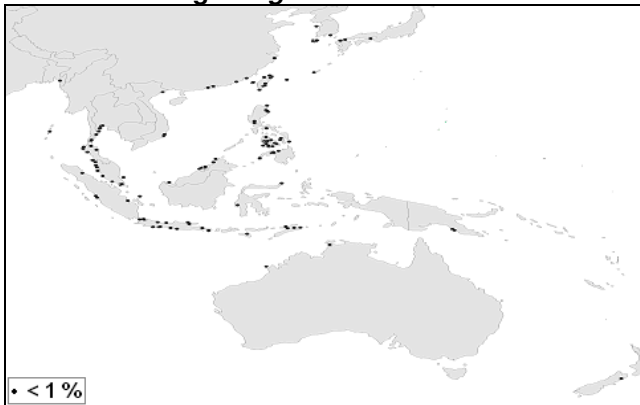
Western Reef Egret *Egretta gularis*



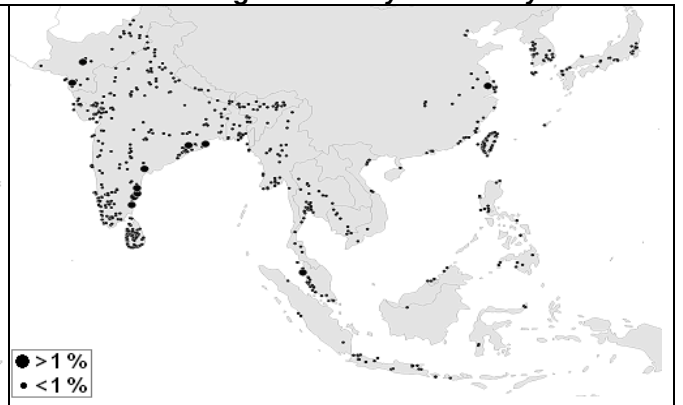
Chinese Egret *Egretta eulophotes* VU



Eastern Reef Egret *Egretta sacra*



Black-crowned Night-heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*



Rufous Night-heron *Nycticorax caledonicus*



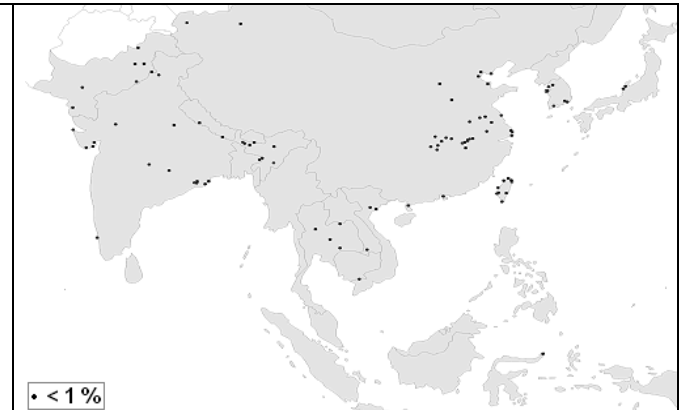
Japanese Night-heron *Gorsachius goesagi* EN



Malayan Night-heron *Gorsachius melanolophus*



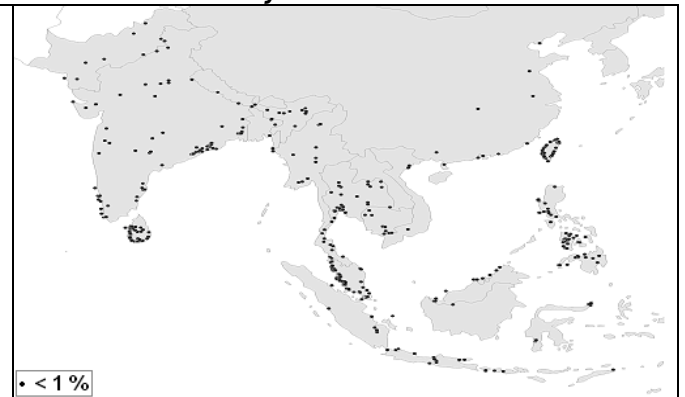
Eurasian Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*



Little Bittern *Ixobrychus minutus*



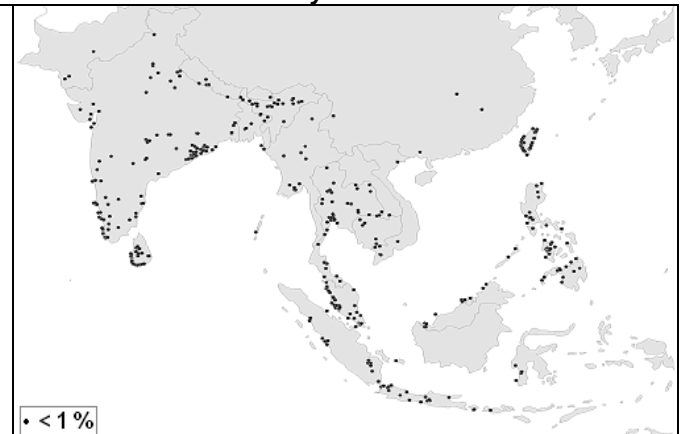
Yellow Bittern *Ixobrychus sinensis*



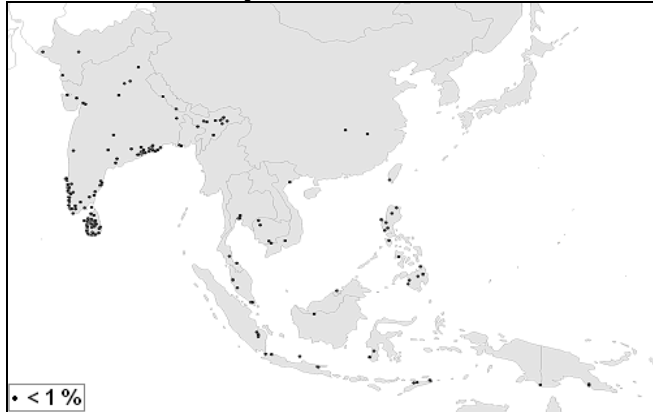
Schrenck's Bittern *Ixobrychus eurhythmus*



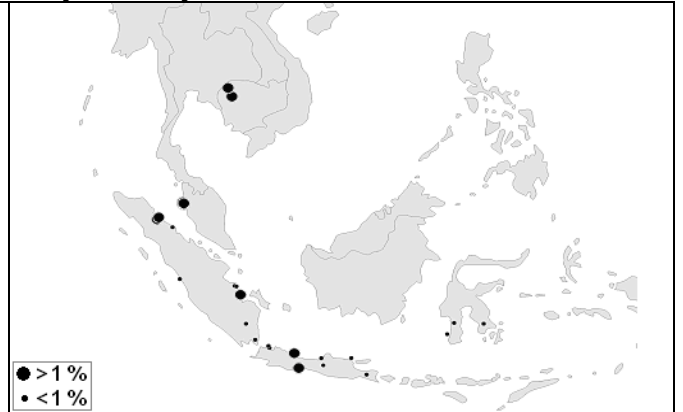
Cinnamon Bittern *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*



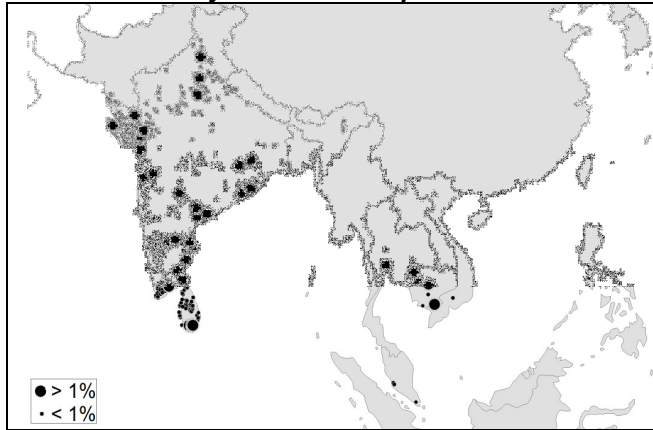
Black Bittern *Ixobrychus flavicollis*



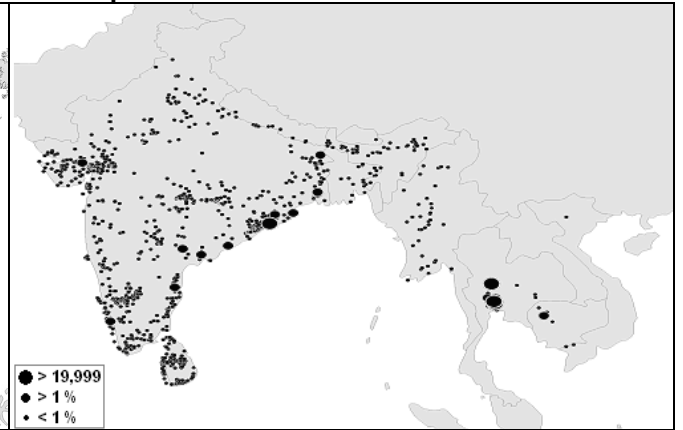
Milky Stork *Mycteria cinerea* VU



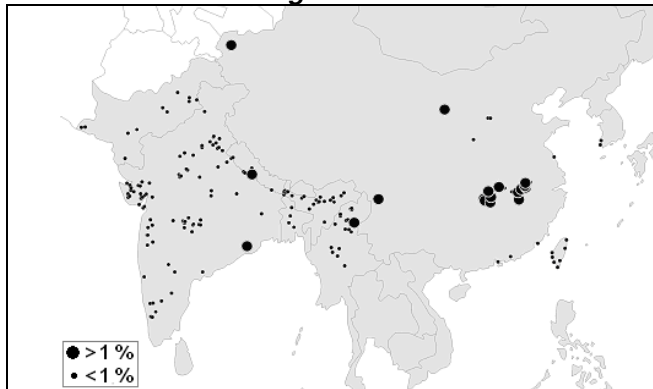
Painted Stork *Mycteria leucocephala* NT



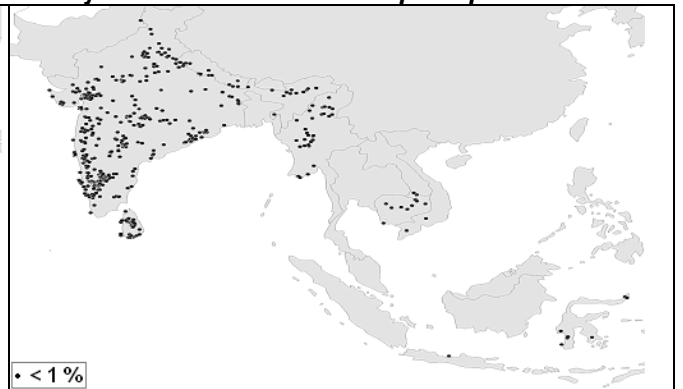
Asian Openbill *Anastomus oscitans*



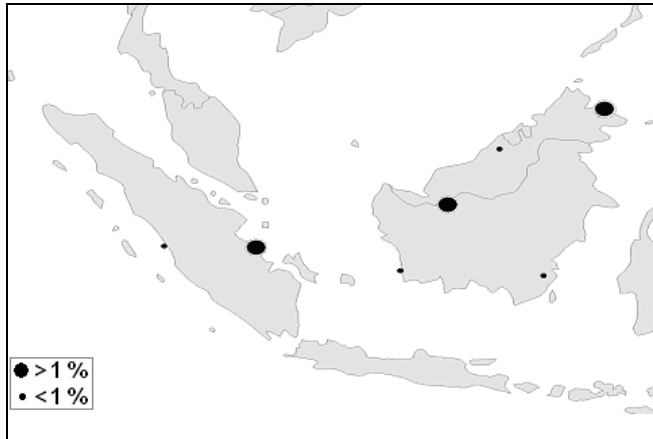
Black Stork *Ciconia nigra*



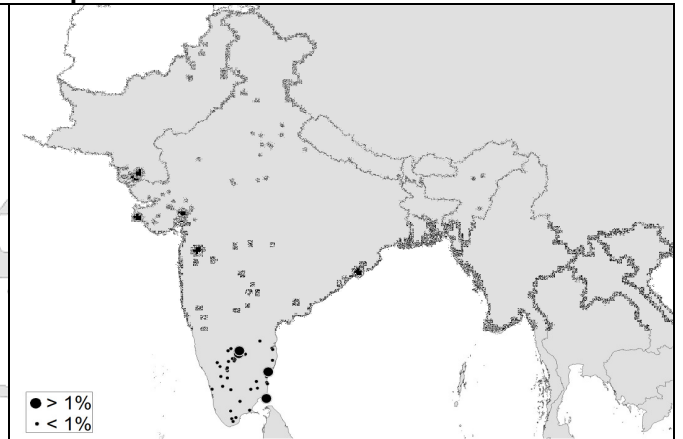
Woolly-necked Stork *Ciconia episcopus*



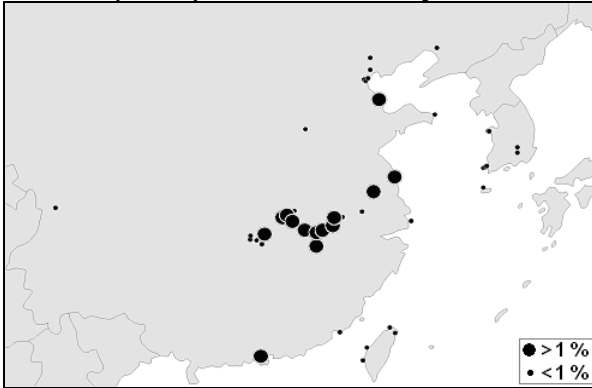
Storm's Stork *Ciconia stormi* EN



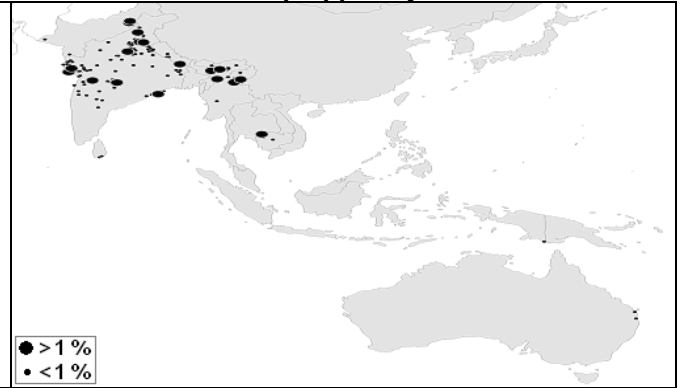
European White Stork *Ciconia ciconia*



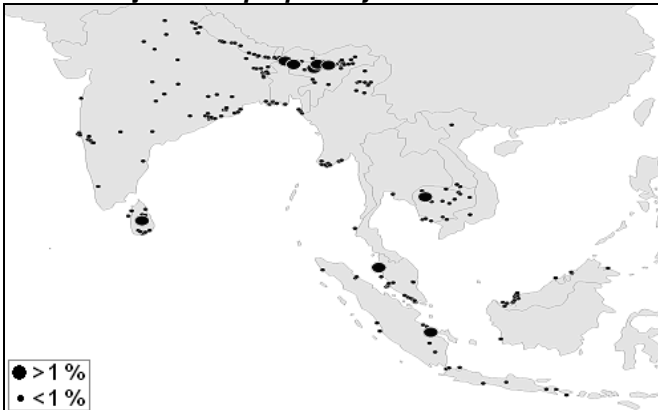
Oriental (White) Stork *Ciconia boyciana* EN



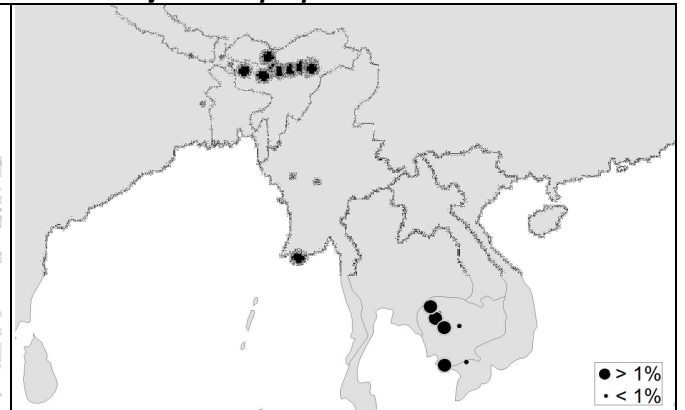
Black-necked Stork *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus* NT



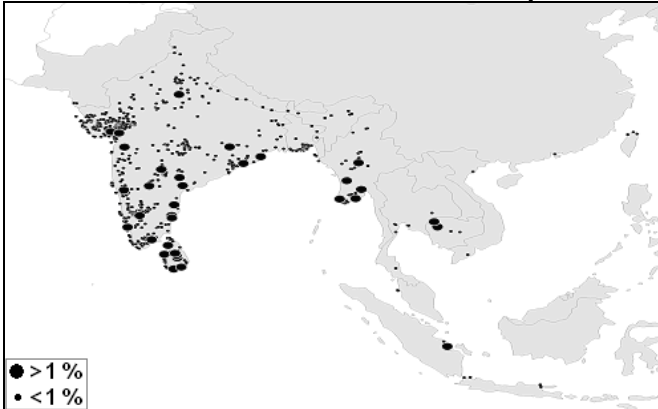
Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus* VU



Greater Adjutant *Leptoptilos dubius* EN



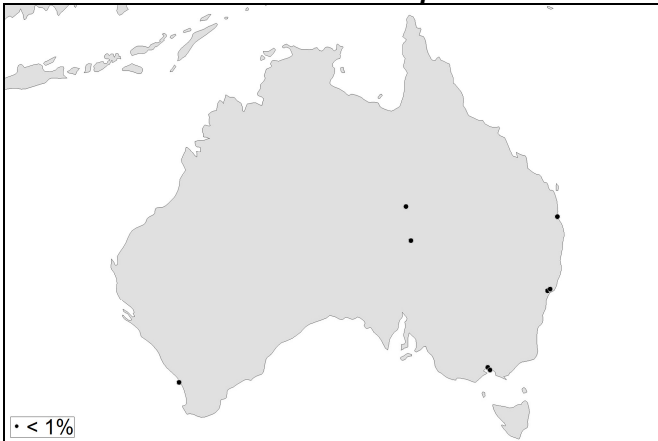
Black-headed Ibis *Threskiornis melanocephalus* NT



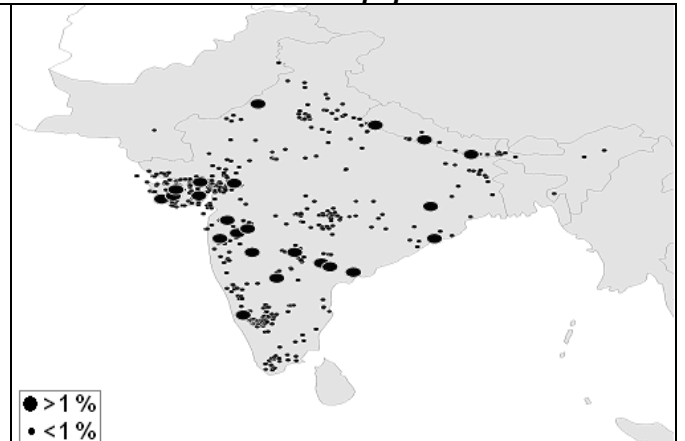
Australian White Ibis *Threskiornis molucca*



Straw-necked Ibis *Threskiornis spinicollis*



Indian Black Ibis *Pseudibis papillosa*



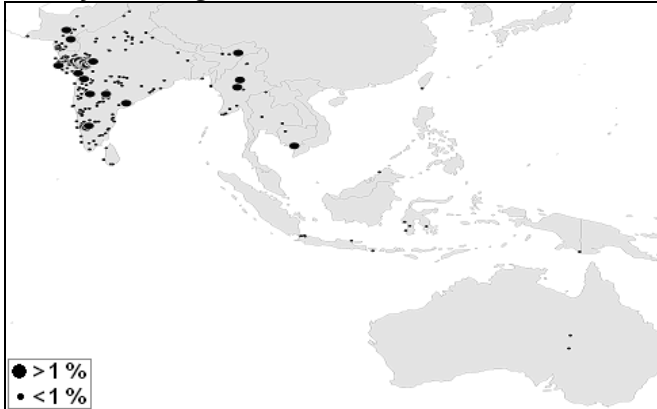
White-shouldered Ibis *Pseudibis davisoni* CR



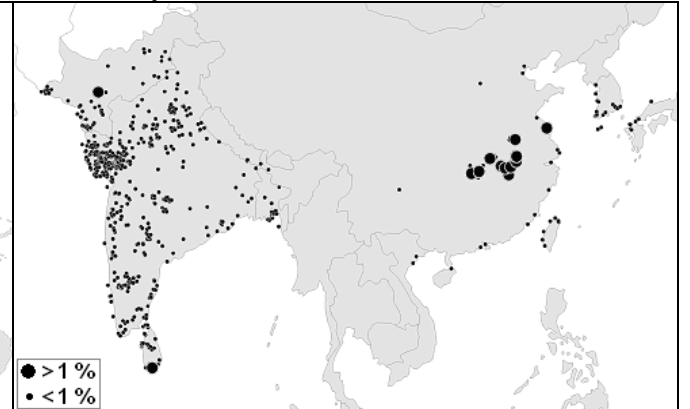
Giant Ibis *Thaumatibis gigantea* CR



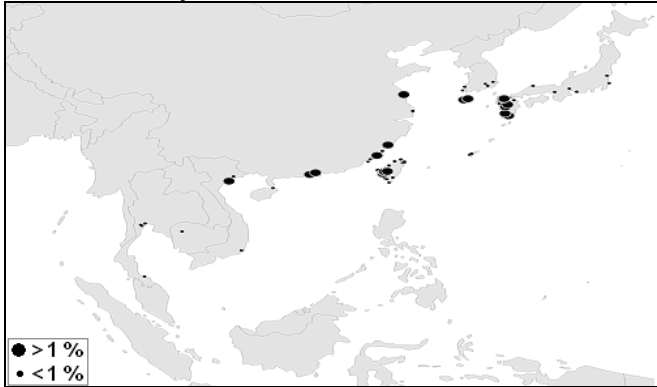
Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*



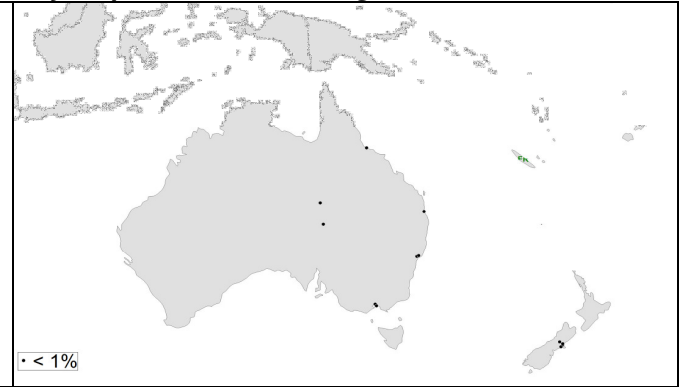
Eurasian Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*



Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor* EN



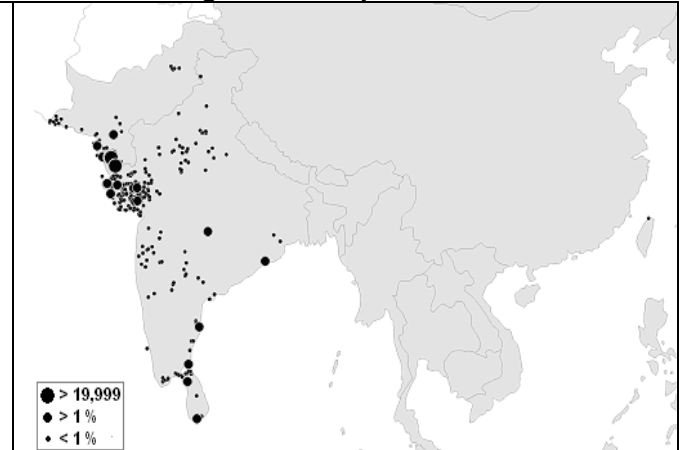
Royal Spoonbill *Platalea regia*



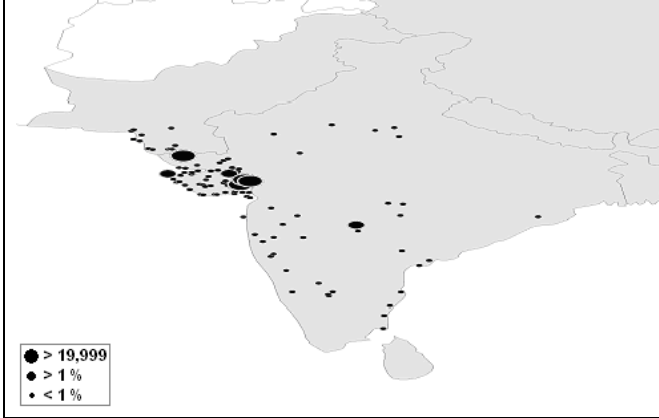
Yellow-billed Spoonbill *Plativilis flavipes*



Greater Flamingo *Phoenicopterus ruber roseus*



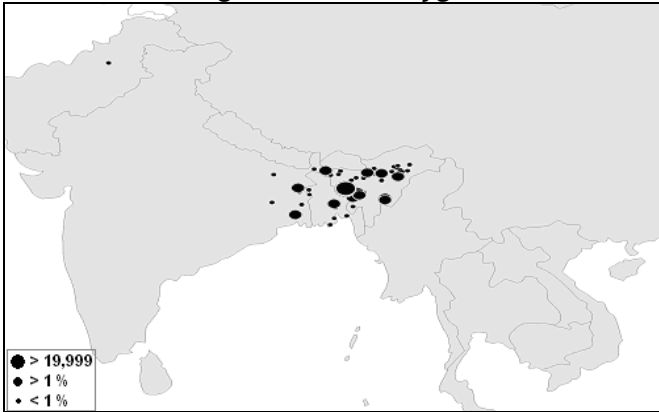
Lesser Flamingo *Phoenicopterus minor* NT



Spotted Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna guttata*



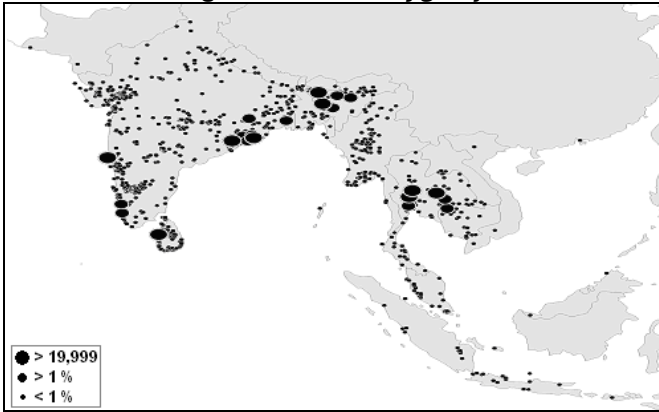
Fulvous Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna bicolor*



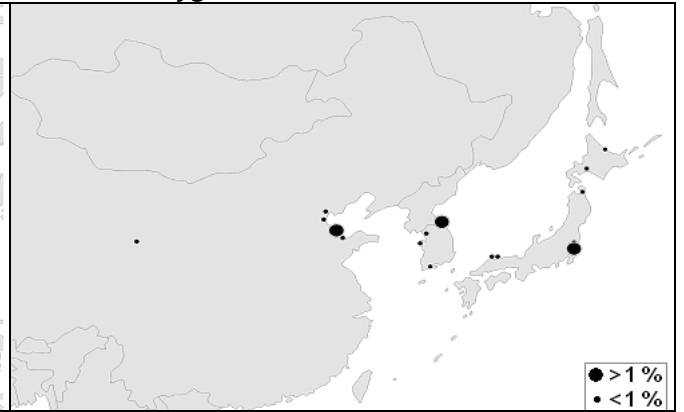
Wandering Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna arcuata*



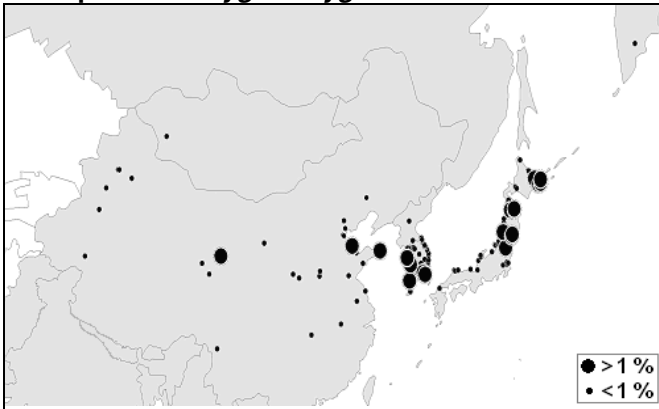
Lesser Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna javanica*



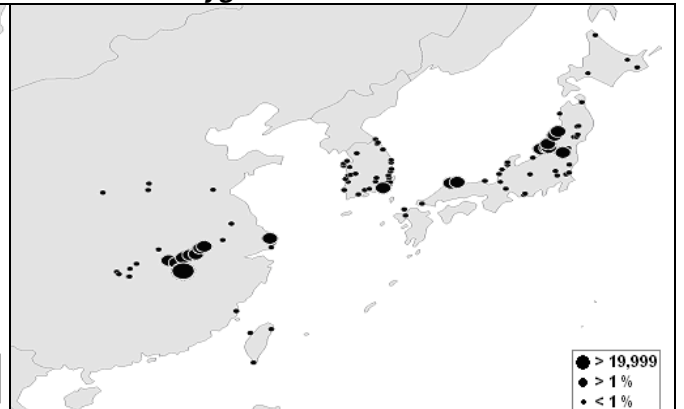
Mute Swan *Cygnus olor*



Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus*



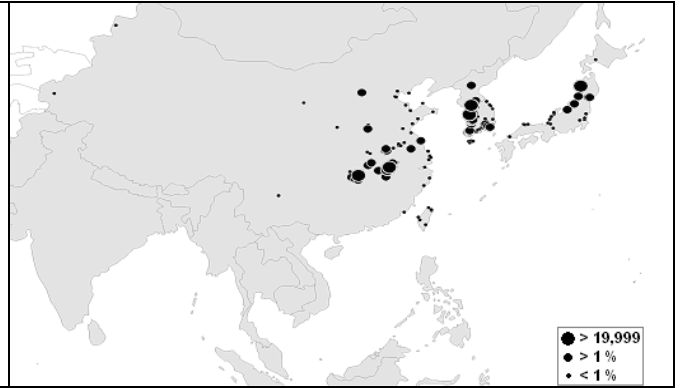
Tundra Swan *Cygnus columbianus*



Swan Goose *Anser cygnoides* EN



Bean Goose *Anser fabalis*



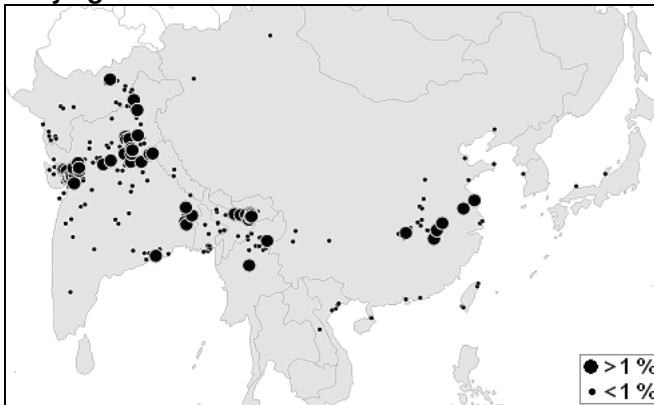
Greater White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons*



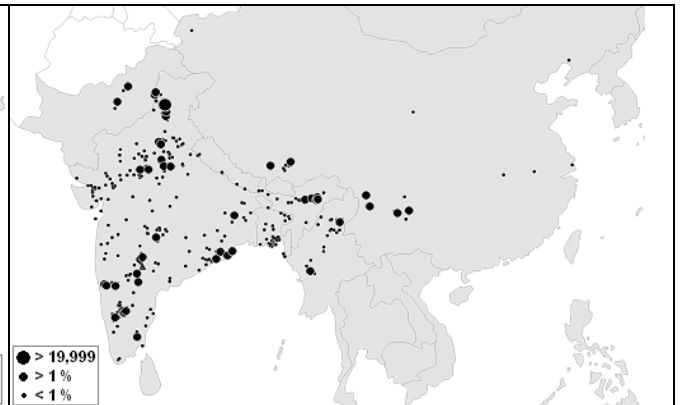
Lesser White-fronted Goose *Anser erythropus* VU



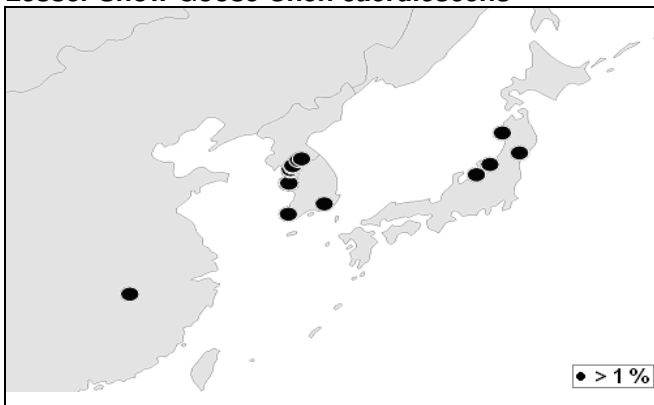
Greylag Goose *Anser anser*



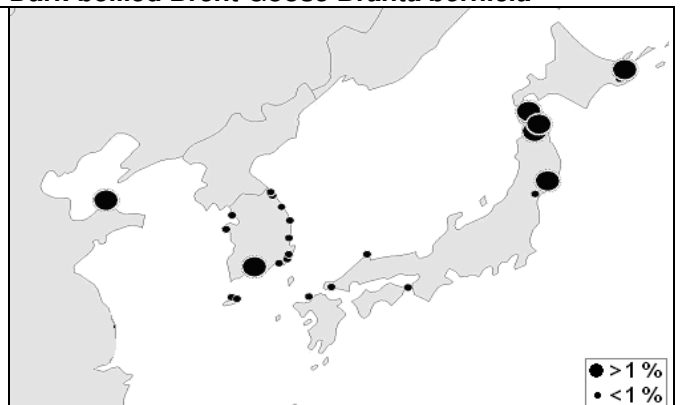
Bar-headed Goose *Anser indicus*



Lesser Snow Goose *Chen caerulescens*



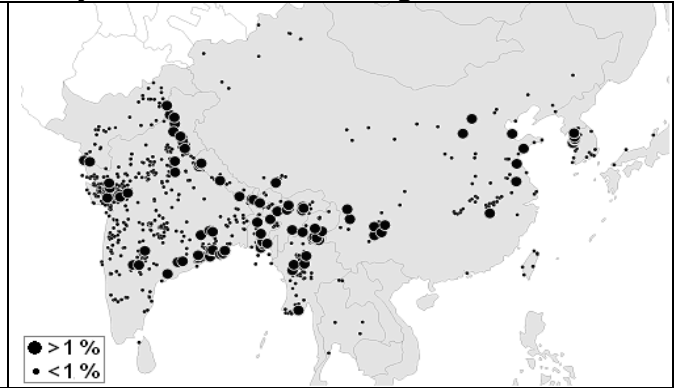
Dark-bellied Brent Goose *Branta bernicla*



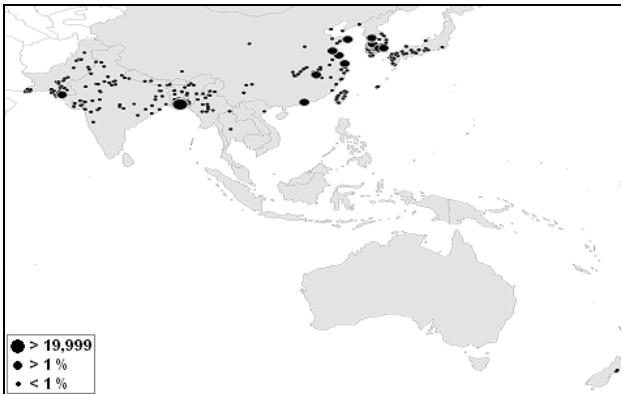
Red-breasted Goose *Branta ruficollis* EN



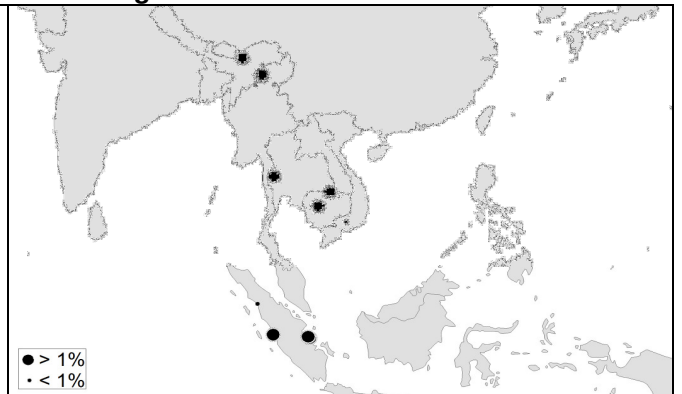
Ruddy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea*



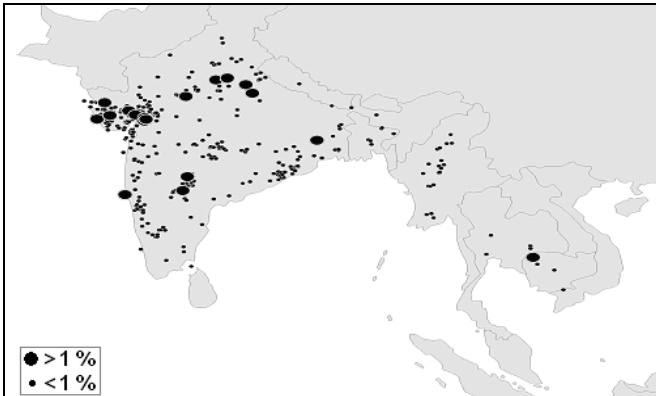
Common Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*



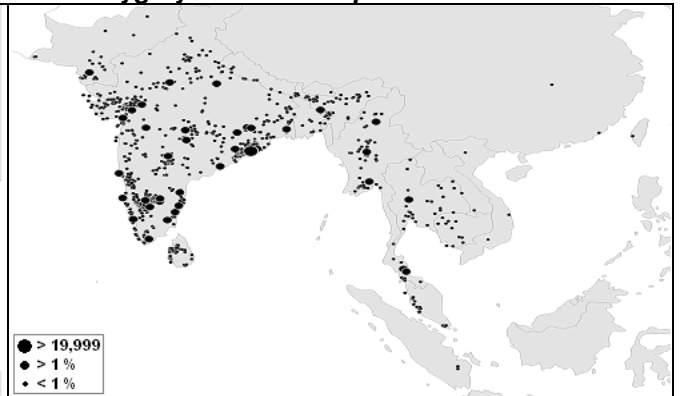
White-winged Duck *Cairina scutulata* EN



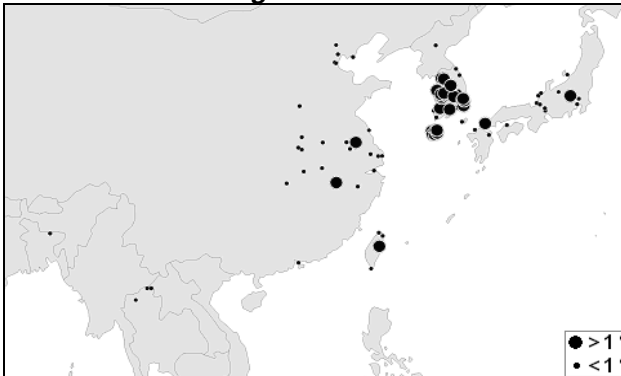
Comb Duck *Sarkidiornis melanotos*



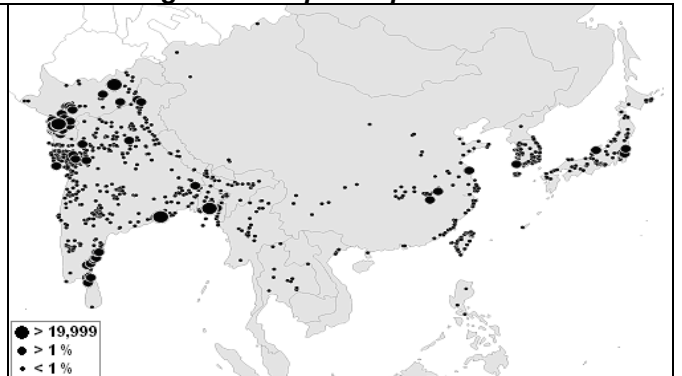
Cotton Pygmy Goose *Nettapus coromandelianus*



Mandarin Duck *Aix galericulata*



Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope*



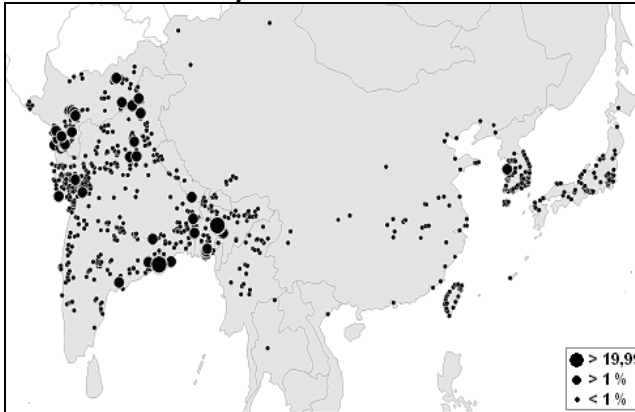
American Wigeon *Anas americana*



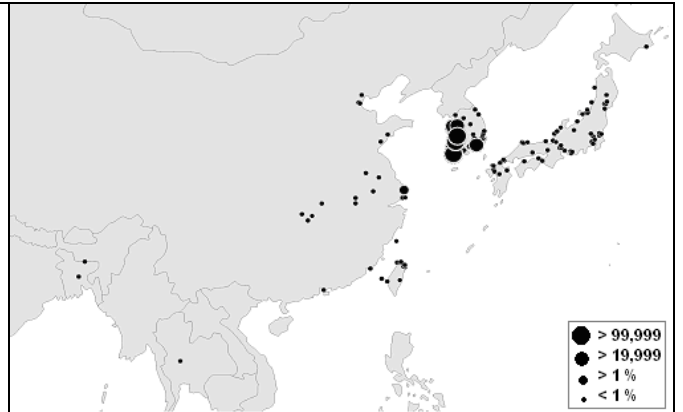
Falcatid Teal *Anas falcata*



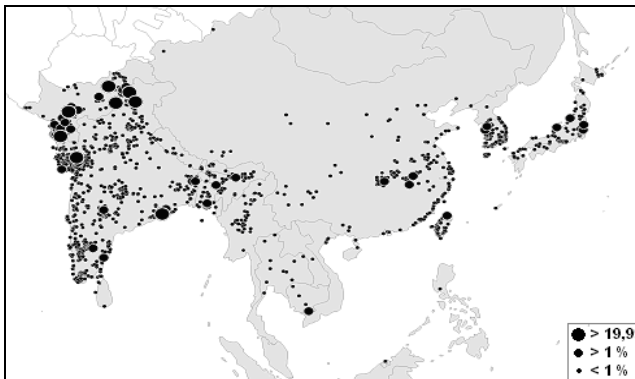
Gadwall *Anas strepera*



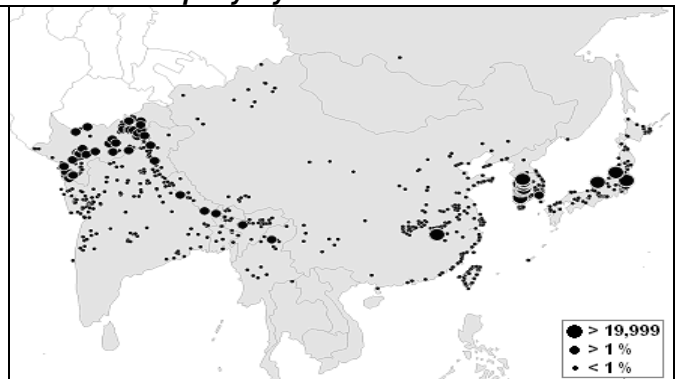
Baikal Teal *Anas formosa* VU



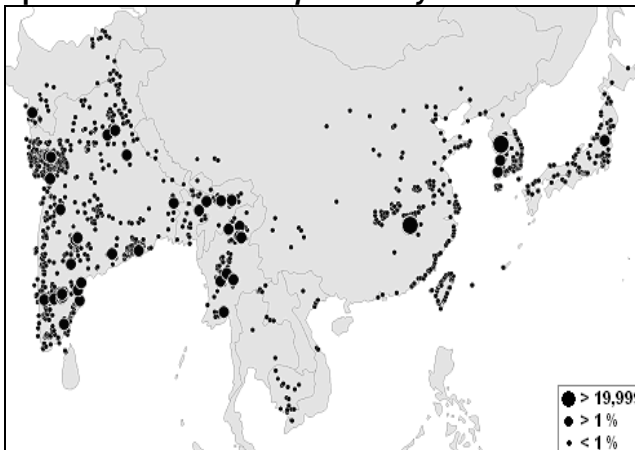
Common Teal *Anas crecca*



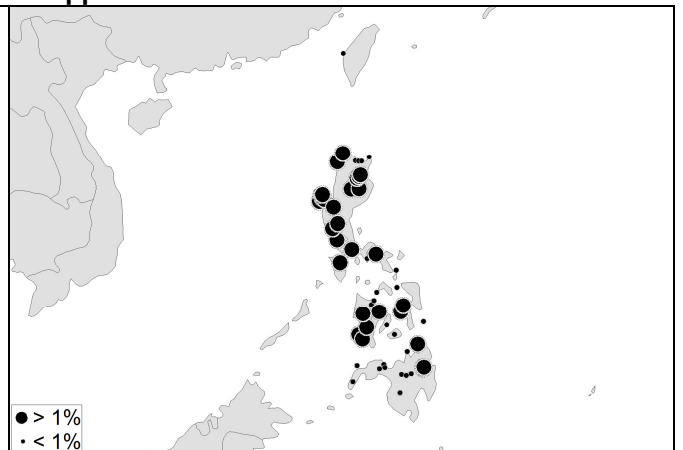
Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*



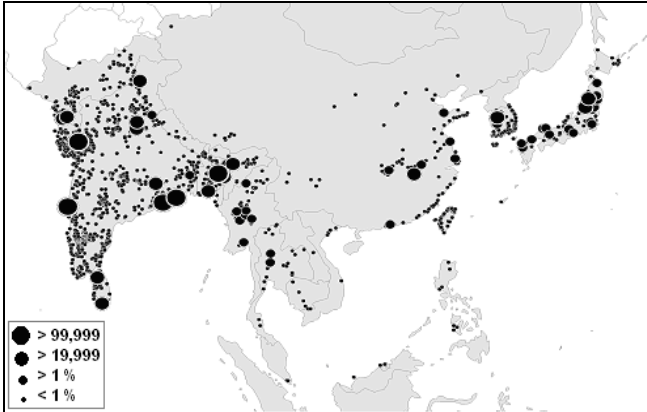
Spot-billed Duck *Anas poecilorhyncha*



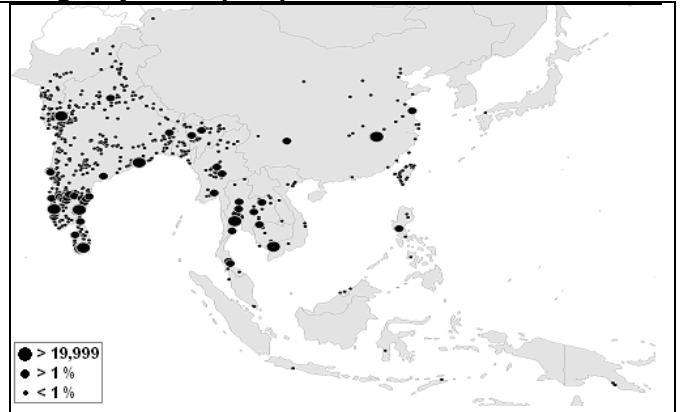
Philippine Duck *Anas luzonica* VU



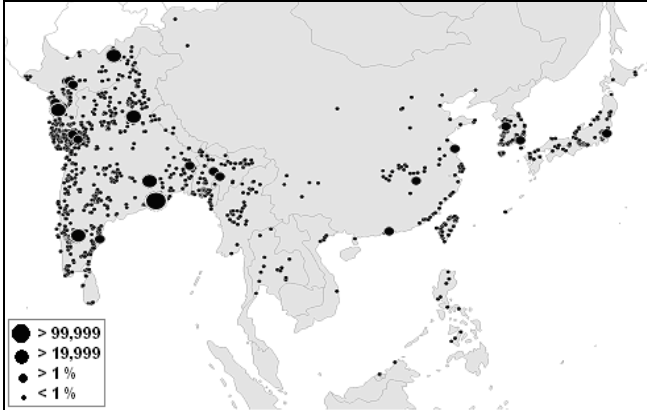
Northern Pintail *Anas acuta*



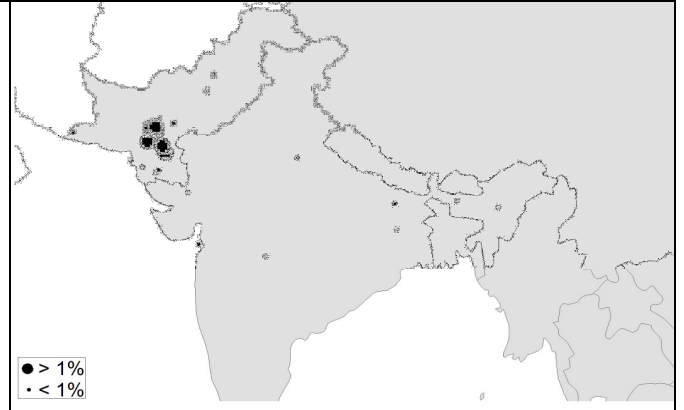
Garganey *Anas querquedula*



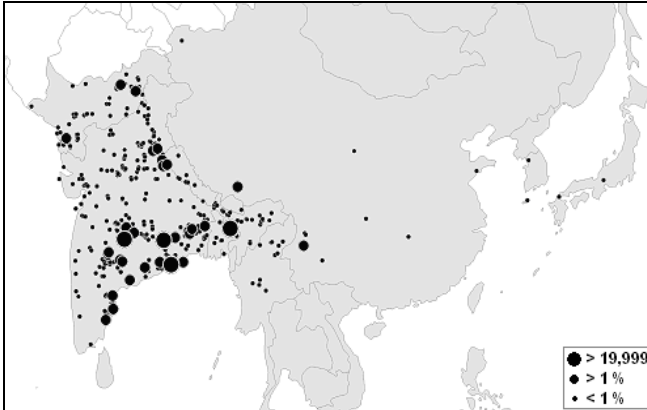
Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata*



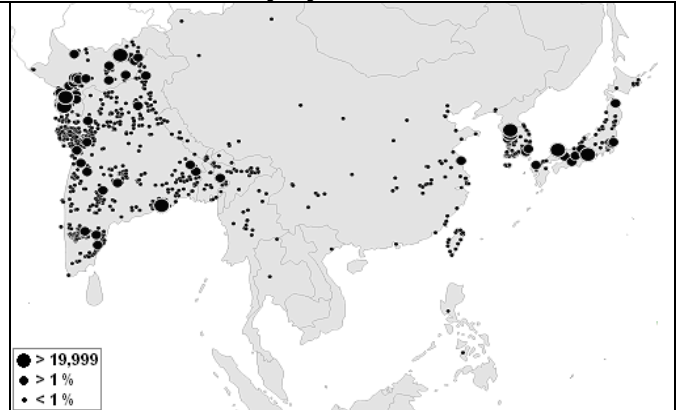
Marbled Teal *Marmaronetta angustirostris* VU



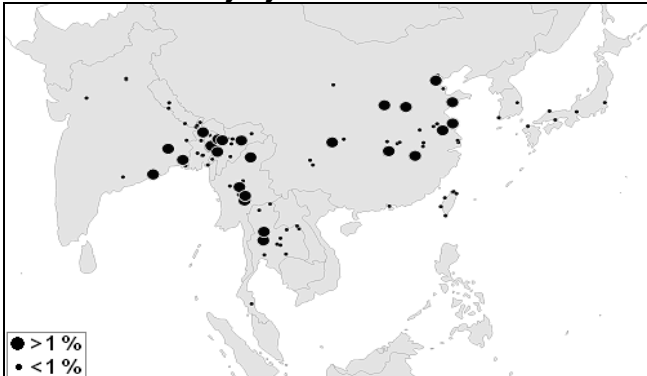
Red-crested Pochard *Netta rufina*



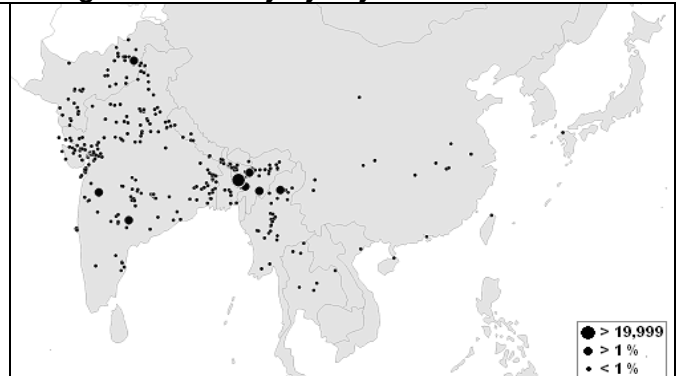
Common Pochard *Aythya ferina*



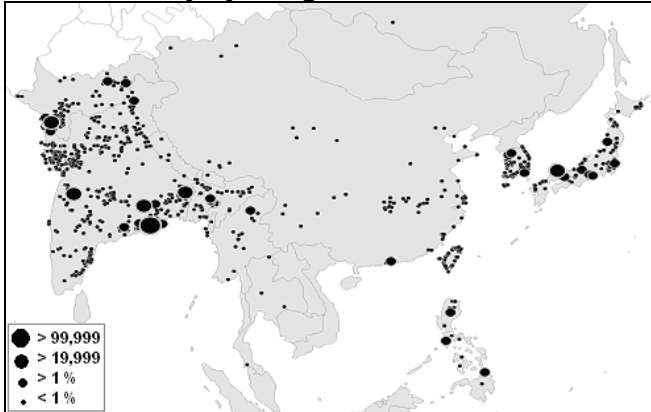
Baer's Pochard *Aythya baeri* VU



Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca* NT



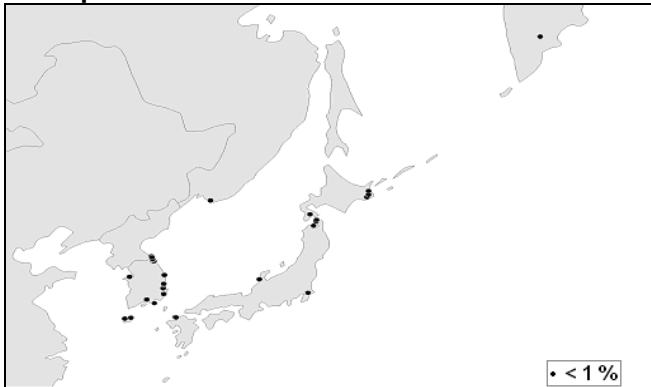
Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula*



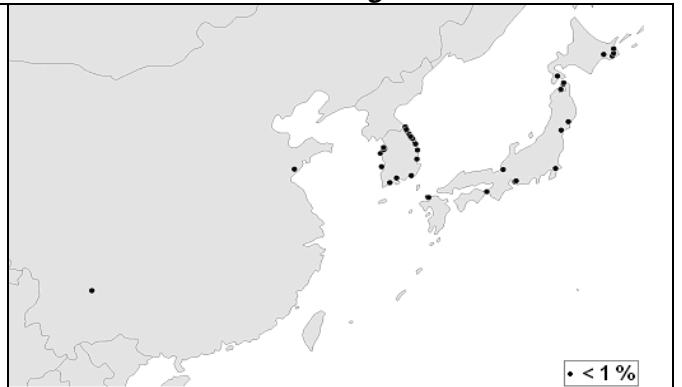
Greater Scaup *Aythya marila*



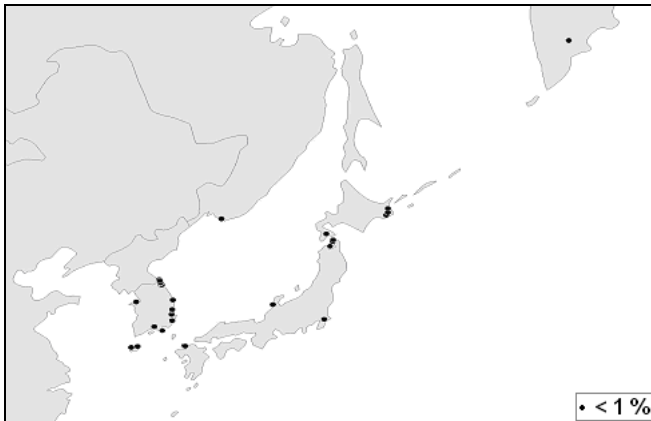
Harlequin Duck *Histrionicus histrionicus*



Common Scoter *Melanitta nigra*



Velvet Scoter *Melanitta fusca*



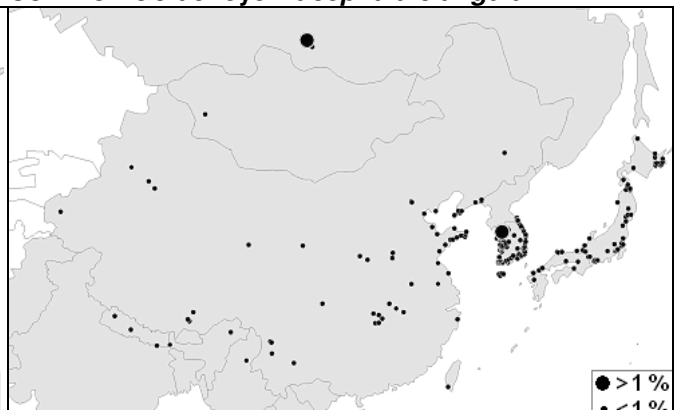
Long-tailed Duck *Clangula hyemalis*



Bufflehead *Bucephala albeola*



Common Goldeneye *Bucephala clangula*



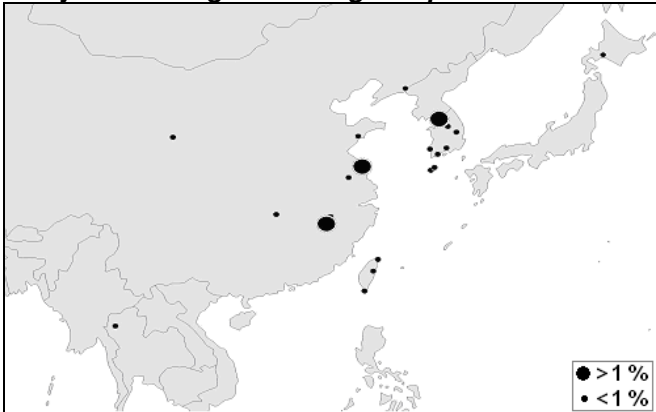
Smew *Mergellus albellus*



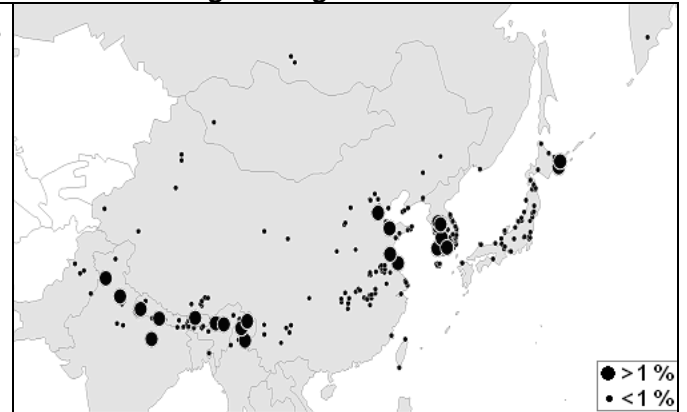
Red-breasted Merganser *Mergus serrator*



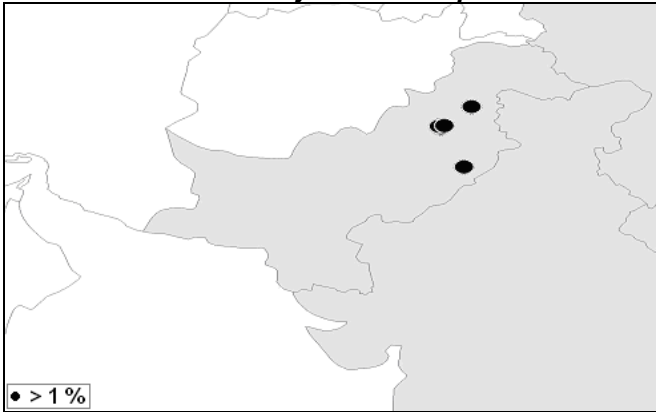
Scaly-sided Merganser *Mergus squamatus* EN



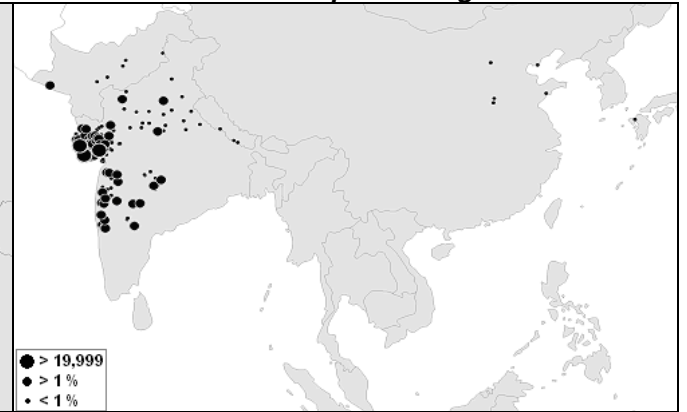
Goosander *Mergus merganser*



White-headed Duck *Oxyura leucocephala* EN



Demoiselle Crane *Anthropoides virgo*



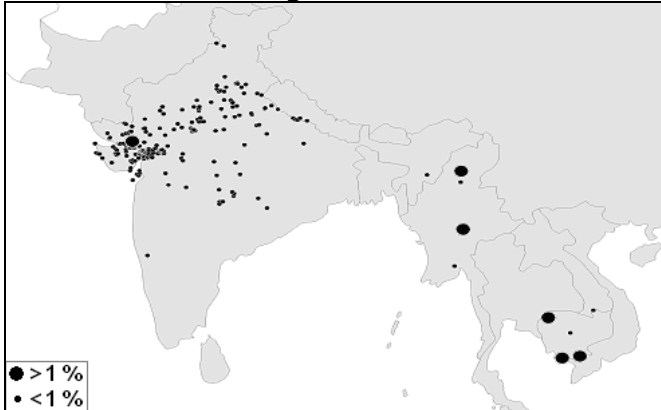
Siberian Crane *Grus leucogeranus* CR



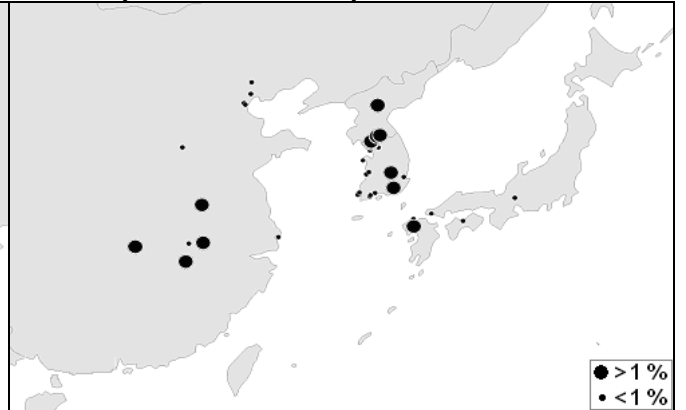
Sandhill Crane *Grus canadensis*



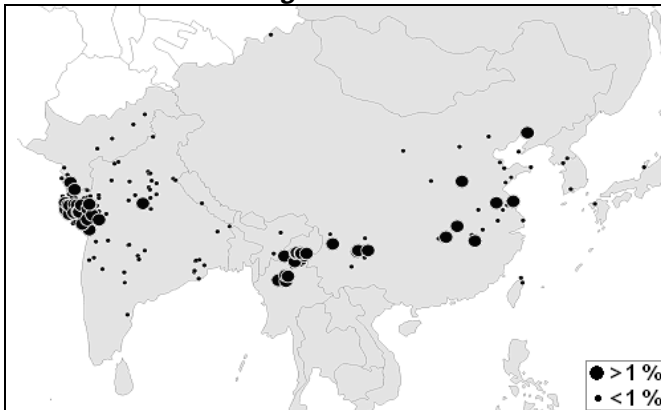
Sarus Crane *Grus antigone* VU



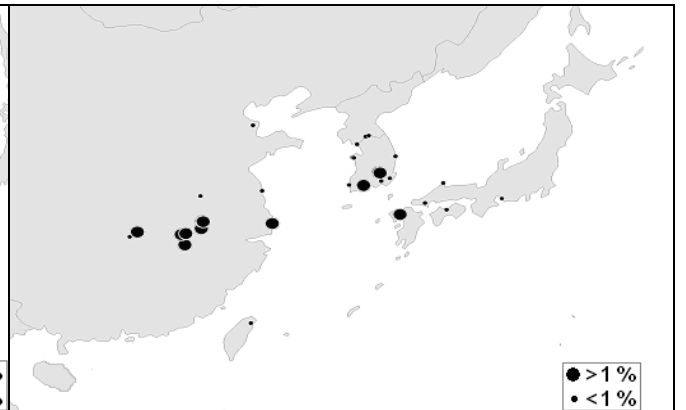
White-naped Crane *Grus vipio* VU



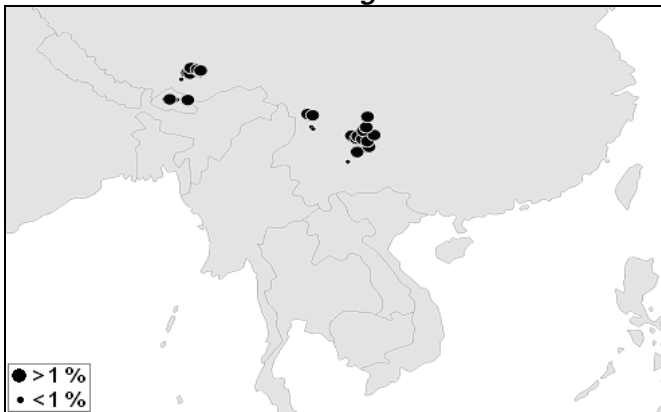
Common Crane *Grus grus*



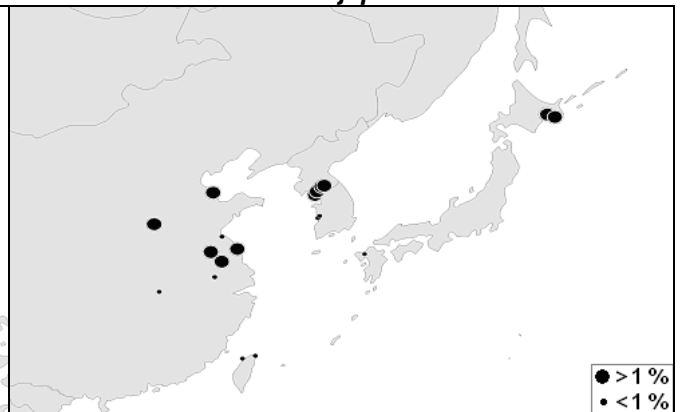
Hooded Crane *Grus monacha* VU



Black-necked Crane *Grus nigricollis* VU



Red-crowned Crane *Grus japonensis* EN



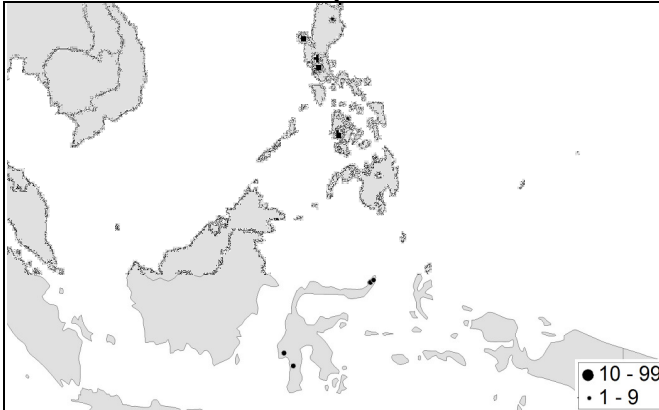
Swinhoe's Rail *Coturnicops exquisitus*



Andaman Crane *Rallina canningi* NT



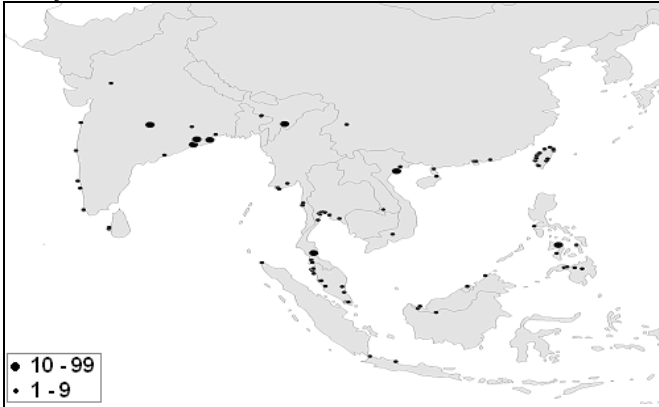
Barred Rail *Gallirallus torquatus*



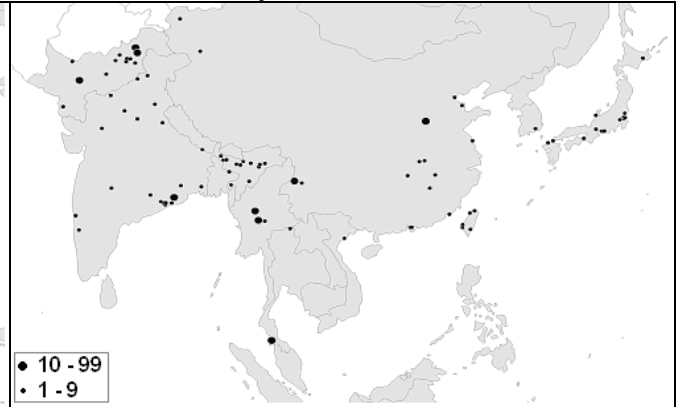
Buff-banded Rail *Gallirallus philippensis*



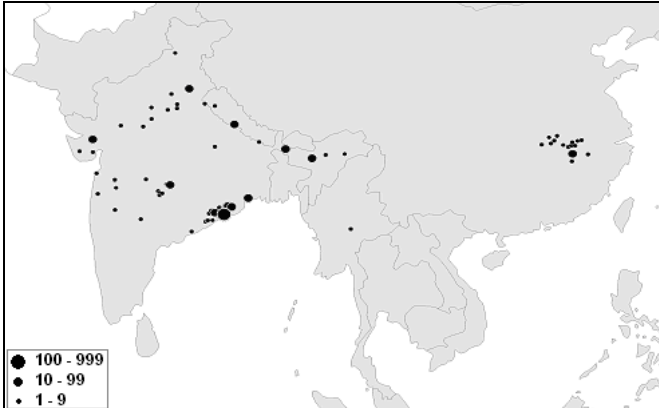
Slaty-breasted Rail *Gallirallus striatus*



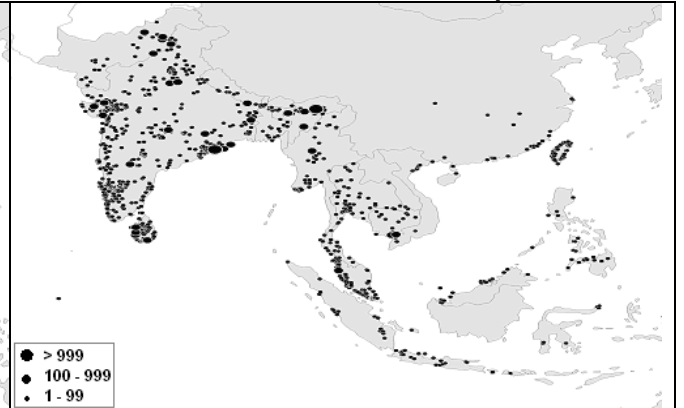
Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus*



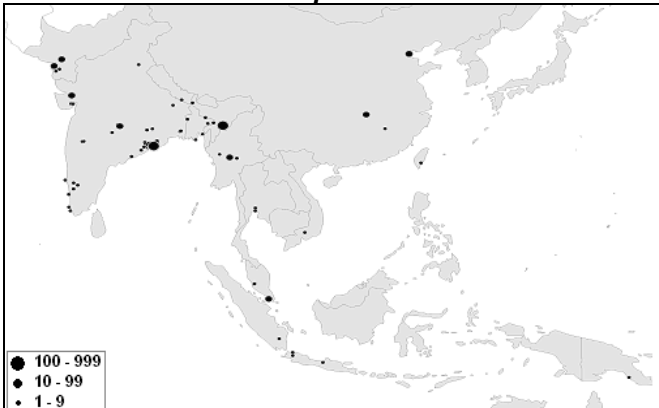
Brown Crake *Amaurornis akool*



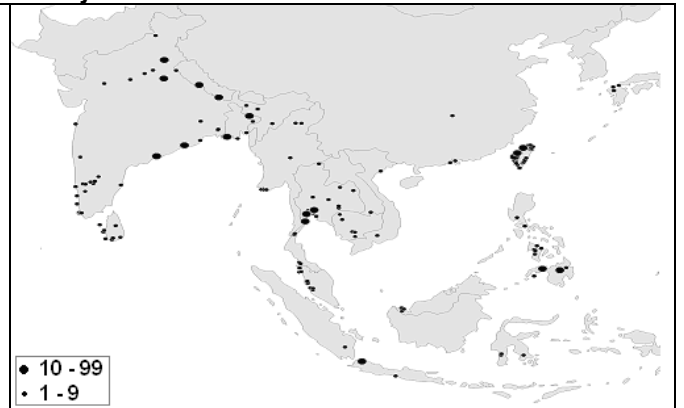
White-breasted Waterhen *Amaurornis phoenicurus*



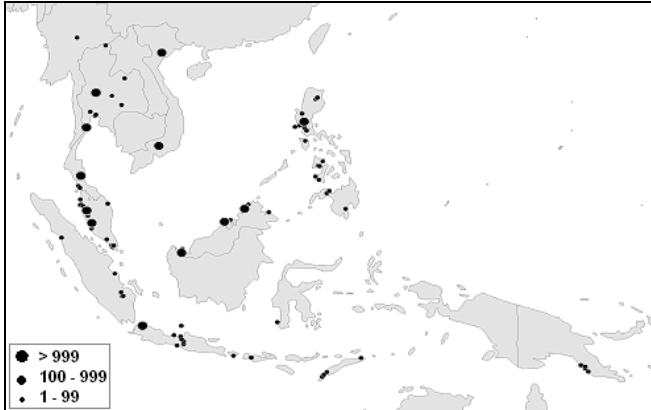
Baillon's Crake *Porzana pusilla*



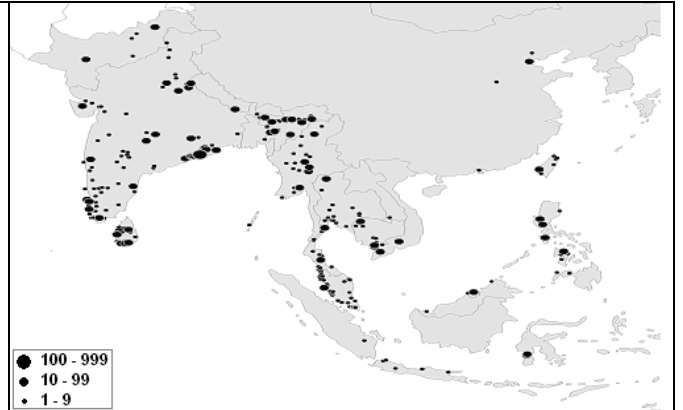
Ruddy-breasted Crake *Porzana fusca*



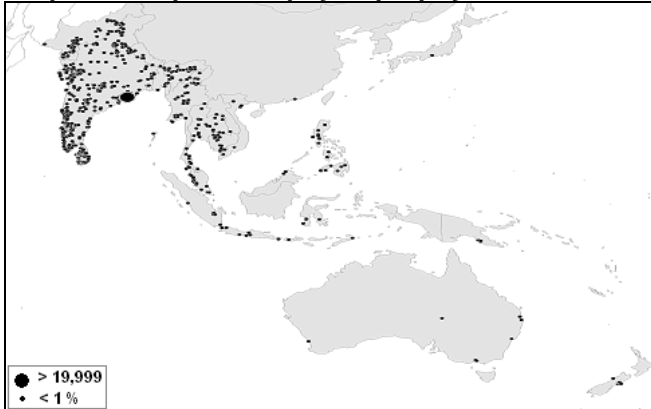
White-browed Crake *Porzana cinereus*



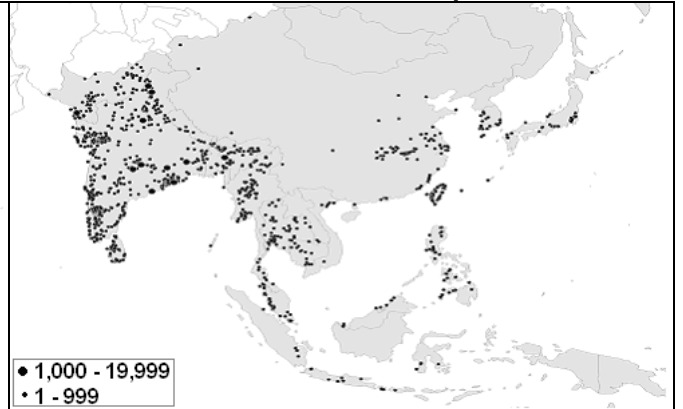
Watercock *Gallix cinerea*



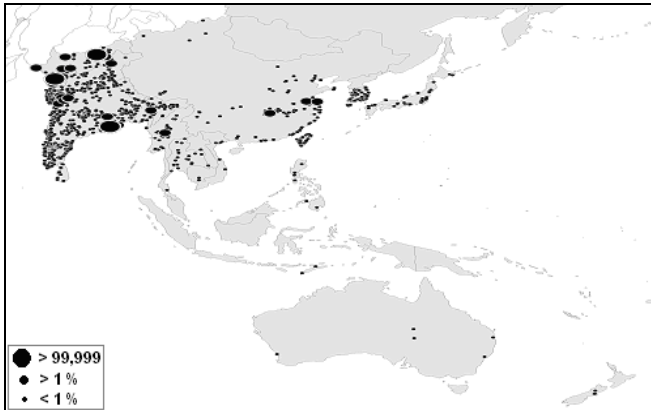
Purple Swamphen *Porphyrio porphyrio*



Common Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*



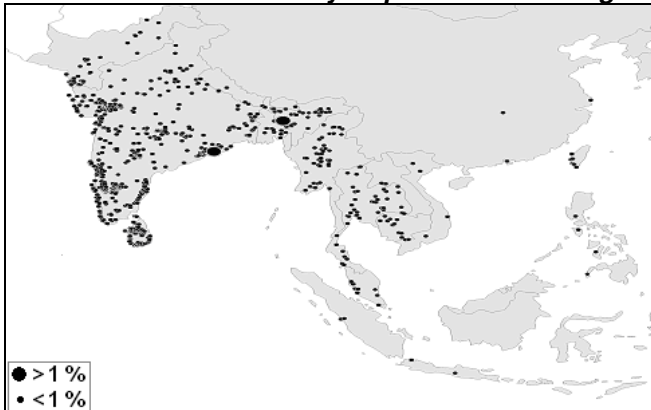
Common Coot *Fulica atra*



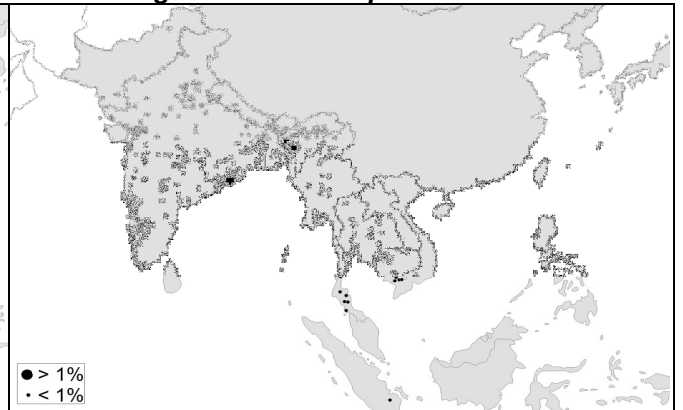
Masked Finfoot *Heliopais personata* VU



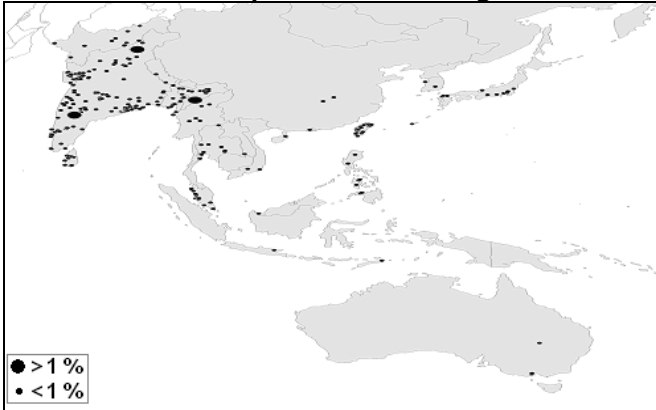
Pheasant-tailed Jacana *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*



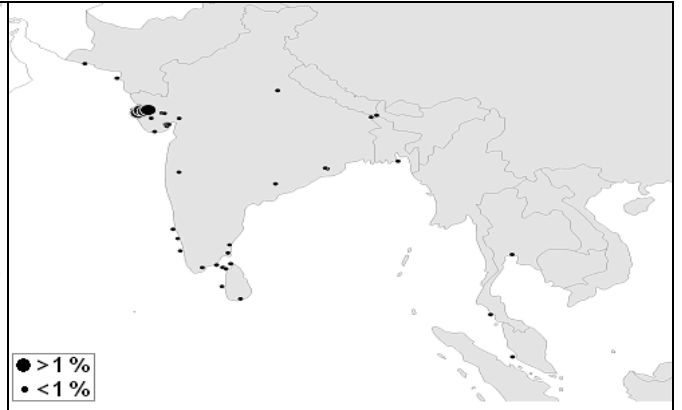
Bronze-winged Jacana *Metopidius indicus*



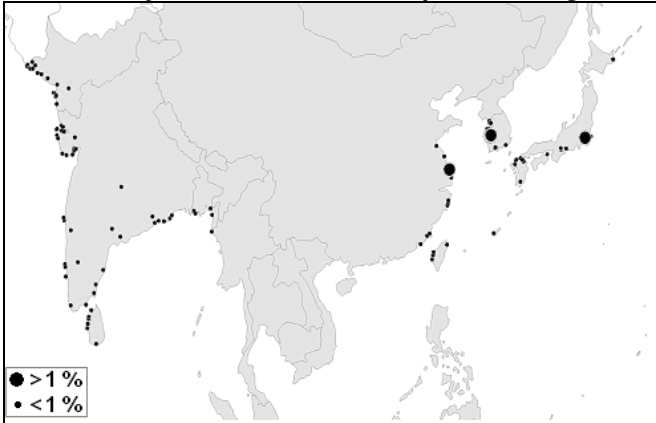
Greater Painted Snipe *Rostratula benghalensis*



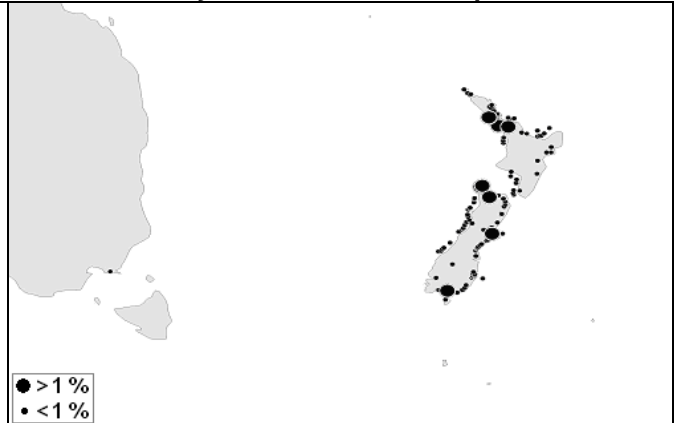
Crab Plover *Dromas ardeola*



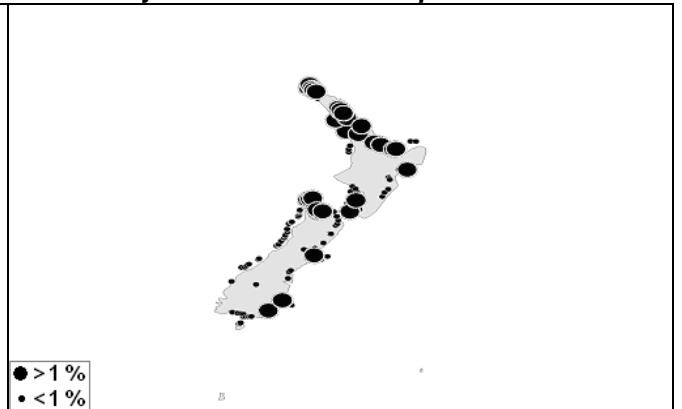
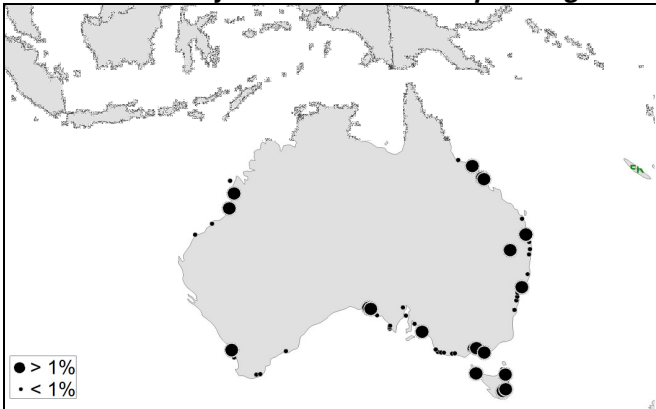
Eurasian Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*



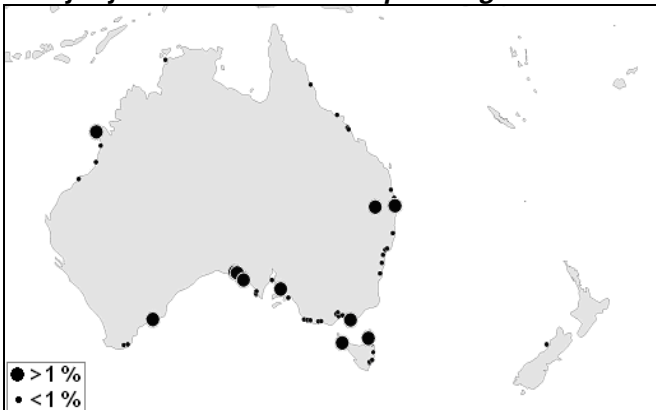
South Island Oystercatcher *Haematopus finschi*



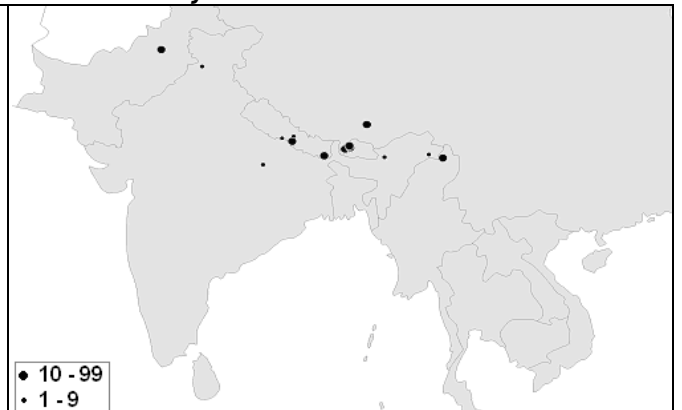
Australian Pied Oystercatcher *Haematopus longirostris* Variable Oystercatcher *Haematopus unicolor*



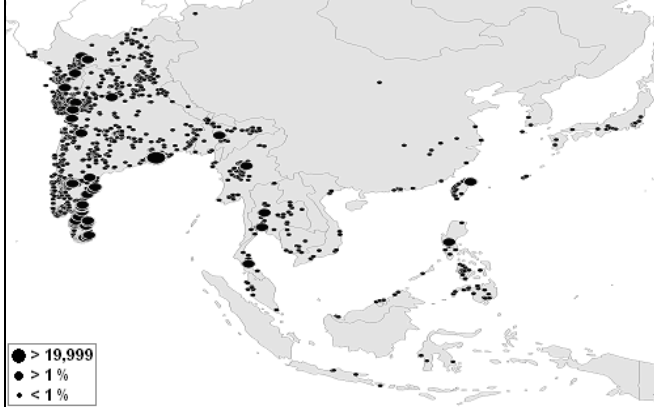
Sooty Oystercatcher *Haematopus fuliginosus*



Ibisbill *Ibidorhyncha struthersii*



Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus*



Australian Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus leucocephalus*



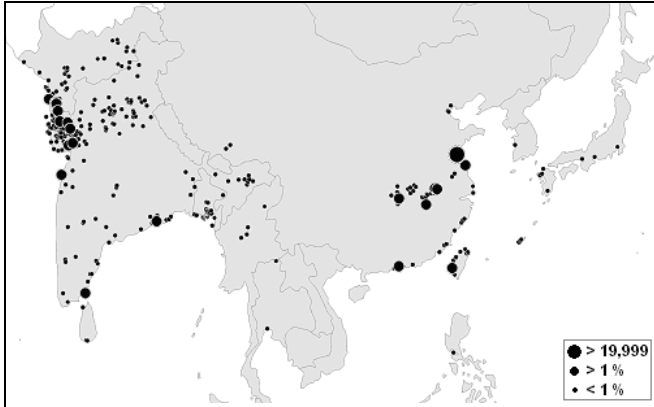
Black Stilt *Himantopus novaeseelandiae* CR



Banded Stilt *Cladorhynchus leucocephalus*



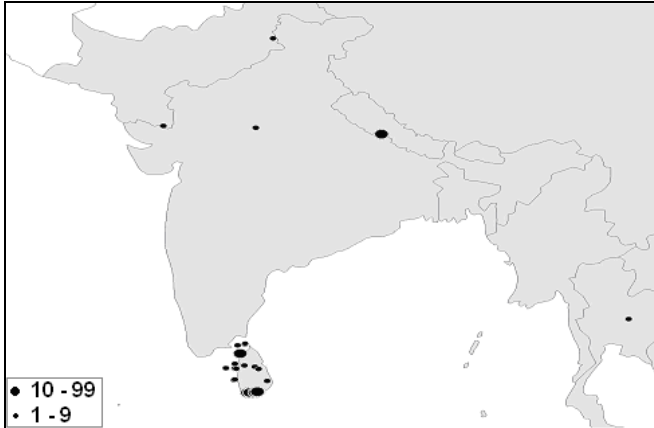
Pied Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*



Red-necked Avocet *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*



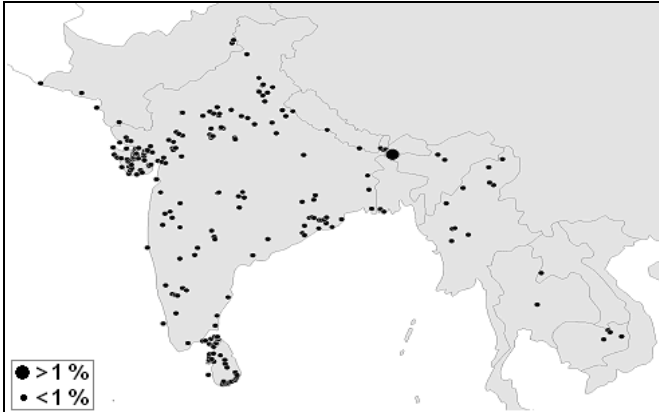
Stone Curlew *Burhinus oedicephalus*



Bush Thick-knee *Burhinus grallarius*



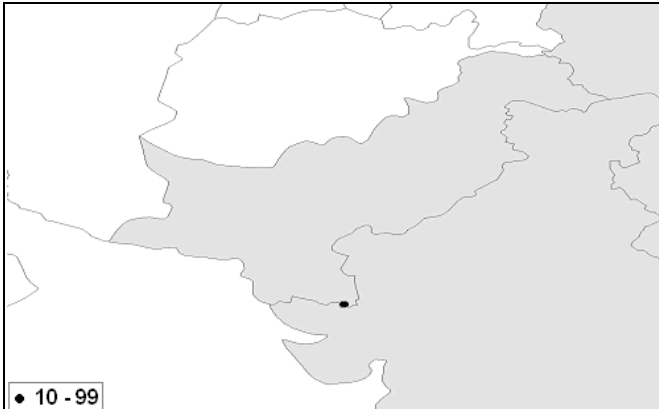
Great Thick-knee *Burhinus recurvirostris*



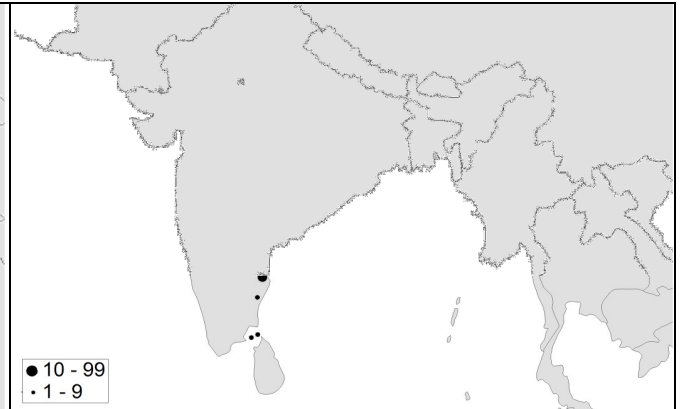
Beach Thick-knee *Burhinus gigantea*



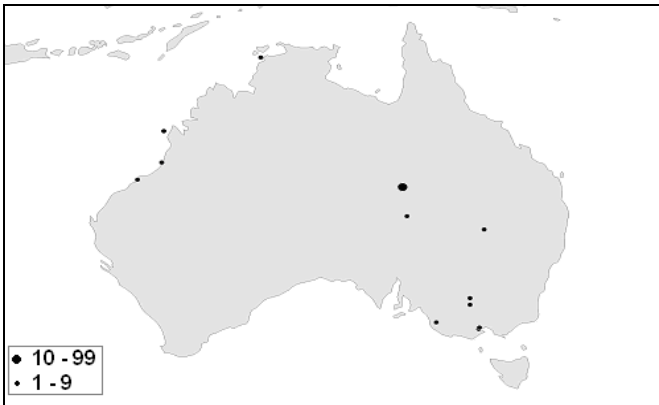
Cream-coloured Courser *Cursorius cursor*



Indian Courser *Cursorius coromandelicus*



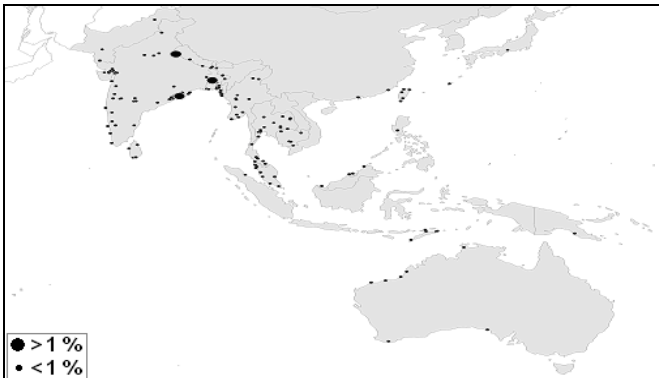
Australian Pratincole *Stiltia isabella*



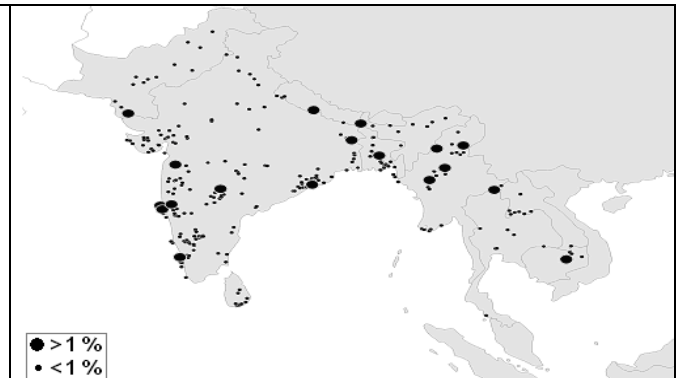
Collared Pratincole *Glareola pratincola*



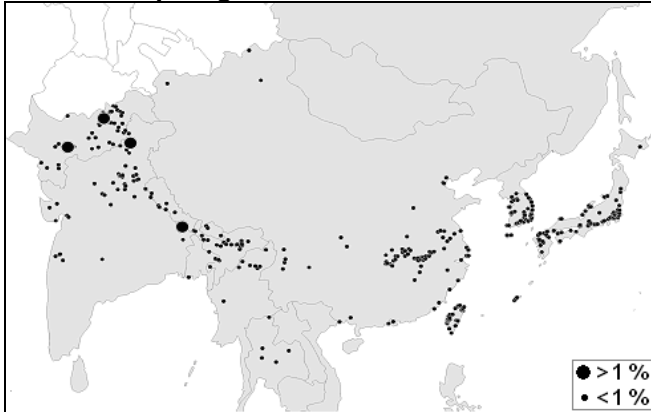
Oriental Pratincole *Glareola maldivarum*



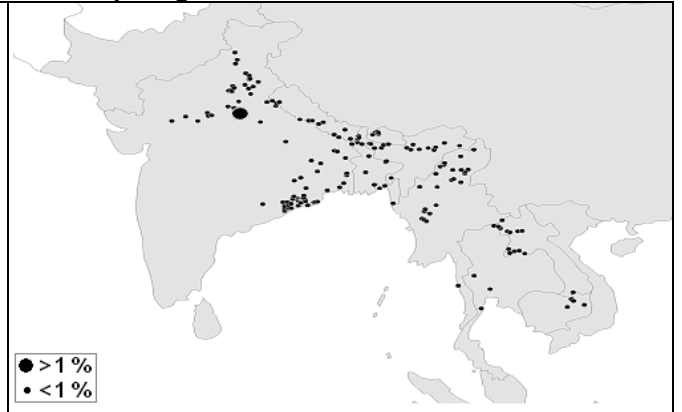
Small Pratincole *Glareola lactea*



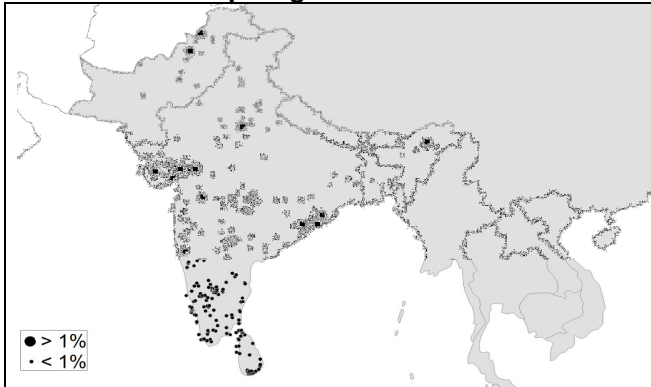
Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*



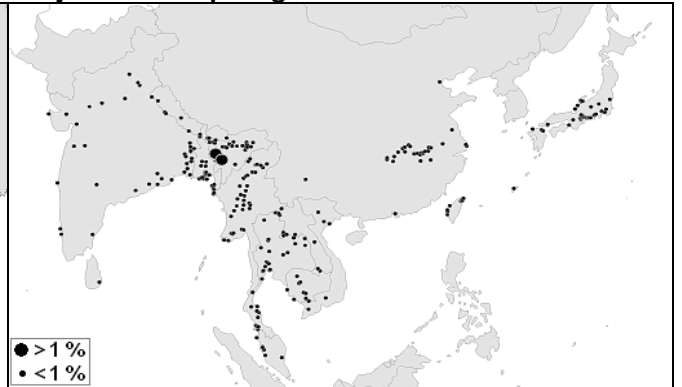
River Lapwing *Vanellus duvaucelli*



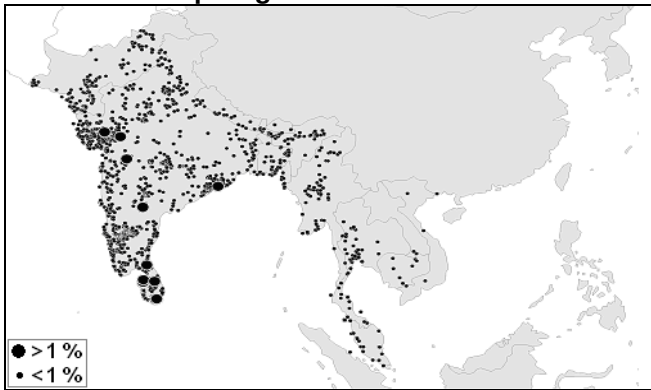
Yellow-wattled Lapwing *Vanellus malabaricus*



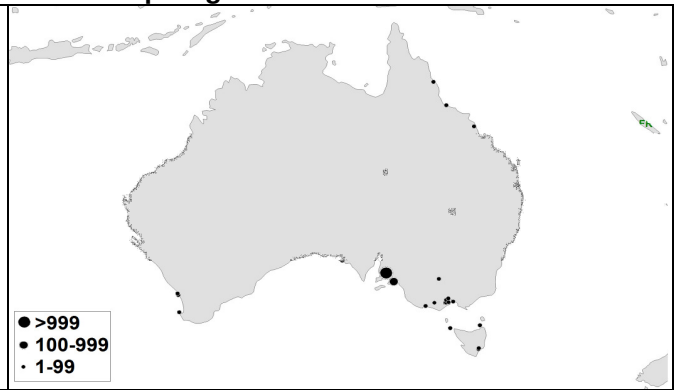
Grey-headed Lapwing *Vanellus cinereus*



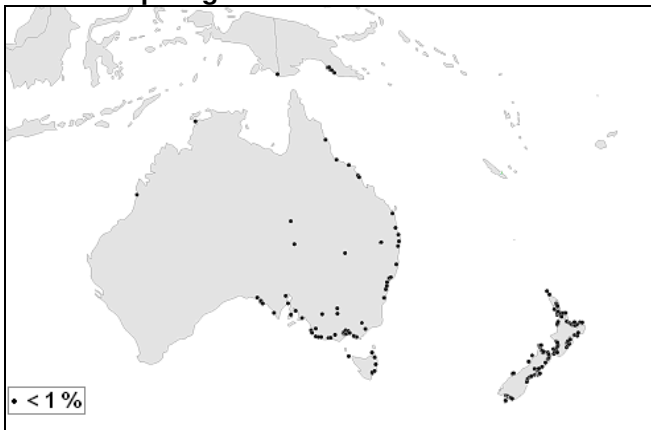
Red-wattled Lapwing *Vanellus indicus*



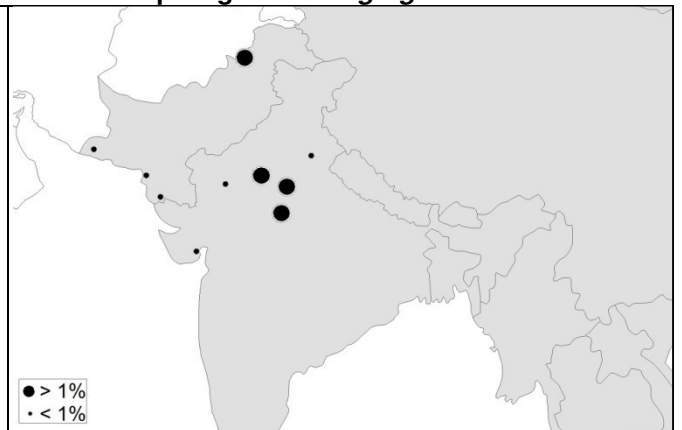
Banded Lapwing *Vanellus tricolor*



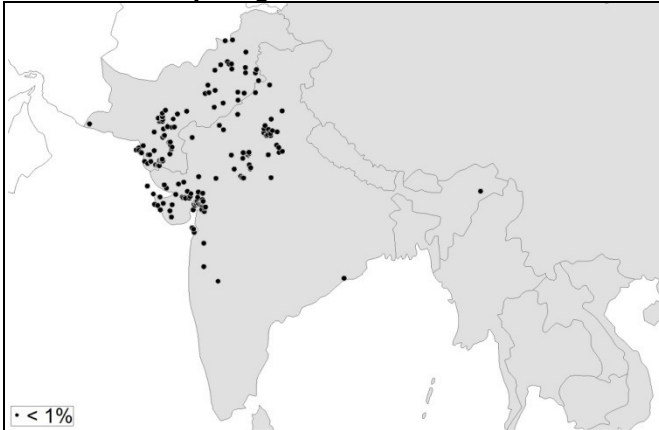
Masked Lapwing *Vanellus miles*



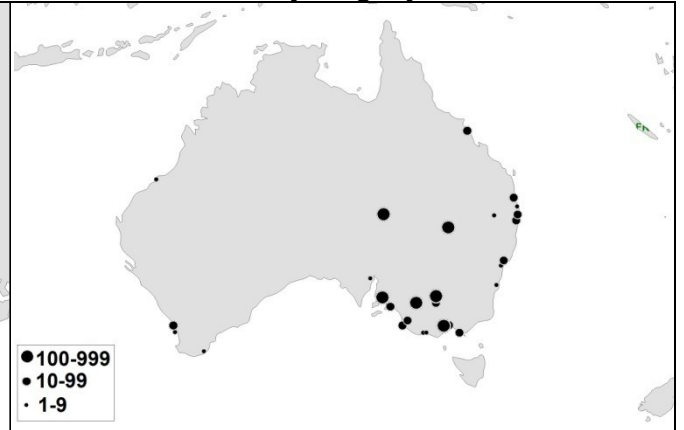
Sociable Lapwing *Vanellus gregarius* CR



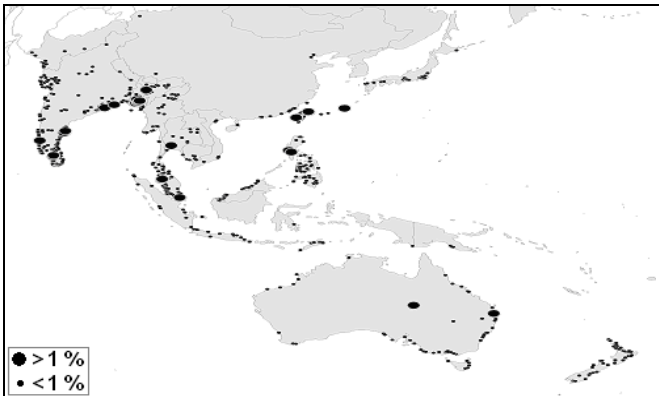
White-tailed Lapwing *Vanellus leucurus*



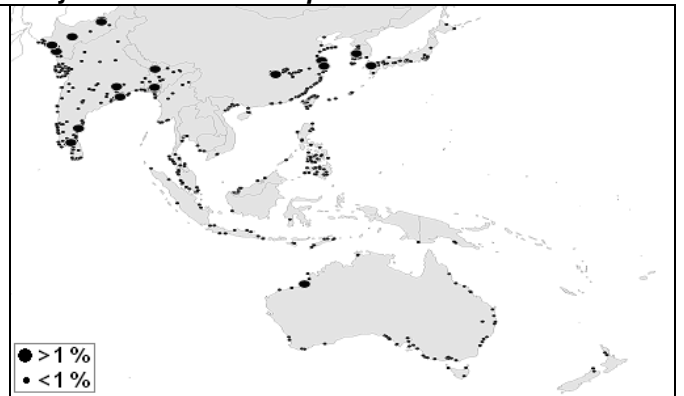
Red-kneed Dotterel *Erythrogonyx cinctus*



Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva*



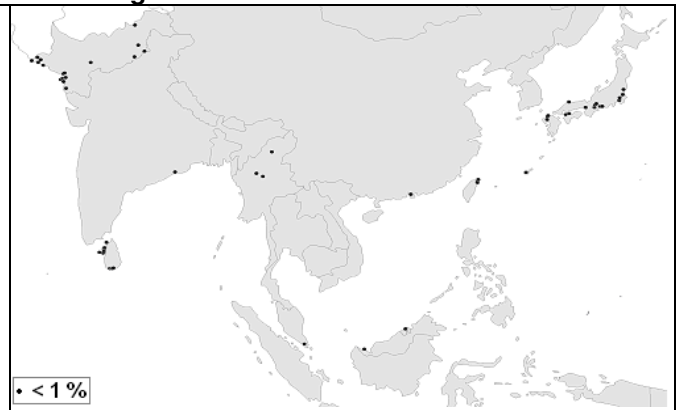
Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*



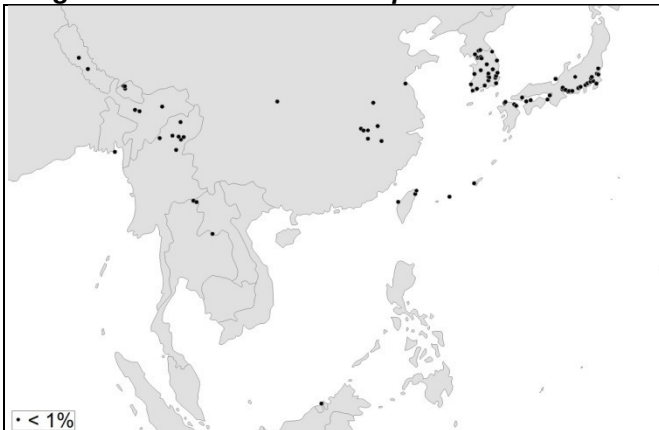
New Zealand Dotterel *Charadrius obscurus* EN



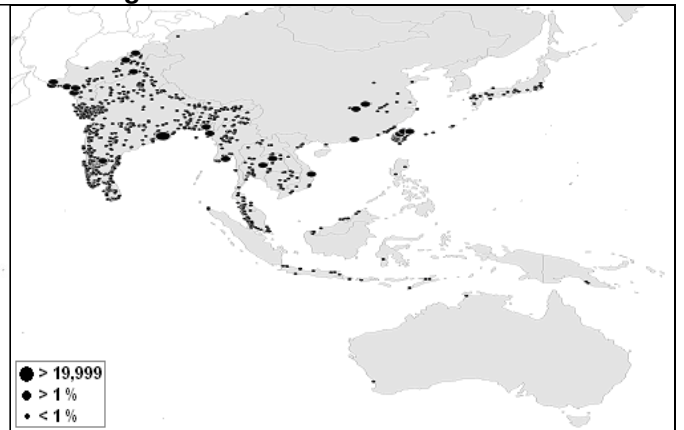
Great Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*



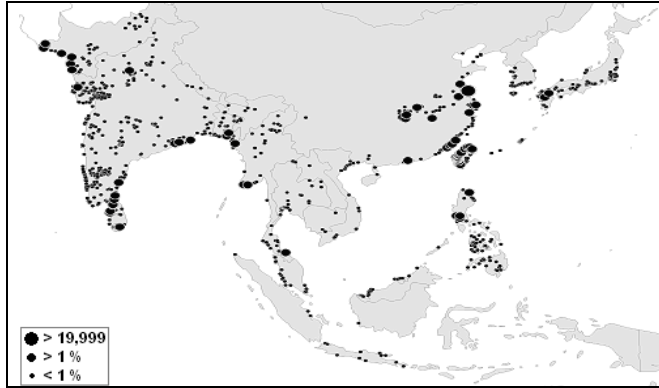
Long-billed Plover *Charadrius placidus*



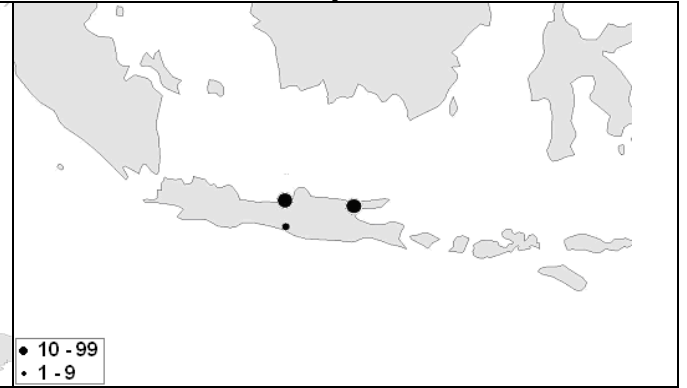
Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius*



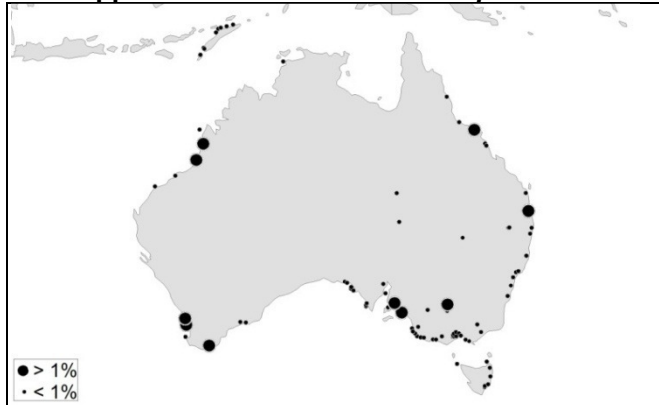
Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus*



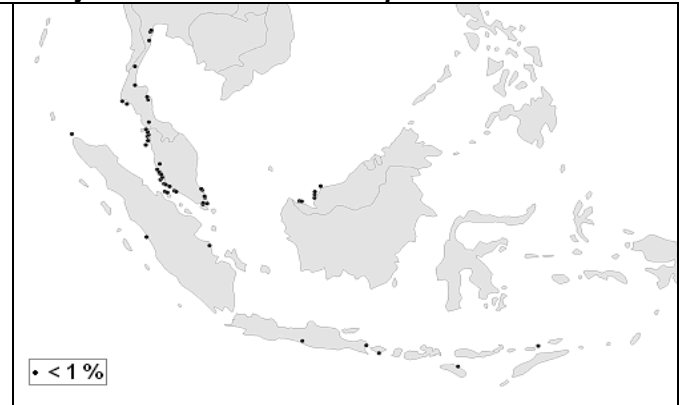
Javan Plover *Charadrius javanicus* NT



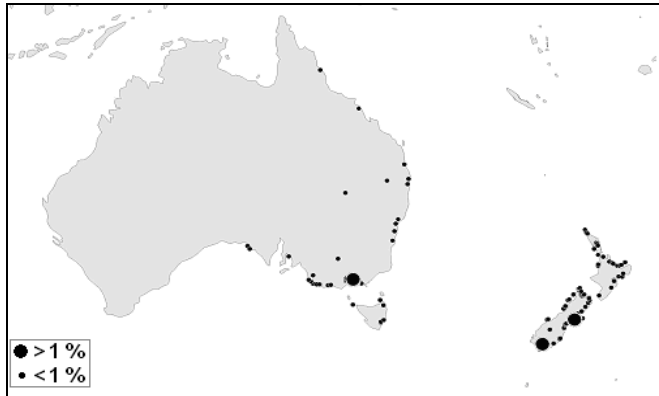
Red-capped Plover *Charadrius ruficapillus*



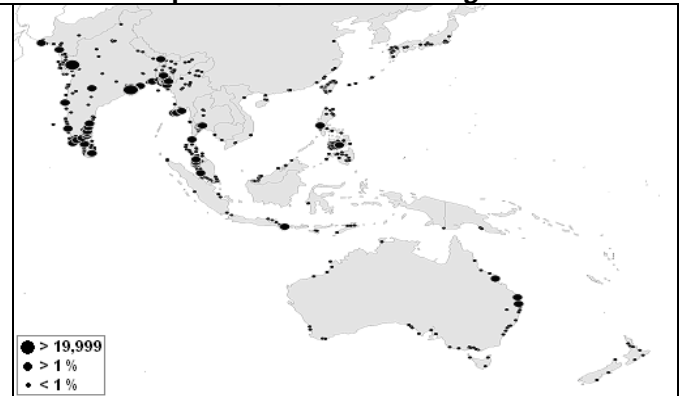
Malaysian Plover *Charadrius peronii* NT



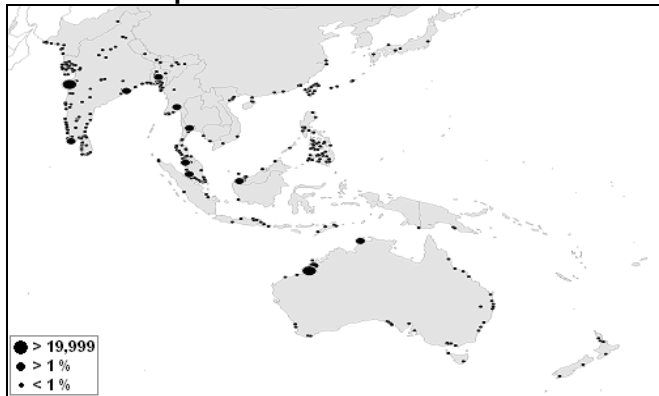
Double-banded Plover *Charadrius bicinctus*



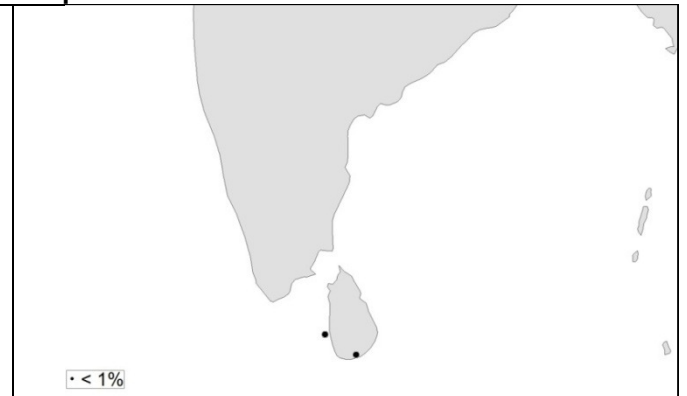
Lesser Sandplover *Charadrius mongolus*



Greater Sandplover *Charadrius leschenaultii*



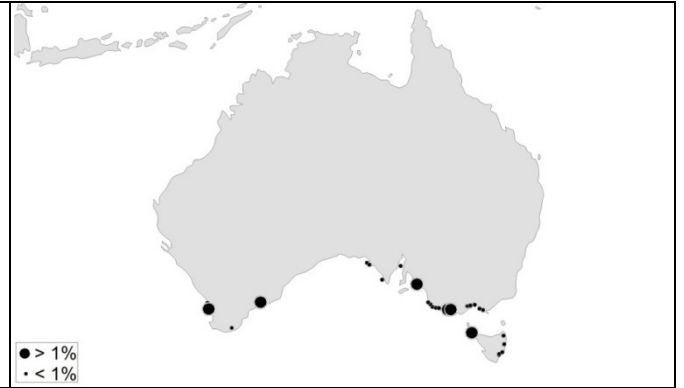
Caspian Plover *Charadrius asiaticus*



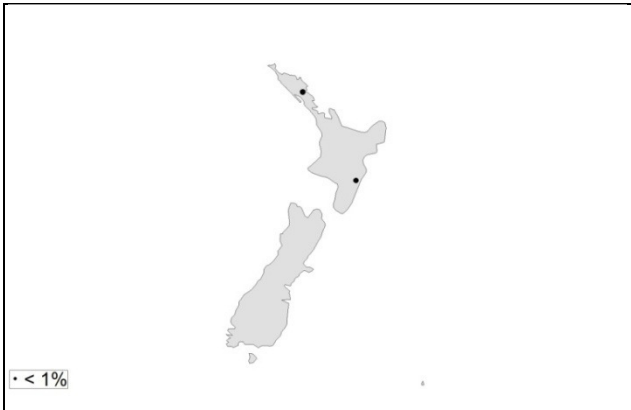
Oriental Plover *Charadrius veredus*



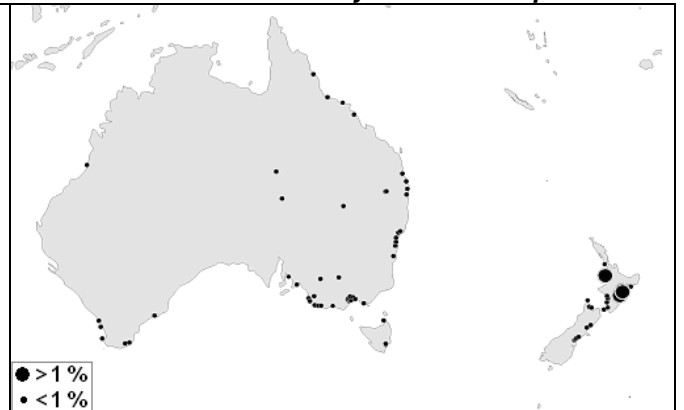
Hooded Plover *Charadrius rubricollis* NT



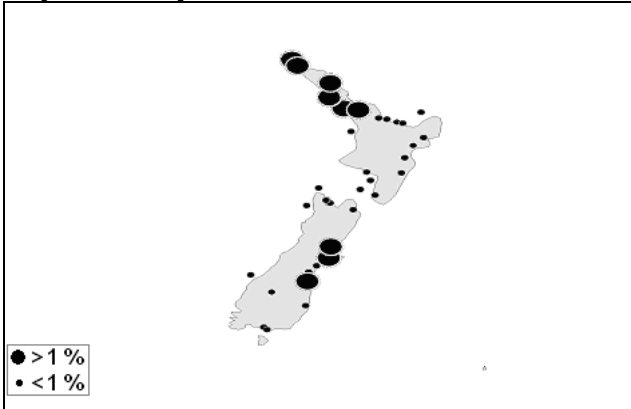
Shore Plover *Thinornis novaeseelandiae* EN



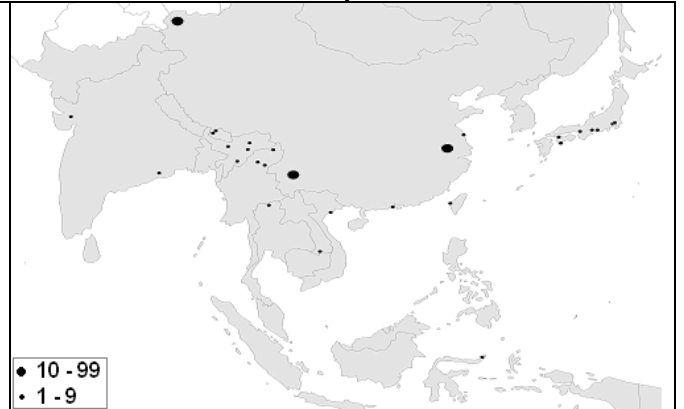
Black-fronted Dotterel *Elseyaornis melanops*



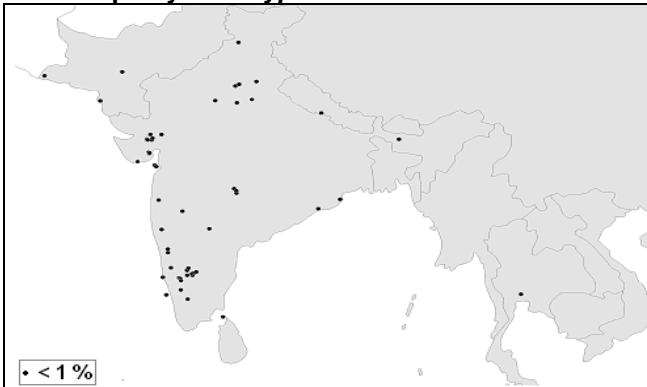
Wrybill *Anarhynchus frontalis* VU



Eurasian Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*



Jack Snipe *Lymnocyptes minimus*



Solitary Snipe *Gallinago solitaria*



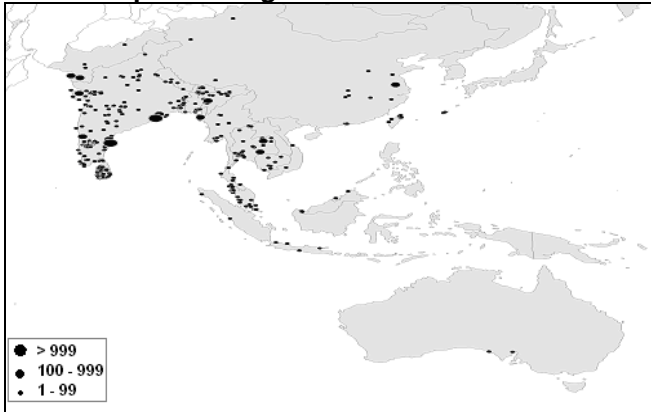
Latham's Snipe *Gallinago hardwickii*



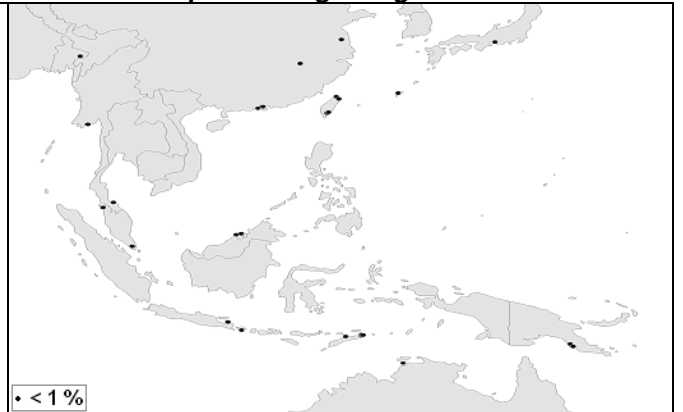
Wood Snipe *Gallinago nemoricola* VU



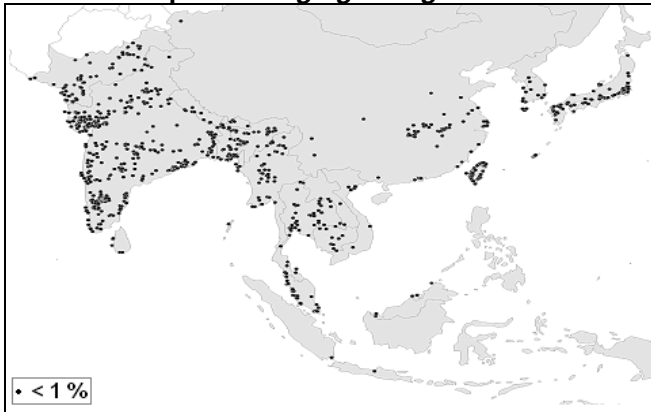
Pintail Snipe *Gallinago stenura*



Swinhoe's Snipe *Gallinago megala*



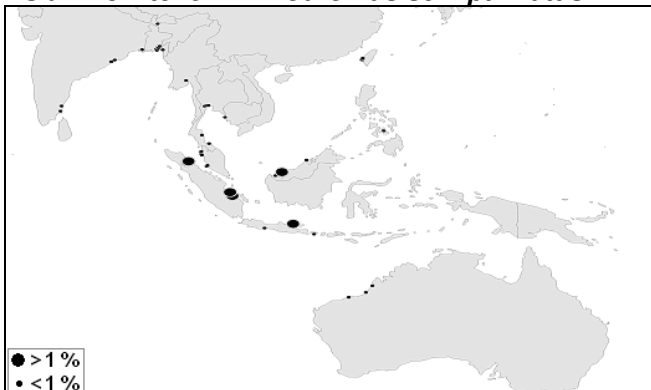
Common Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*



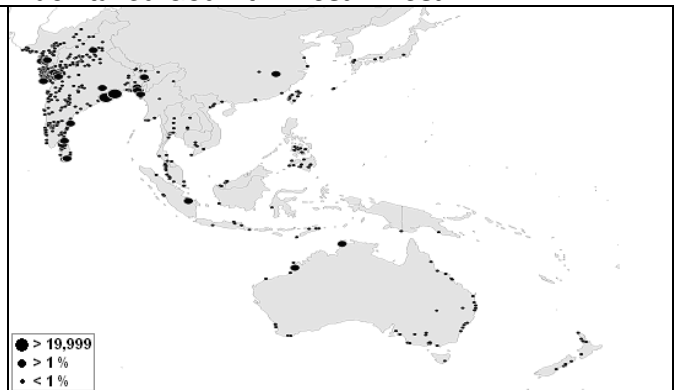
Long-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus scolopaceus*



Asian Dowitcher *Limnodromus semipalmatus* NT



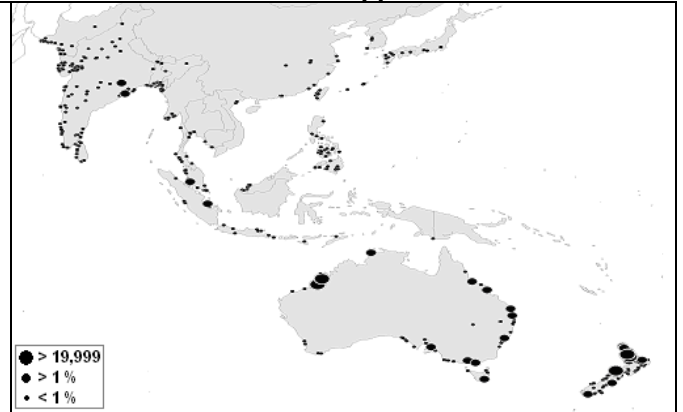
Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa* NT



Hudsonian Godwit *Limosa haemastica*



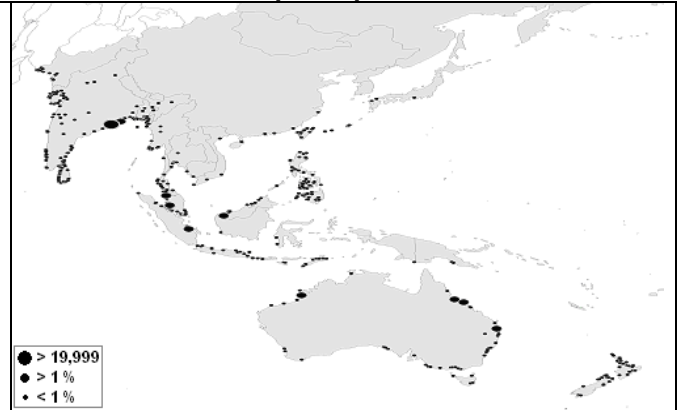
Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica*



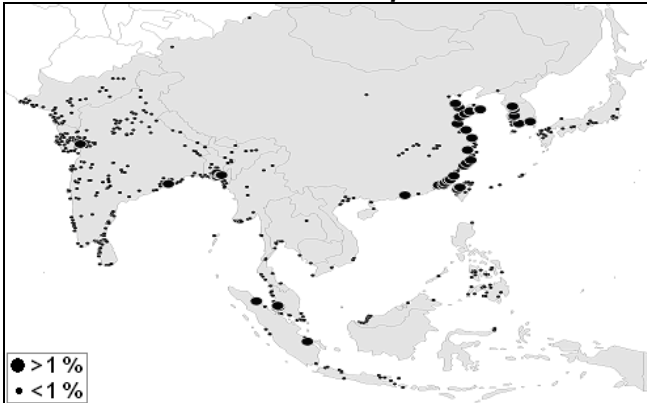
Little Curlew *Numenius minutus*



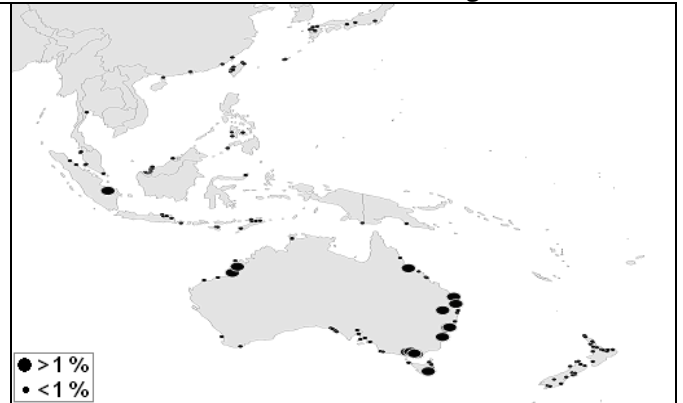
Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*



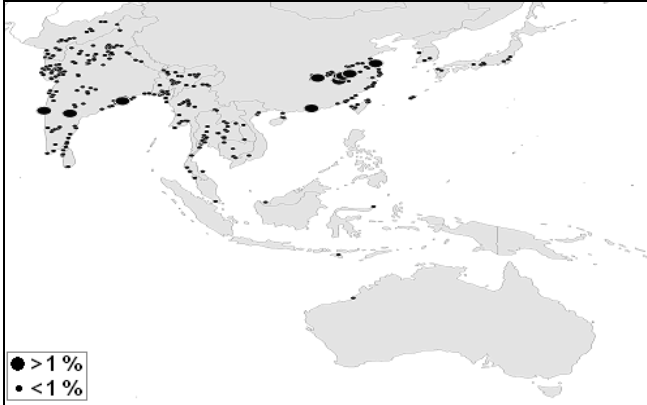
Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata* NT



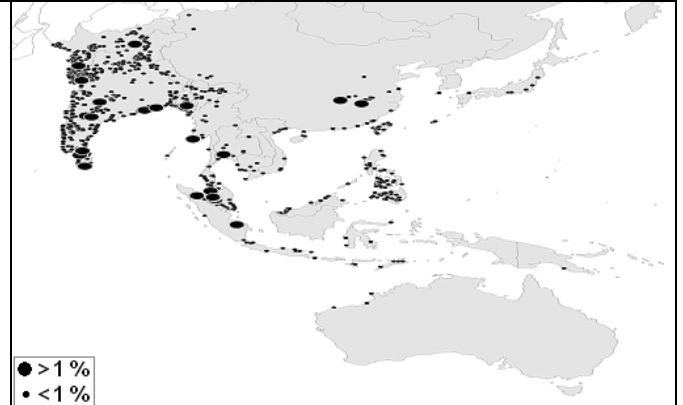
Far-eastern Curlew *Numenius madagascariensis*



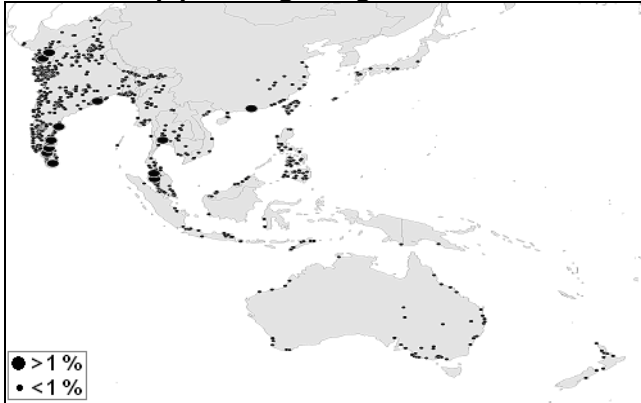
Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus*



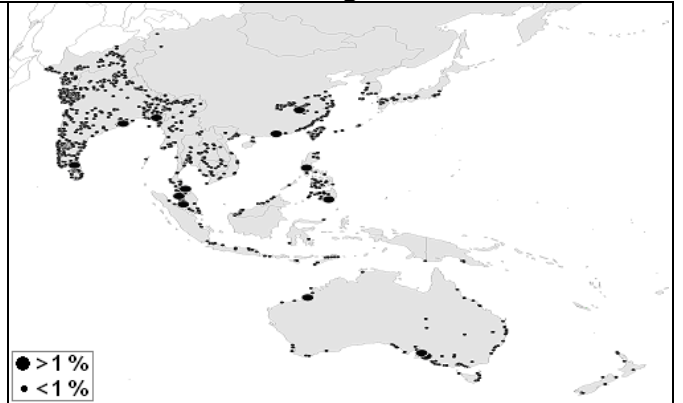
Common Redshank *Tringa totanus*



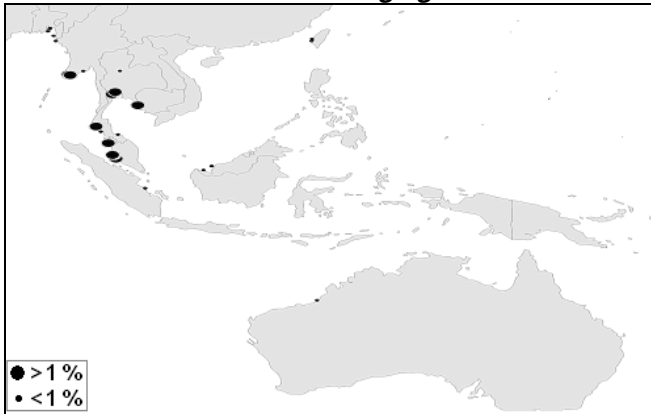
Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis*



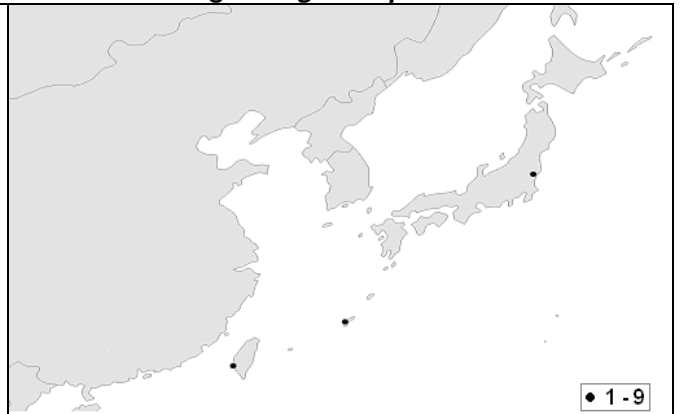
Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*



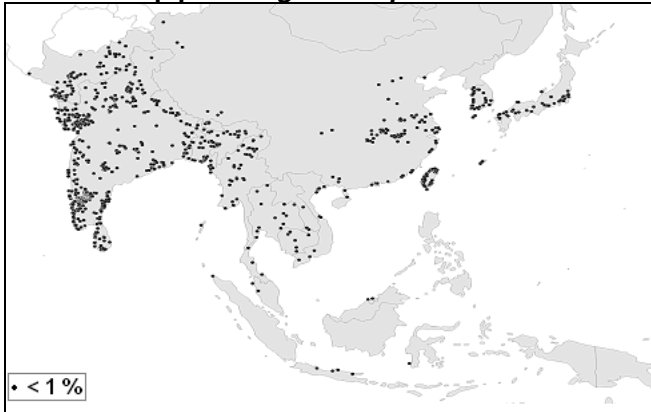
Nordmann's Greenshank *Tringa guttifer* EN



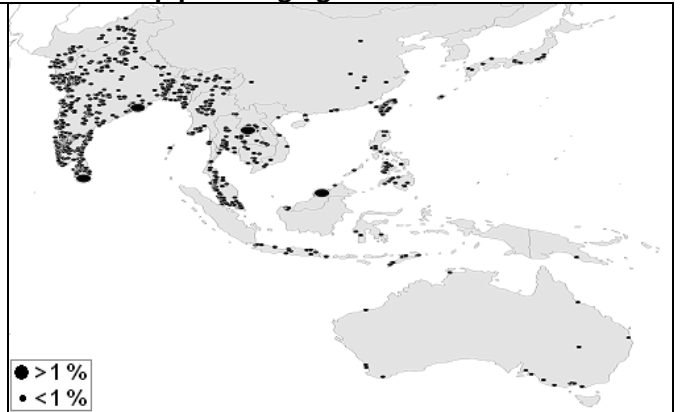
Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes*



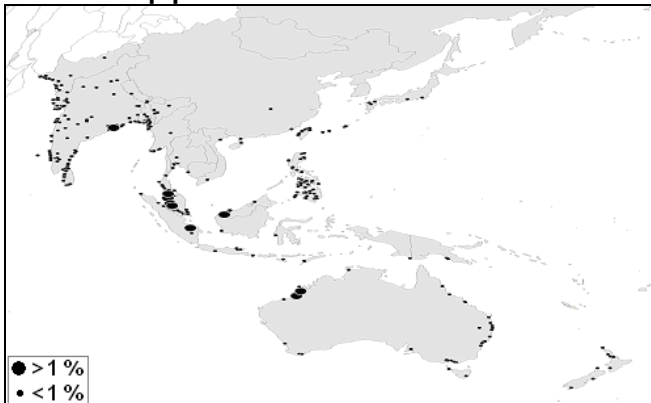
Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus*



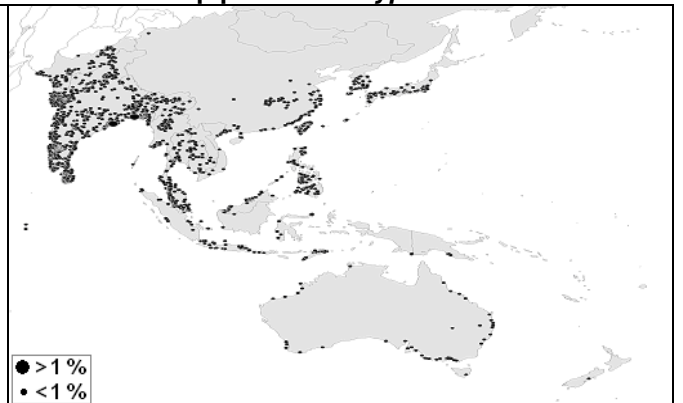
Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*



Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus*



Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*



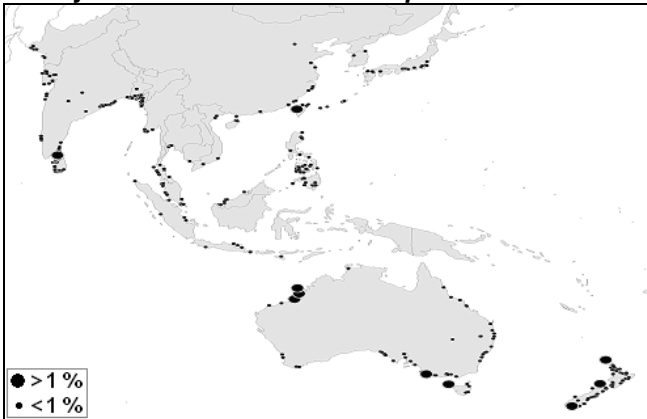
Grey-tailed Tattler *Heteroscelus brevipes*



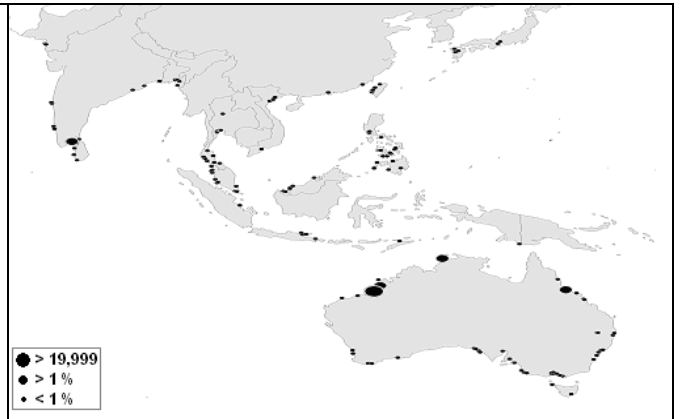
Wandering Tattler *Heteroscelus incanus*



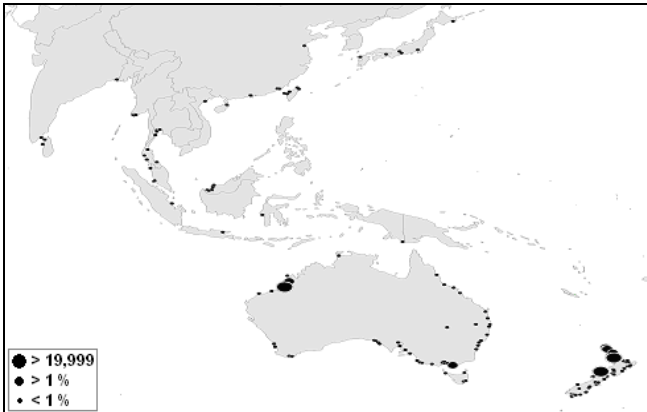
Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*



Great Knot *Calidris tenuirostris*



Red Knot *Calidris canutus*



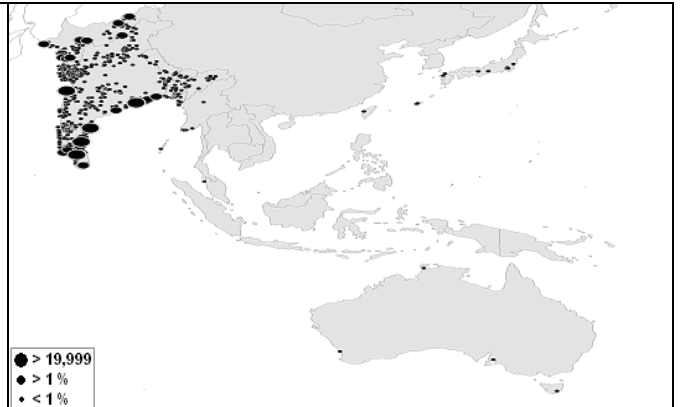
Sanderling *Calidris alba*



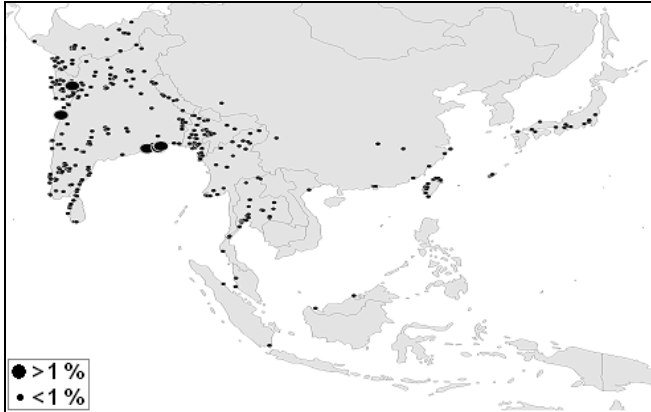
Red-necked Stint *Calidris ruficollis*



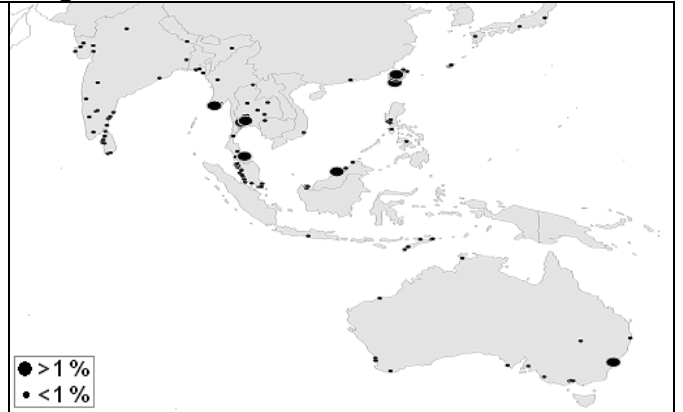
Little Stint *Calidris minuta*



Temminck's Stint *Calidris temminckii*



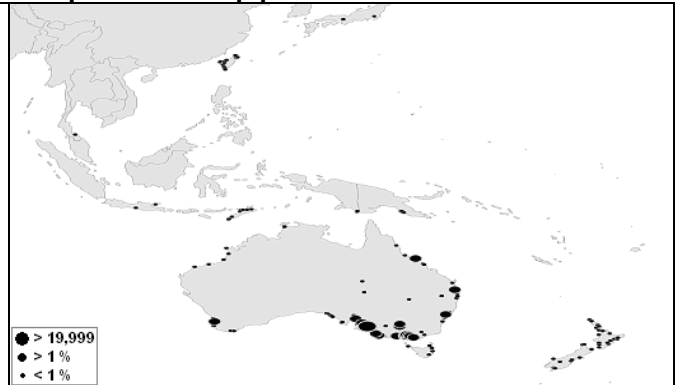
Long-toed Stint *Calidris subminuta*



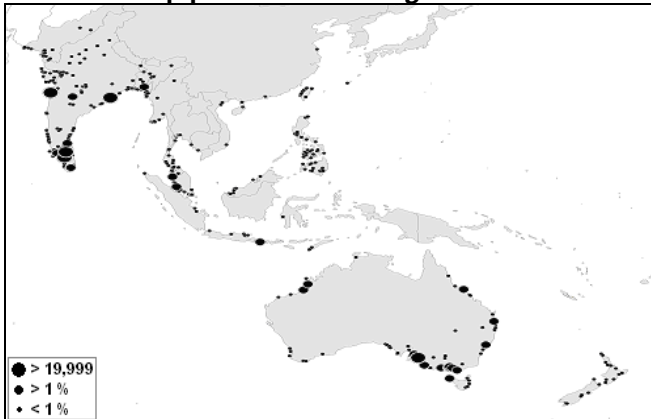
Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos*



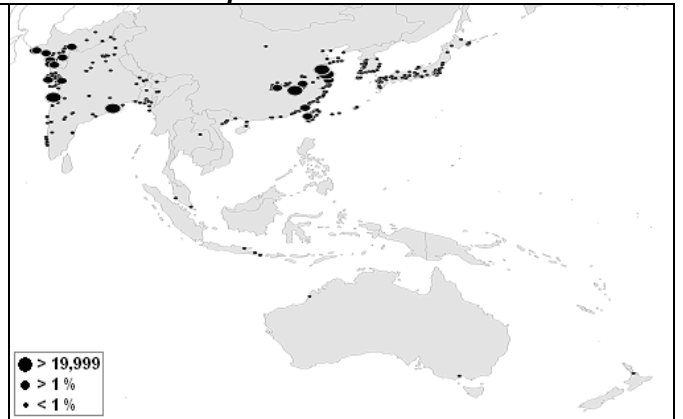
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *Calidris acuminata*



Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea*



Dunlin *Calidris alpina*



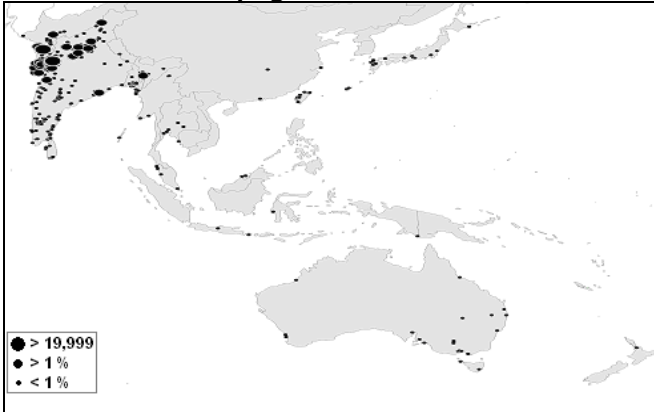
Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus* CR



Broad-billed Sandpiper *Limicola falcinellus*



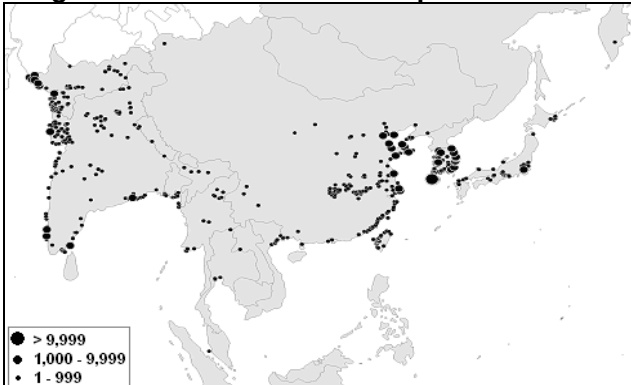
Ruff *Philomachus pugnax*



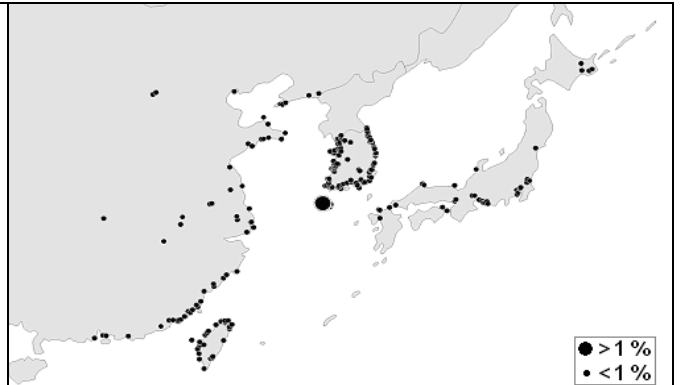
Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus*



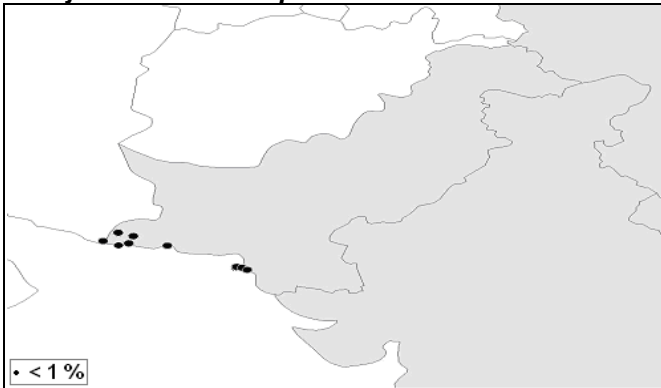
'Large White-headed Gulls' Group



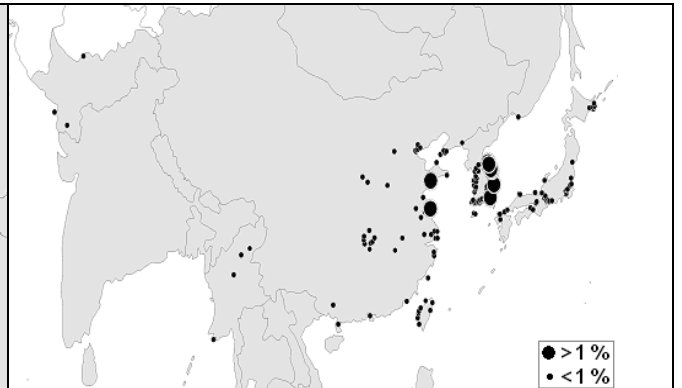
Black-tailed Gull *Larus crassirostris*



Sooty Gull *Larus hemprichii*



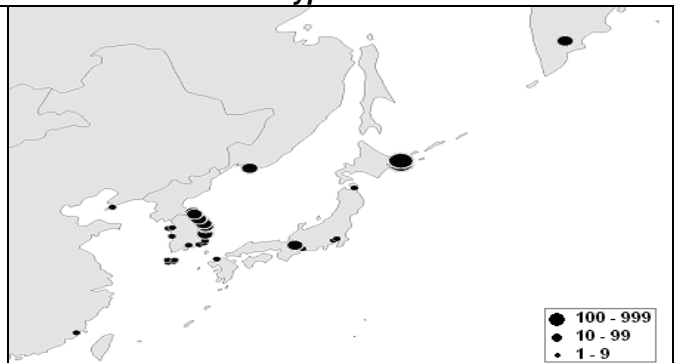
Common Gull *Larus canus*



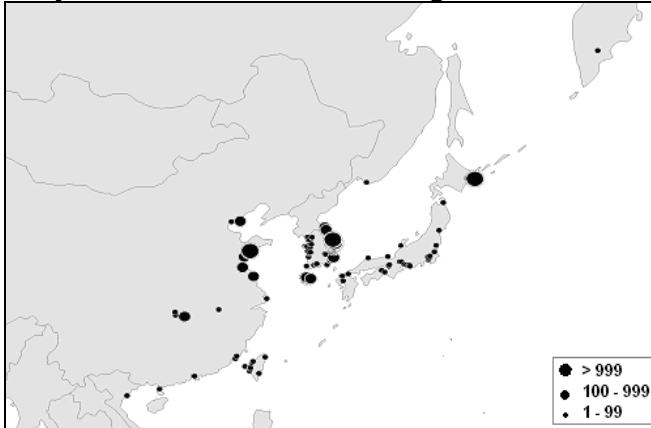
Glaucous-winged Gull *Larus glaucescens*



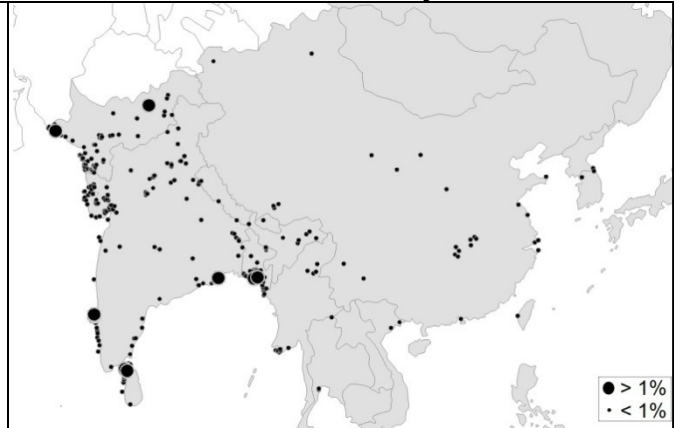
Glaucous Gull *Larus hyperboreus*



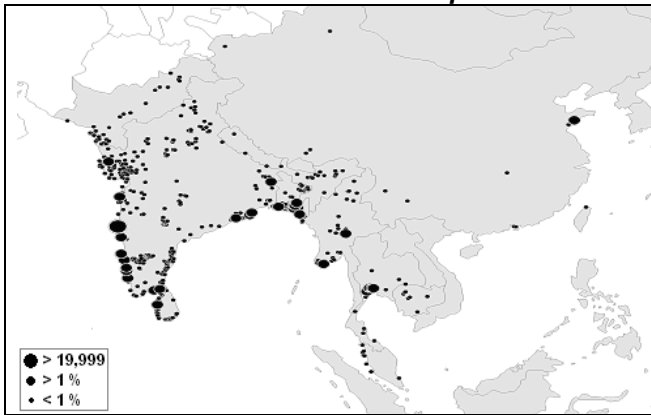
Slaty-backed Gull *Larus schistisagus*



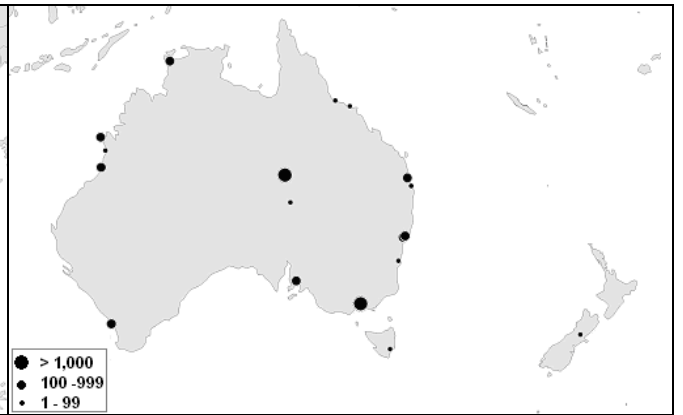
Great Black-headed Gull *Larus ichthyaetus*



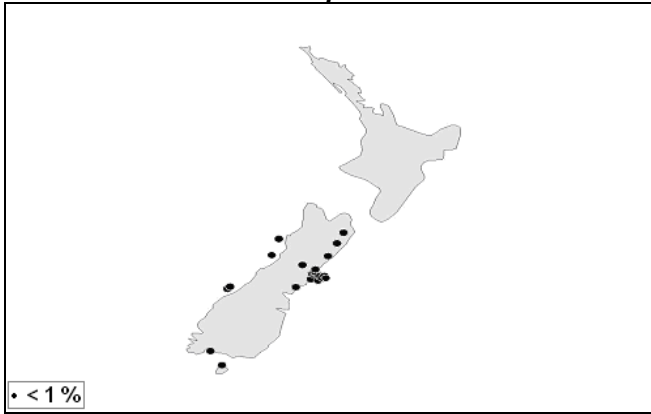
Brown-headed Gull *Larus brunnicephalus*



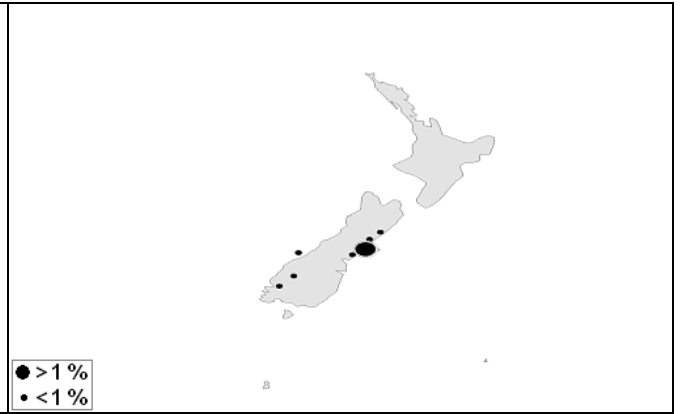
Silver Gull *Larus novaehollandiae*



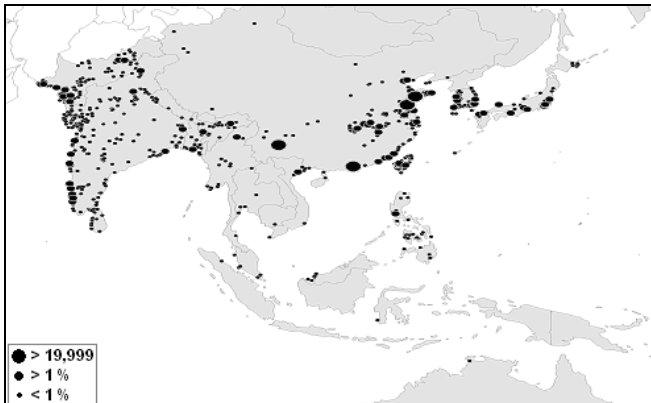
Red-billed Gull *Larus scopulinus*



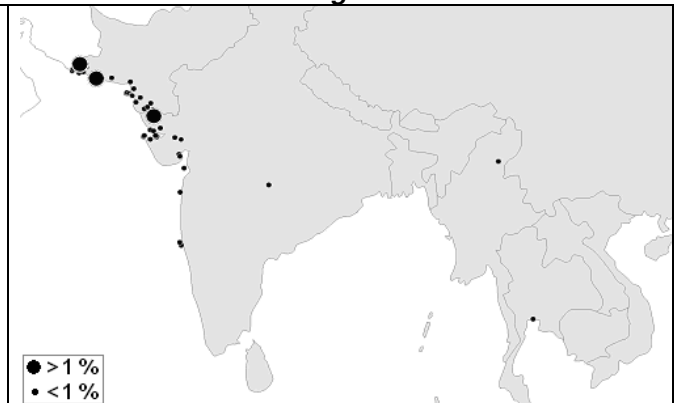
Black-billed Gull *Larus bulleri* EN



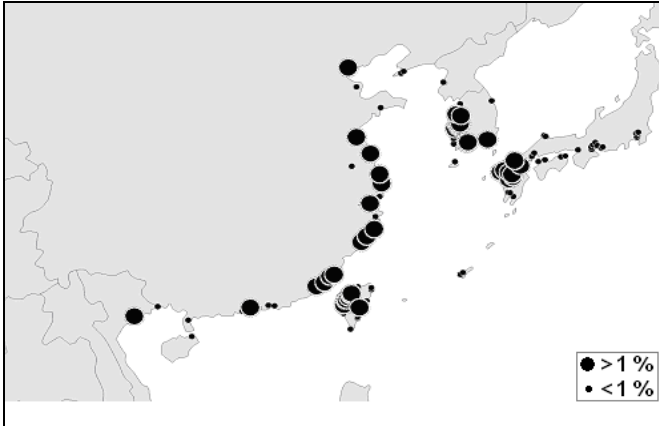
Common Black-headed Gull *Larus ridibundus*



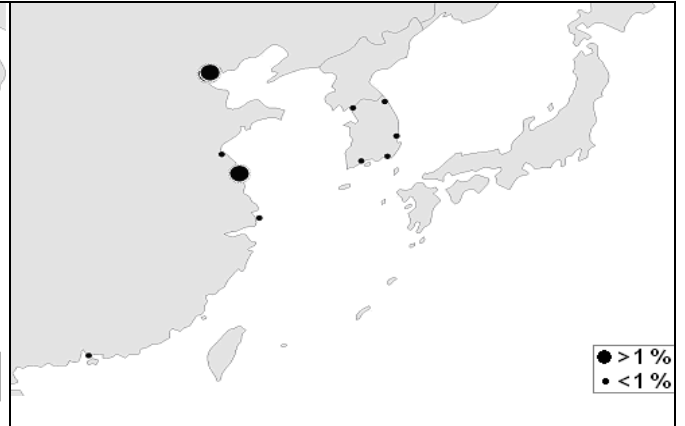
Slender-billed Gull *Larus genei*



Saunders's Gull *Larus saundersi* VU



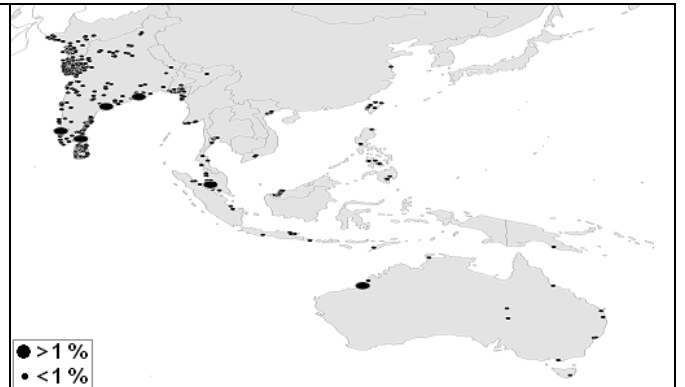
Relict Gull *Larus relictus* VU



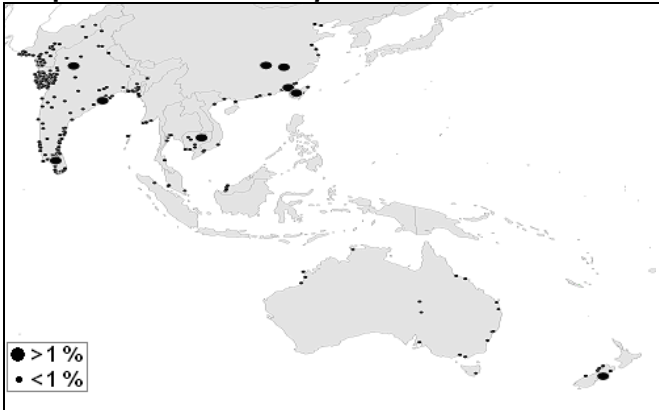
Black-legged Kittiwake *Larus tridactyla*



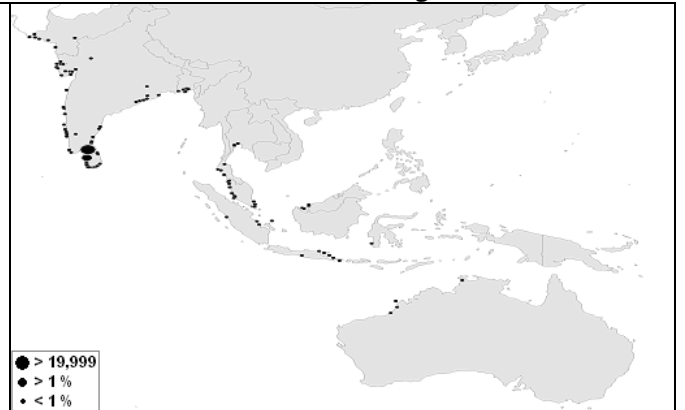
Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica*



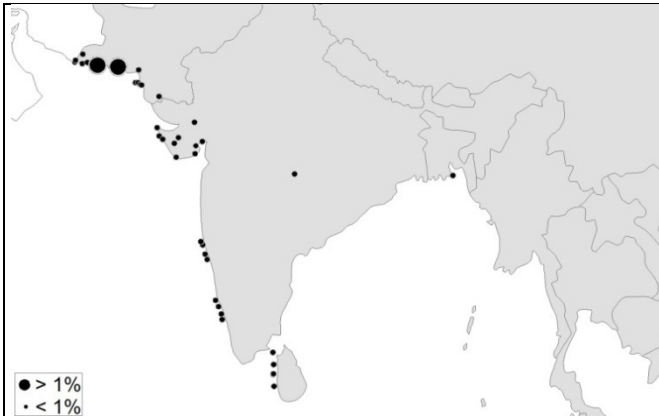
Caspian Tern *Sterna caspia*



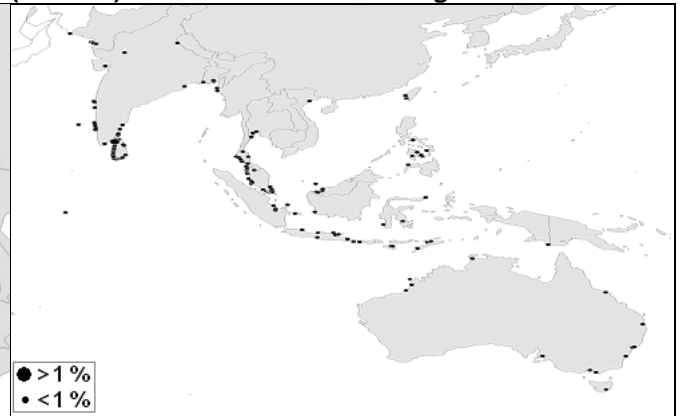
Lesser Crested Tern *Sterna bengalensis*



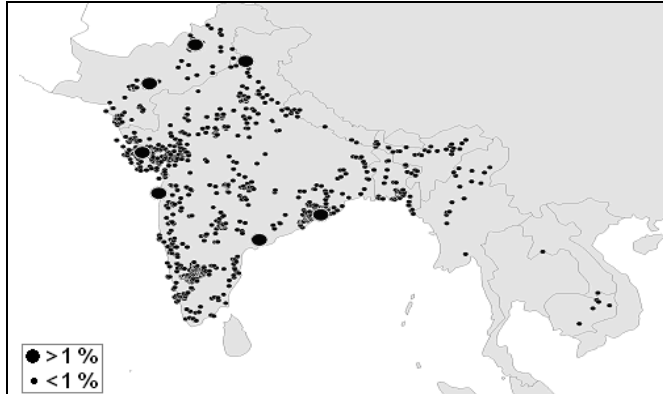
Sandwich Tern *Sterna sandvicensis*



(Greater) Crested Tern *Sterna bergii*



River Tern *Sterna aurantia*



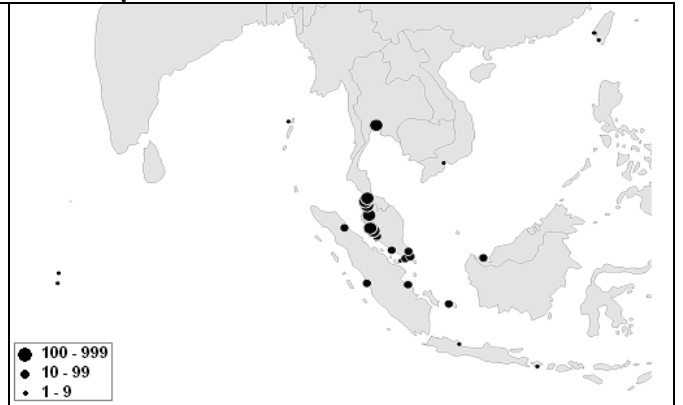
Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii*



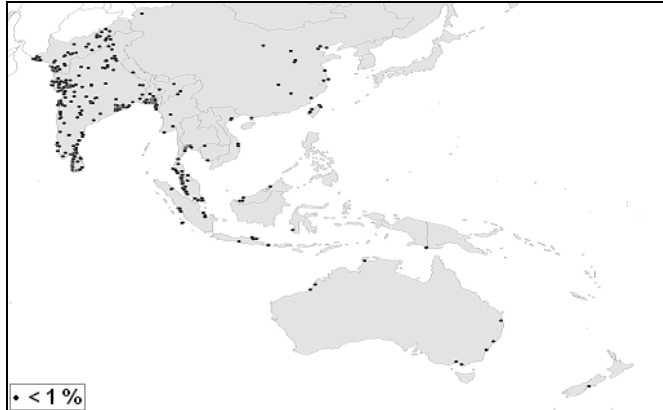
White-fronted Tern *Sterna striata*



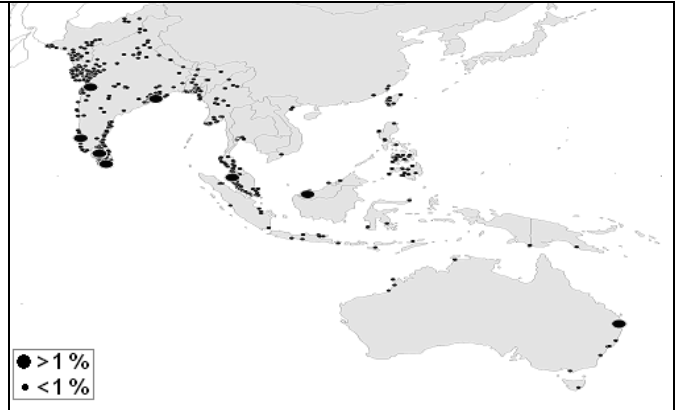
Black-naped Tern *Sterna sumatrana*



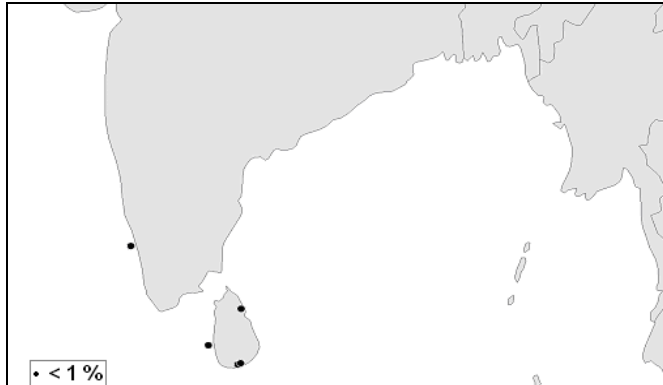
Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*



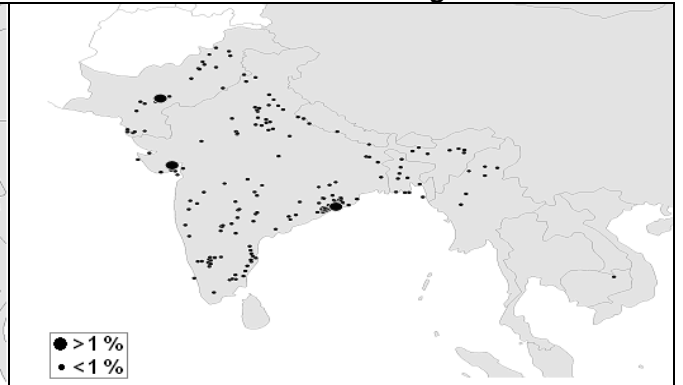
Little Tern *Sterna albifrons*



Saunders's Tern *Sterna saundersii*



Black-bellied Tern *Sterna melanogaster* NT



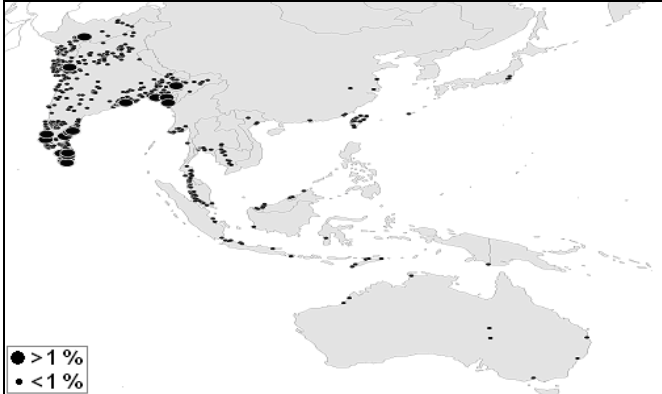
Bridled Tern *Sterna anaethetus*



Black-fronted Tern *Sterna albobriata* EN



Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybridus*



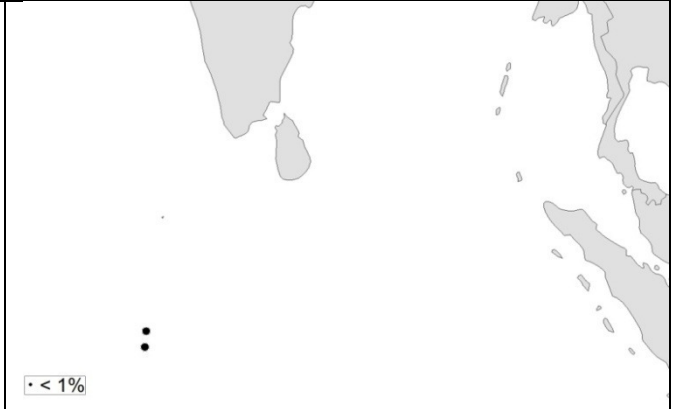
White-winged Black Tern *Chlidonias leucopterus*



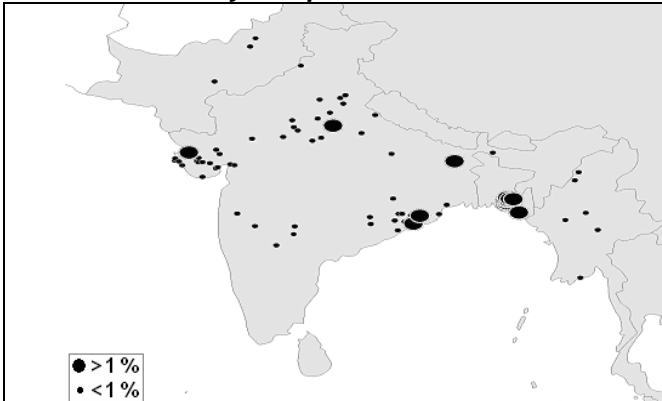
Brown Noddy *Anous stolidus*



Lesser Noddy *Anous tenuirostris*



Indian Skimmer *Rynchops albicollis* VU



Laysan Albatross *Phoebastria immutabilis* VU



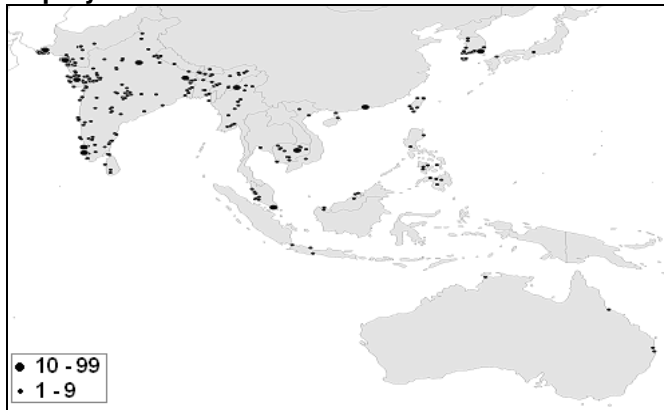
Christmas Frigatebird *Fregata andrewsi* CR



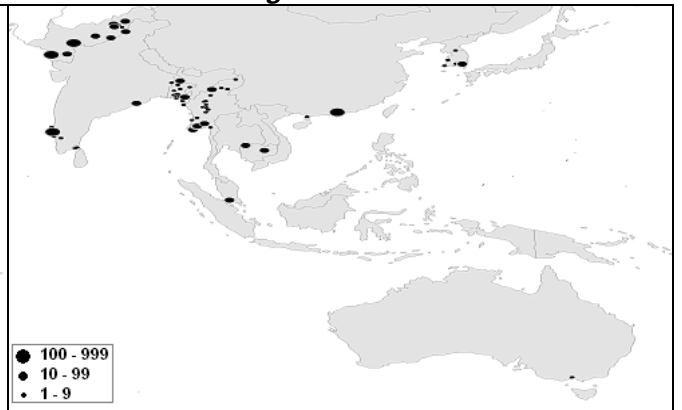
Long-billed Murrelet *Brachyramphus perdix* NT



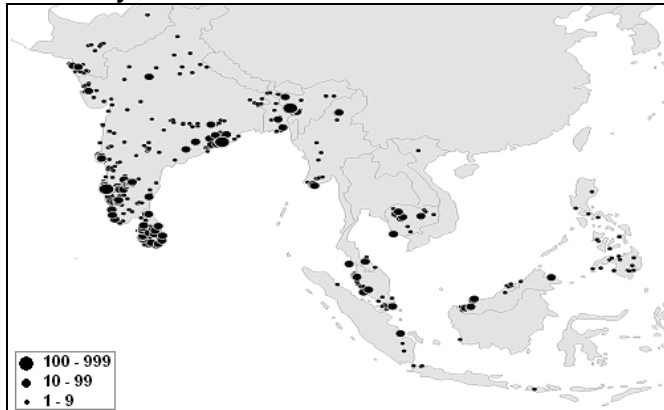
Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*



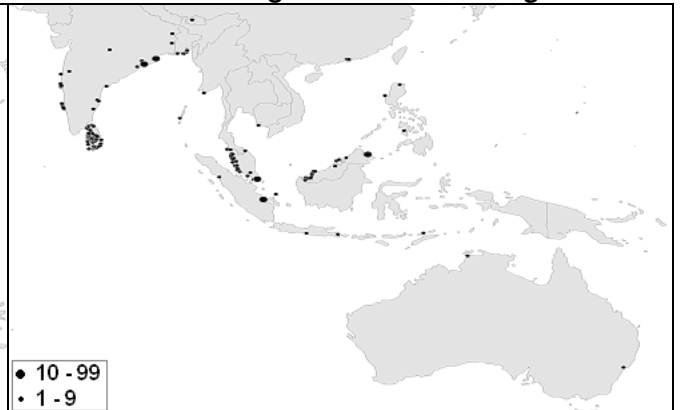
Black Kite *Milvus migrans*



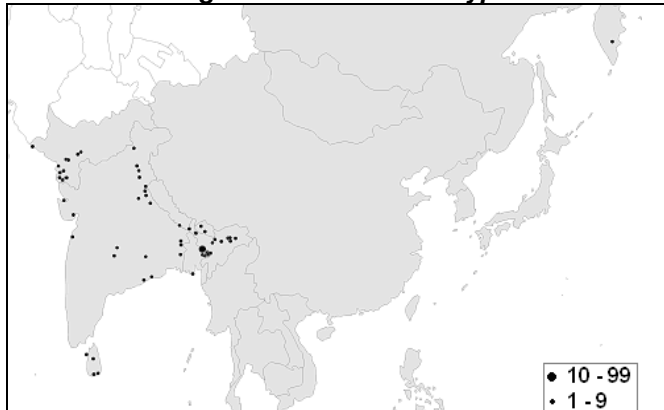
Brahminy Kite *Haliaeetus indus*



White-bellied Sea-eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster*



Pallas's Sea-eagle *Haliaeetus leucoryphus* VU



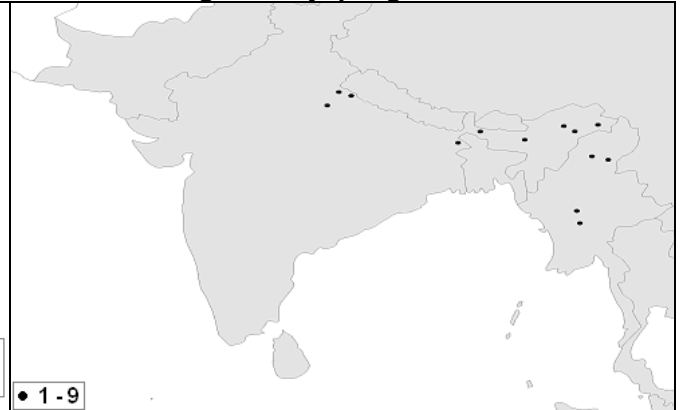
White-tailed Sea-eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla*



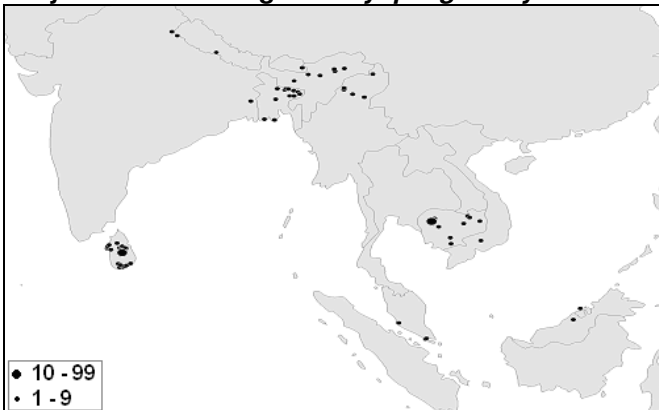
Steller's Sea-eagle *Haliaeetus pelagicus* VU



Lesser Fish Eagle *Ichthyophaga humilis* NT



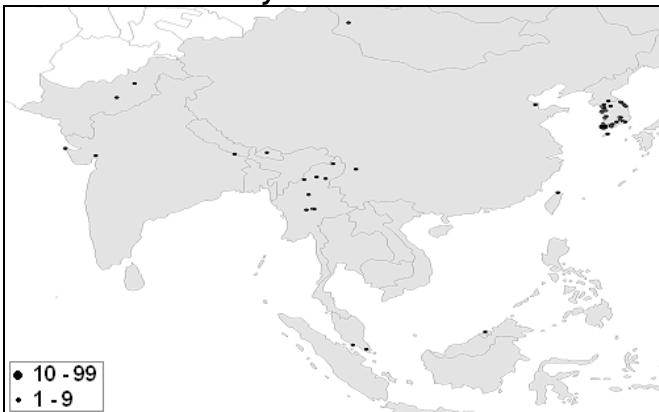
Grey-headed Fish Eagle *Ichthyophaga ichtyaetus* NT



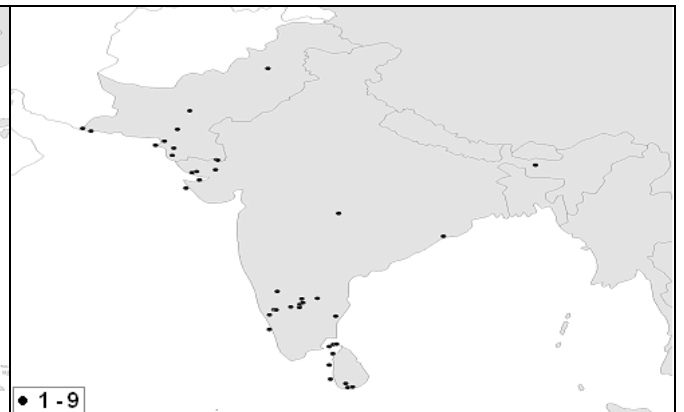
White-rumped Vulture *Gyps bengalensis* CR



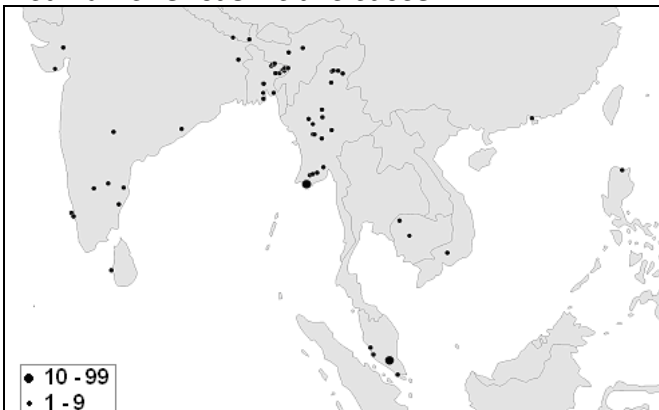
Hen Harrier *Circus cyaneus*



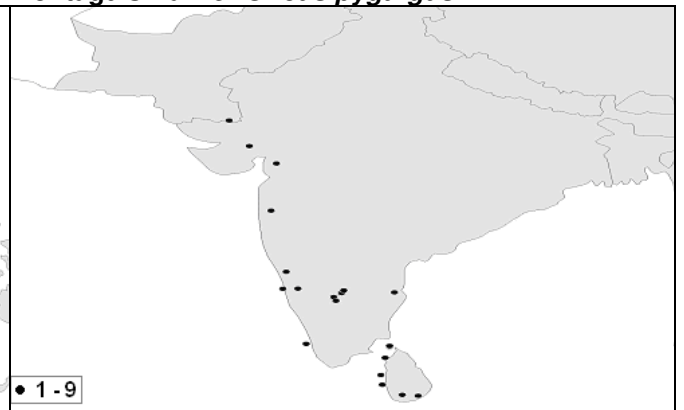
Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus* NT



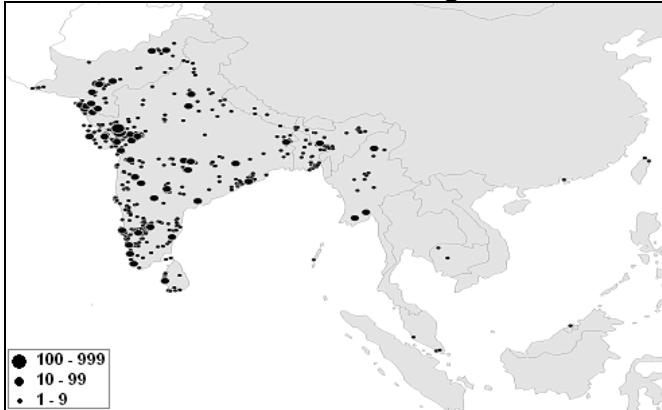
Pied Harrier *Circus melanoleucos*



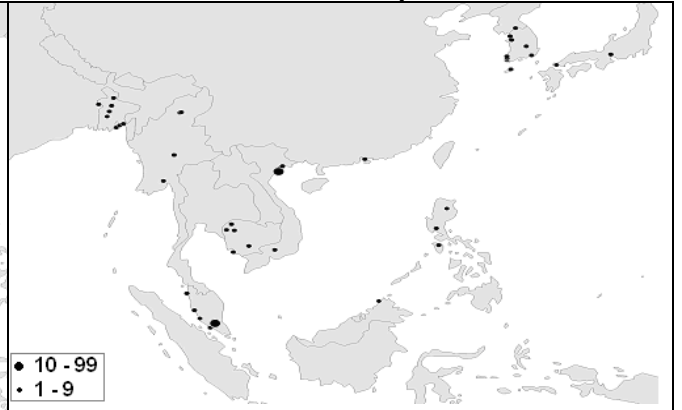
Montagu's Harrier *Circus pygargus*



Western Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus*



Eastern Marsh Harrier *Circus spilintus*



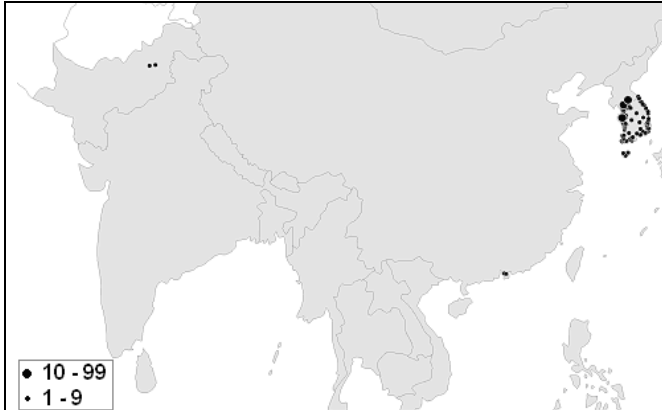
Northern Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus*



Northern Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*



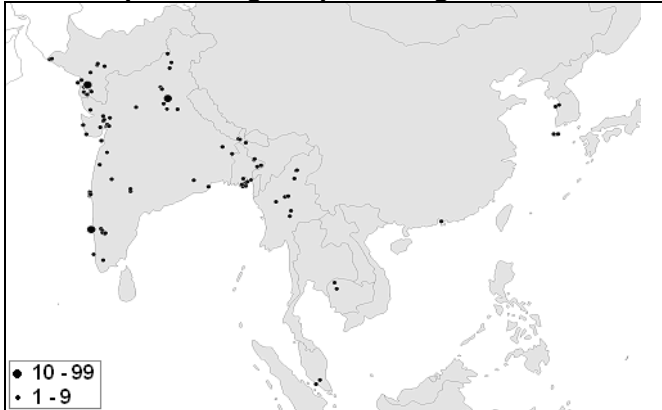
Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo*



Indian Spotted Eagle *Aquila hastate* VU



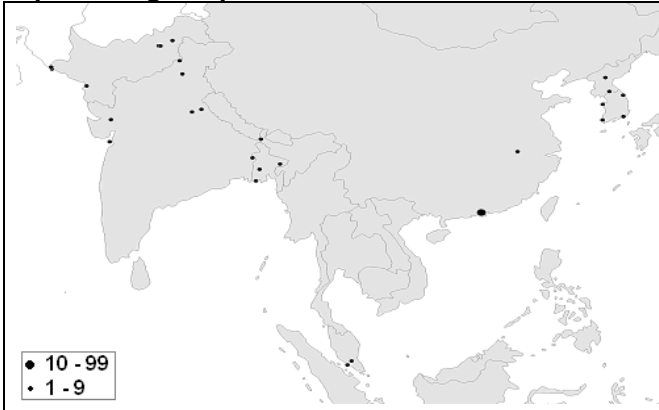
Greater Spotted Eagle *Aquila clanga* VU



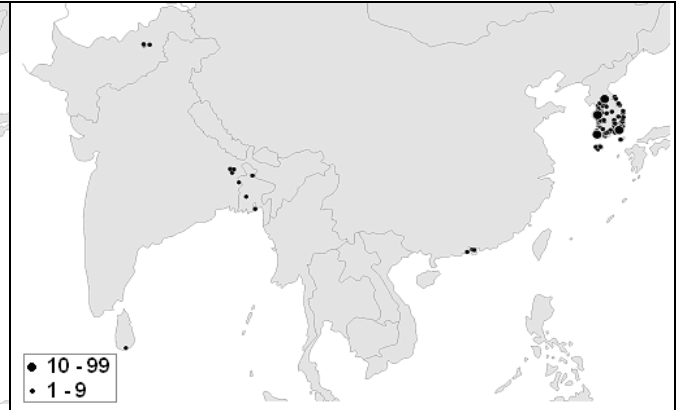
Steppe Eagle *Aquila nipalensis*



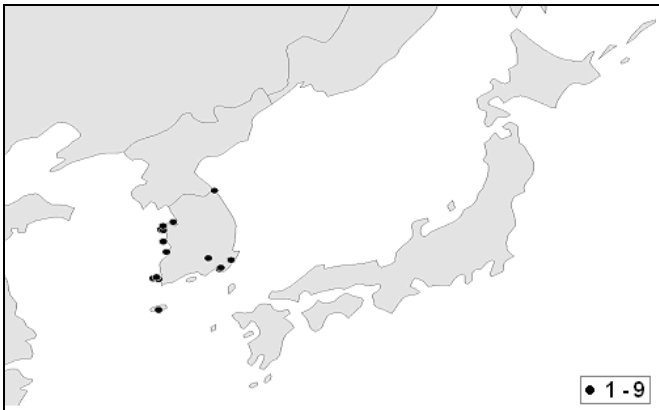
Imperial Eagle *Aquila heliaca* VU



Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*



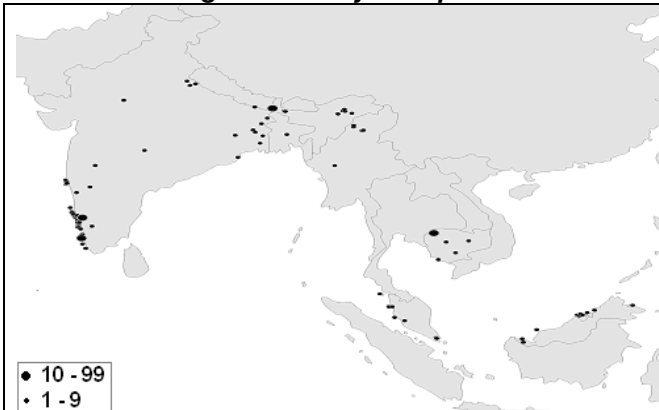
Merlin *Falco columbarius*



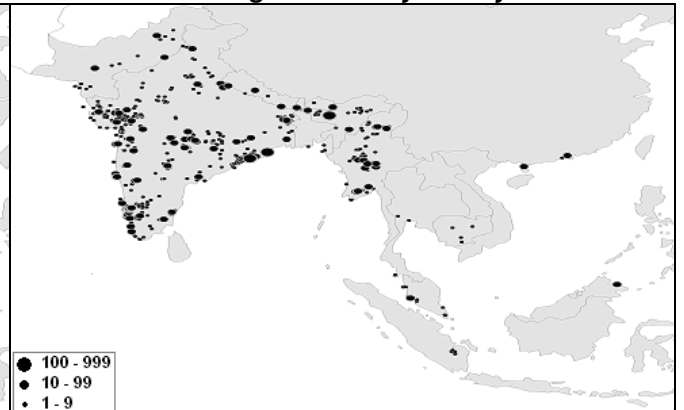
Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*



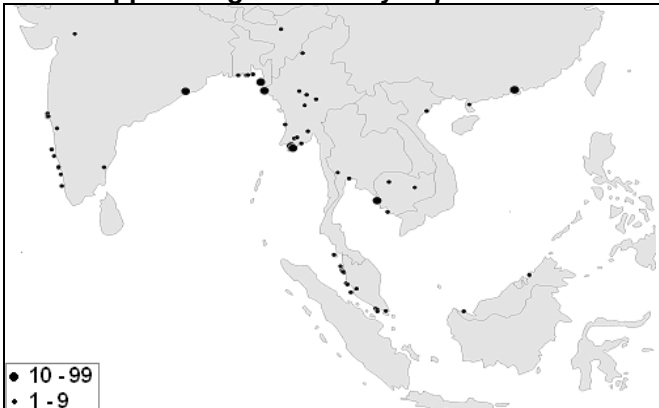
Stork-billed Kingfisher *Halcyon capensis*



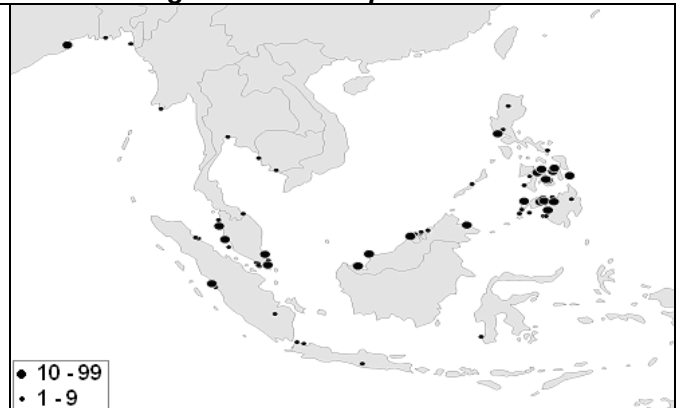
White-throated Kingfisher *Halcyon smyrnensis*



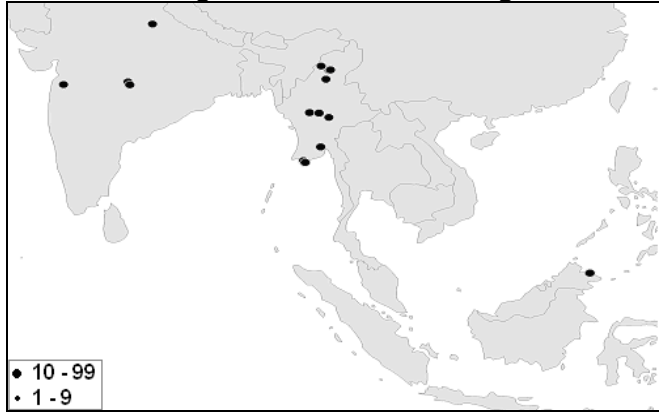
Black-capped Kingfisher *Halcyon pileata*



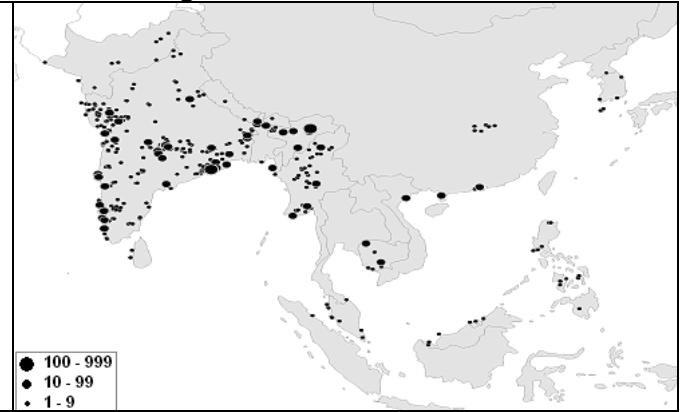
Collared Kingfisher *Todiramphus chloris*



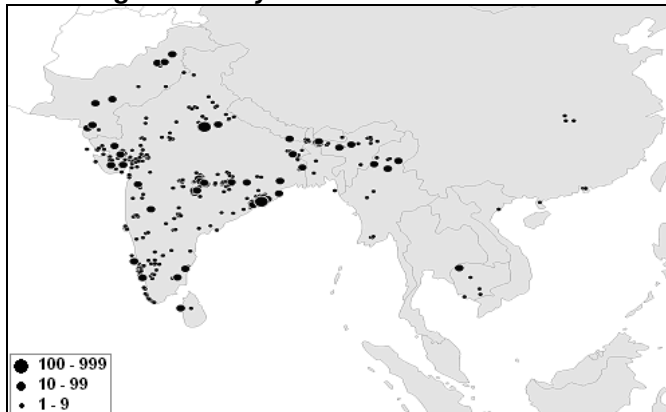
Blue-eared Kingfisher *Alcedo meninting*



Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*



Pied Kingfisher *Ceryle rudis*



4. POPULATION TREND ANALYSES

4.1 Introduction

One of the valuable types of analysis that can be undertaken with waterbird count data is the analysis of population trends. In an ideal situation, the same sites would be counted in exactly the same way every year, and an assumption could be made that changes in the numbers of counted birds are representative of overall changes in numbers in a given region. It should not be forgotten that changes in numbers can be caused by both demographic changes (increases and decreases in numbers of birds) and by shifts in distribution (emigration and immigration), and that most changes are complex, involving both processes. Another complication is that the habitats at a site may vary between seasons – as occurs at a number of huge ephemeral wetlands inland in Australia, for example. In this situation, changes in numbers of counted birds reflect the extent and quality of available habitat and not the number of birds present in the population.

A program called TRIM (Trends and Indices for Monitoring Data) (Pannekoek & van Strien 1998, <http://www.cbs.nl/en-GB/menu/themas/natuur-milieu/methoden/trim/default.htm>) has been produced in The Netherlands with the specific task of allowing analysis of wildlife time series data with incomplete coverage. This allows population trends to be estimated in real world situations where a proportion of the sites are not included in the survey programme in some years. TRIM can easily cope with up to 20% missing values, and can produce seemingly valid results when up to 50% of the data are missing from the time series (e.g. Delany *et al.* 1999).

The program TRIM was used to calculate population trend estimates in the Asia-Pacific region for which data quality were considered sufficiently consistent. TRIM uses log-linear Poisson regression to model population trends based on the site-based time series count data in the AWC database. Missing values which arise in years when a site is not counted are “imputed” using data modelled from other sites in the same year. In such a large dataset covering about 6,700 sites over 20 years, there are a lot of missing values, and trend analyses can only be attempted for species where missing values account for fewer than half the data in a geographic area used in the analysis.

The quality of IWC data is highest in the East Asia and Australasia regions, and trend analyses are possible for a small selection of species in these two regions. Data quality is good enough for trend analyses of only a few species in the South-east and South Asia regions. Although a very impressive number of sites have been included in the census in these regions, coverage of the same sites from year to year is often too inconsistent even for attempting population trend analyses using TRIM. The quality and quantity of data submitted to the AWC database has improved over time, and for many species and regions, it is possible to present a 10-year trend, covering the years 1998 to 2007, when calculation of a longer-term trend would be impossible. Long-term trends, from 1989 to 2007 have been calculated for only a few species, and for most groups of waterbirds, data quality are generally only sufficient after 1995. Population trends are presented on the graphs in this section as indices relative to a base year, which was set at 1998. All the indices thus have a value of 1 for 1998, and an index value of 2 represents a doubling of the population relative to the level in 1998, and a value of 0.5 represents a population at half the 1998 level.

Tables in this section provide a summary of the basis for the population trend presented on the graph of each species. These tables list the number of sites in the region that were used in the analysis by TRIM, the number of years over which the trend was calculated, and the number of counts that were used to calculate the trend, separated into observed zero counts, observed positive counts and missing counts. The number of missing counts indicates the completeness of the dataset, and analyses were not included if the number of missing counts exceeded the number

of observed counts. Finally, the overall slope of the trend graph is presented for the 10-year period 1998 to 2007. A slope value of 1 represents a perfectly stable population and values above 1 indicate a positive population trend, and below 1 a negative trend. A slope value of 1.01 represents a rate of increase of 1% per year, and 1.1 an increase of 10% per year. Slope values of 0.99 and 0.9 similarly represent decreases of 1 % and 10 % per year. Trend categories such as “Moderate increase” or steep decline” are diagnosed by TRIM from the slope value, taking into account the standard error associated with each year’s data.

4.2 Interpretation of the population trend data

The population graphs presented in this section are examples of the most objective and rigorous attempt yet made to assess population trends of waterbirds in the Asia-Pacific region at such an extensive geographical scale, but they should nevertheless be interpreted with considerable caution. The analyses divide the region into standard areas which rarely conform to the boundaries of biogeographic populations such as those recognised for species with continuous populations across Asia. The use of standardised time periods for the calculation of the slopes of population trajectories allows comparison between trends of different populations, but may result in neglect of the most biologically meaningful change points. Finally, changes in the number of birds counted in January often do not represent actual changes which might be taking place in the population as a whole. Changes in numbers of birds counted can also represent shifts in the geographical ranges of populations rather than actual changes in numbers. These shifts may be related to climate change, and it seems possible, for example, that apparent increases in numbers of Curlew Sandpiper in parts of South and South-East Asia, and decreases in Australasia estimated in this analysis may be a result of individuals of this species shortening their migrations in response to climate change, with the warmer northern winters allowing them to exploit food resources in the higher latitudes that are now available during this season. This might be a contributory factor to this species appearing in higher numbers further to the north, and lower numbers to the south, than was previously the case. Interestingly, Curlew Sandpipers have also increased in Western Africa while apparently remaining stable in number (or decreasing at some sites) in Southern Africa in a similar way (Delany *et al.* 2009).

Overall, data quality are not yet sufficiently high for extensive statistical analysis of population trends in the Asia-Pacific region, but this preliminary analysis produced promising results for some species. As AWC continues to develop, and as coverage becomes more complete and consistent, it will become possible to undertake high quality analyses for a high proportion of populations in all regions. **An important development for AWC in future years will be to ensure that as many sites as possible are counted in the same way every year, so that they form the basis of reliable and consistent population trend analyses.**

4.2.1 Example population trend analyses

Graphs (Figures 32 to 40) and tables (5 to 8) summarising trend analyses using TRIM are presented for nine species in one region for which data quality was sufficient and results are considered representative. The examples included are 8 dabbling duck species in the East Asia region, together with a species that illustrates a well-known conservation success story, Black-faced Spoonbill.

4.2.1.1 Population trends of dabbling ducks in East Asia

These examples generally confirm estimates made for the publication Waterbird Population Estimates – fourth edition (WPE4)(Wetlands International 2006) which were largely based on assessments of earlier AWC data. These earlier assessments did not use TRIM and were less

objective and rigorous. Northern Pintail, Common Teal and Spot-billed Duck appear to be in continuing decline in East Asia, and Baikal Teal continues to increase. The volatile nature of counts of Baikal Teal result in high standard errors and an estimate of the trend trajectory which errs on the side of caution. Better quality information in recent years allows the trend of Northern Shoveler to be estimated as stable, and that for Mallard as declining steeply. The apparent scale of decrease in East Asia of this numerous and widespread species gives cause for concern. Population trends of Eurasian Wigeon and Gadwall, which were earlier estimated to be decreasing, now appear to have stabilised in East Asia, but there are indications that the former species is decreasing in South Asia. The short time period and the fact that these estimates are available for only the East Asian part of the flyways of these species mean that these results should be regarded as preliminary and treated with considerable caution.

Table 5: Data available for population trends of dabbling ducks in East Asia, 1998-2007

Species	Total counts	No. of sites	No. of years	No. of observed zero counts	No. of observed positive counts	Total observed counts	No. of missing counts
Northern Pintail	1,100,426	149	10	353	804	1157	333
Northern Shoveler	295,915	95	10	218	539	757	193
Common Teal	1,255,784	196	10	287	1154	1441	519
Baikal Teal	3,562,666	31	10	117	132	249	61
Eurasian Wigeon	606,925	126	10	300	682	982	278
Mallard	4,843,037	196	10	144	1299	1443	517
Spot-billed Duck	1,420,415	201	10	177	1297	1474	536
Gadwall	137,597	91	10	219	504	723	187

Table 6: Trend diagnosis for populations of dabbling ducks in East Asia, 1998-2007

Species	Slope value		Overall Slope Imputed	Trend presented in WPE 4
	Multiplicative Imputed Value	Standard Error		
Northern Pintail	0.9715	0.0137	Moderate decline	Declining
Northern Shoveler	1.0223	0.0132	Stable	Unknown
Common Teal	0.9399	0.0113	Moderate decline	Declining
Baikal Teal	1.1095	0.0423	Moderate increase	Increasing
Eurasian Wigeon	0.9855	0.0149	Stable	Declining
Mallard	0.9155	0.0091	Steep decline	Unknown
Spot-billed Duck	0.9702	0.0128	Moderate decline	Declining
Gadwall	0.9890	0.0150	Stable	Declining

Figure 32: Population trend estimated using TRIM for Northern Pintail in East Asia, 1998-2007

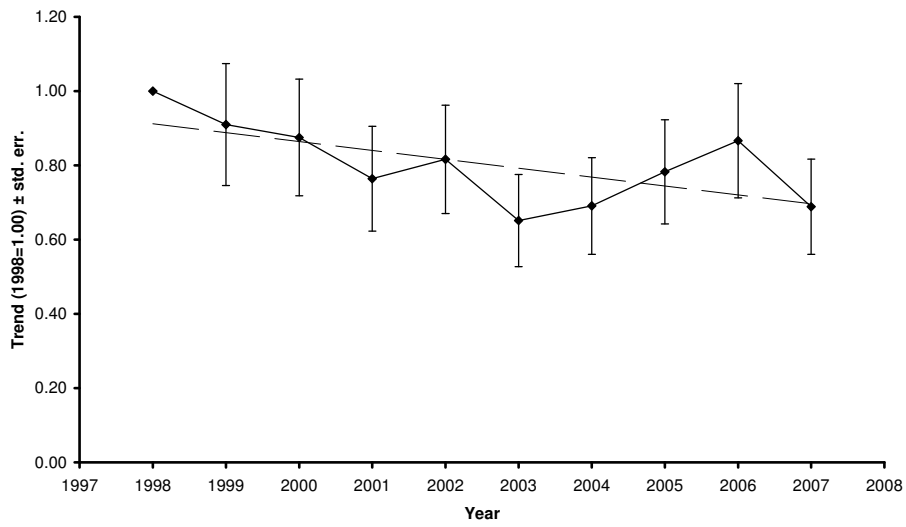


Figure 33: Population trend estimated using TRIM for Northern Shoveler in East Asia, 1998-2007

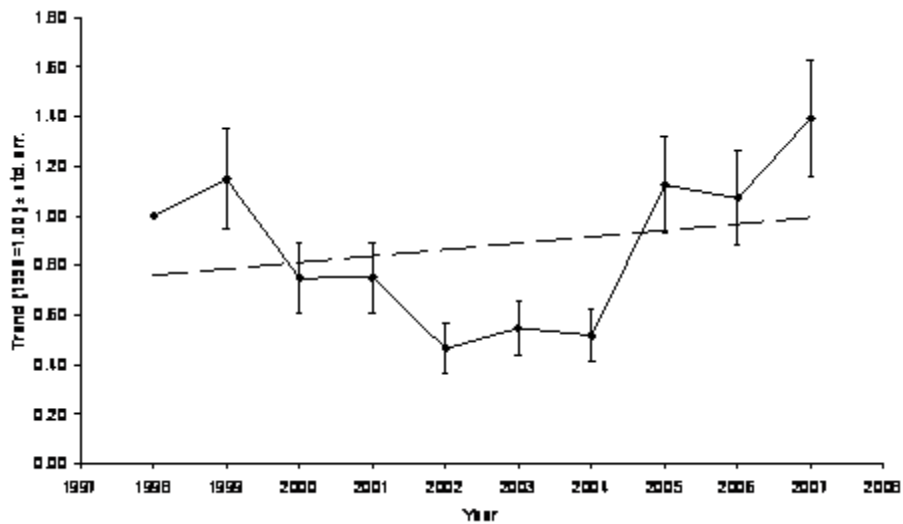


Figure 34: Population trend estimated using TRIM for Common Teal in East Asia, 1998-2007

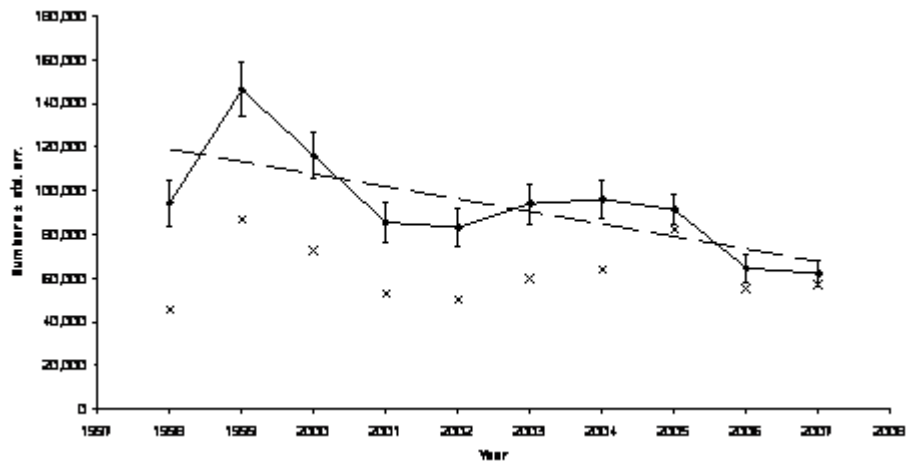


Figure 35: Population trend estimated using TRIM for Baikal Teal in East Asia, 1998-2007

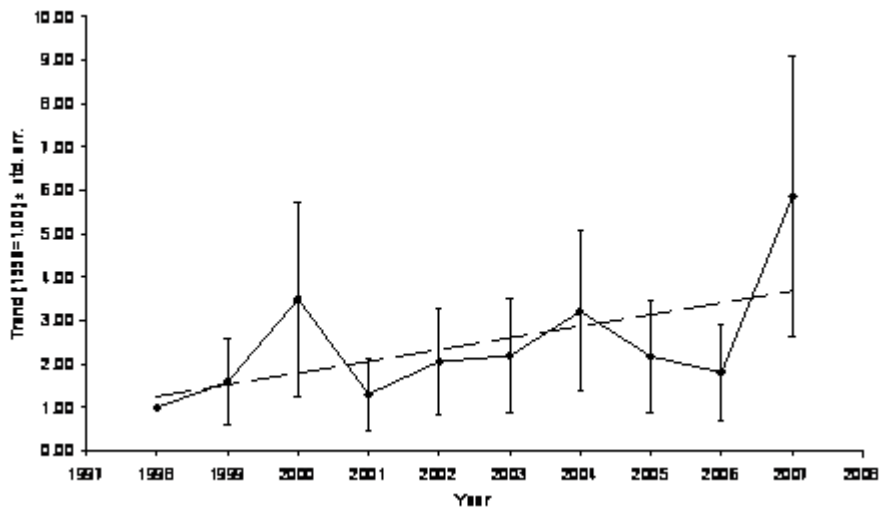


Figure 36: Population trend estimated using TRIM for Eurasian Wigeon in East Asia, 1998-2007

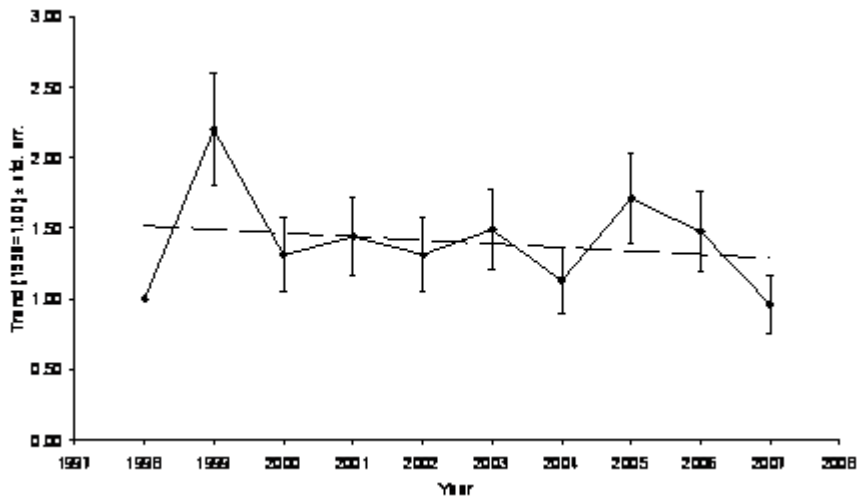


Figure 37: Population trend estimated using TRIM for Mallard in East Asia, 1998-2007

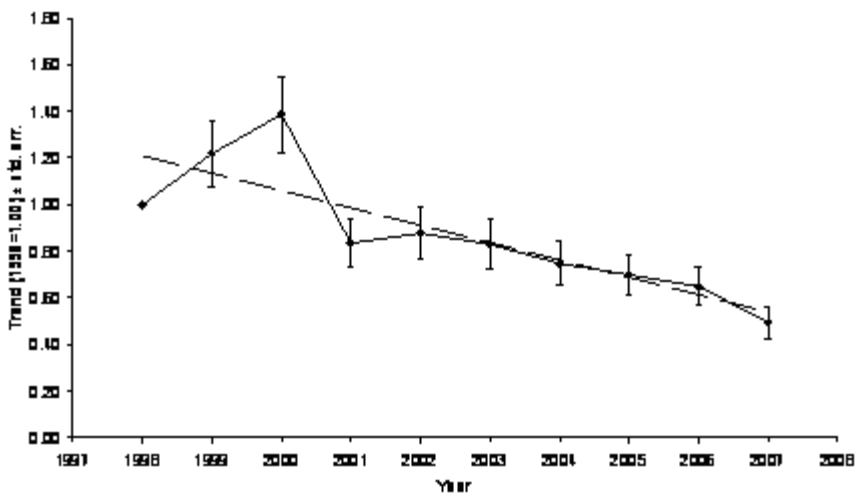


Figure 38: Population trend estimated using TRIM for Spot-billed Duck in East Asia, 1998-2007

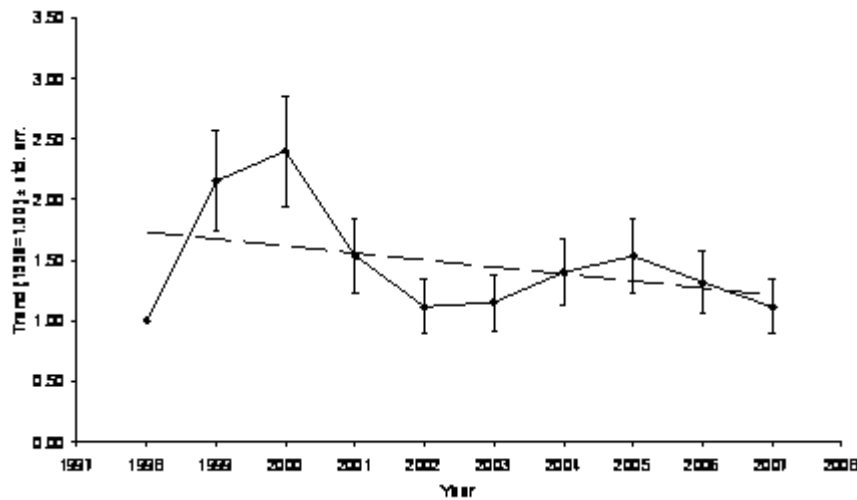
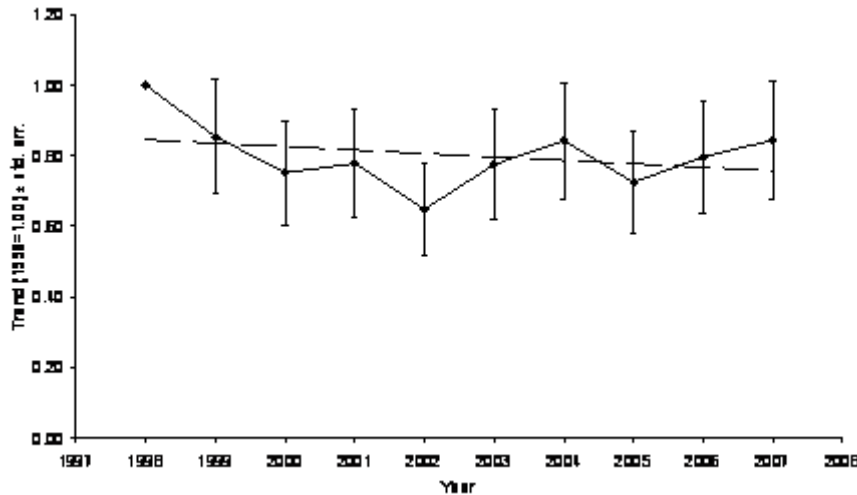


Figure 39: Population trend estimated using TRIM for Gadwall in East Asia, 1998-2007



4.2.1.2 Population trend of Black-faced Spoonbill

The increase of this species in recent years is a 21st century conservation success story. For this graph, the trend is shown in terms of the actual numbers of birds counted. The crosses indicate the count totals, and the joined points the totals after modelling by TRIM. For this species, a majority of sites is covered every year and there is little need for modelling using TRIM.

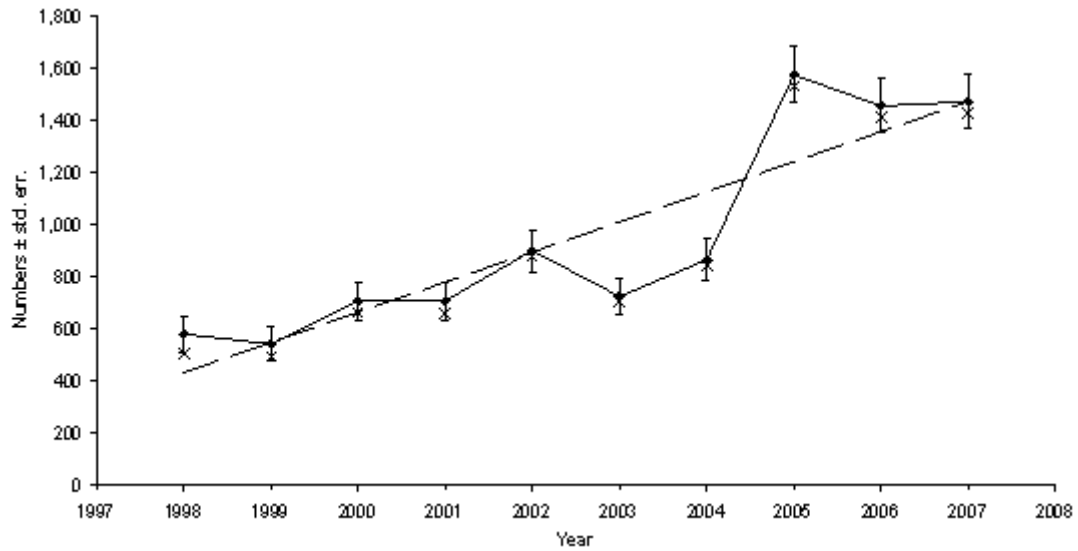
Table 7: Data available for population trends of Black-faced Spoonbill in East Asia, 1998-2007

Region	total counts	No. of sites	No. of years	No. of observed zero counts	No. of observed positive counts	Total observed counts	No. of missing counts
East Asia	12,156	30	10	99	140	239	61

Table 8: Trend diagnosis for populations of Black-faced Spoonbill in East Asia, 1998-2007

Region	Slope value		Overall Slope Imputed
	Multiplicative Imputed Value	Standard Error	
East Asia	1.1254	0.0156	Strong increase

Figure 40: Population trend estimated using TRIM for Black-faced Spoonbill in East Asia, 1998-2007



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Asian Waterbird Census coordination networks in the region, 1987-2007

Country	Organisation	Name
Australia	Australasian Wader Studies Group	Mr. Luke Naismith (1992), Mr. Ken Harris (1994-2000) Mr. Jim Wilson (2001) Ms. Jenny Skewes (2002-2007) Mr. Jo Oldland/ Rob Clemens (2008 onwards)
Bangladesh	Office of the Chief Conservator of Forest	Mr. Abdul Wahab Akonda (1987-1989)
	Nature Conservation Movement	Mr. Anissuzzaman Khan (1988-1998)
	Bangladesh Bird Club	Mr. Enam UI Haque (2001 onwards)
Brunei Darussalam	Panaga Natural History Society	Ms. Andrea Bloem (2007-2008)
		Ms. Jennifer Elkin (1993)
		Ms. Mary Seal Coon (1994-1995)
		Mr. Victor Stranger (1996-1998)
	University Brunei	Dr. Pushpa Thambipillai and Prof. Joe Charles (2002)
Cambodia	Wildlife Conservation Society – Cambodia	Mr. Frederic Goes (1998-2001) Mr. Hong Chamnan (2002 onwards)
China		
Mainland China	Department of Biology, East China Normal University	Dr. Lu Jianjian (1990-1996)
	Wetlands International – China Office	Mr. Xu Qiang (2002 onwards)
Hong Kong	Hong Kong Bird Watching Society	Mr. M L Chalmers (1987-1992) Mr. Geoff Carey (1993-2001) Mr. Yu Yat Tung (2002 onwards)
Taiwan	Wild Bird Society of Taipei	Dr. Fang Wei-Horng (1988-1990), Mr. Lin Kuo Tung (1991-1992)
	Wild Bird Federation Taiwan	Dr. Fang Wei-Horng (1993 onwards)
India (National Coordination)	Bombay Natural History Society	Mr. S A Hussain (1987-1991) Dr. Asad Rahmani (1997 onwards)
	Ecological Society	Mr. Prakash Gole (1987-1991)
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Bird Watcher's Society	Mr. Asheesh Pittie (1993-2001) Mr. Siraj Taher (1992 onwards)
Assam	Guwahati University	Dr. PC Bhattacharya (1992 onwards)
Bihar and Jharkhand	Mandar Nature Club	Mr. Arvind Mishra (2008 onwards)
Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Wildlife Society	Mr. MK Bharos (2005 onwards)
		Mr. Gurmeet Singh (2008 onwards)
Delhi		Mr. Tarun K. Roy (2005 onwards)
Goa		Dr. Goutam Narayan (1993) Mr. Heinz Lainer (1999-2004) Mr. Carl D'silva (2005 onwards)
Gujarat	Gujarat University	Dr. Rishad Pravez (1992-2001)
	Bird Conservation Society, Gujarat	Dr. B.M. Parasharya (2002 onwards)
Haryana and Punjab		Mr. Vivek Menon (1992-1993) Mr. Gurmeet Singh (1999-2004) Dr. Rajiv Kalsi (2001-2004) Mr. Suresh C. Sharama (2005)

Country	Organisation	Name
		onwards)
Karnataka		Mr. S Sridhar (1992-2007)
	University of Agriculture Science	Dr. S. Subramanya (2003 onwards)
Kerala	Kerala Agricultural University	Dr. P O Nameer (1992 onwards)
Madhya Pradesh		Mr. Prakash Gole (1992) Dr. Goutam Narayan, Bombay Natural History Society (1993)
Maharashtra		Mr. Prakash Gole (1992) Dr. Goutam Narayan (1993)
	The Vidharbha Natural History Society	Mr. Ramesh Ladkedkar, (1999 onwards) Dr. Anil B Pimplapure (2008 onwards)
North East India states (Other than Assam)	The Rhina Foundation for Nature in North East India	Dr. Anwaruddin Choudhury (1996 onwards)
Orissa	Bihang Institute for Ornithology and Mass Education	Dr. U N Dev (1993-2004)
	Bombay Natural History Society	Dr. S. Balachandran (2005 onwards)
Rajasthan		Dr. Rishad Pravez (1992-1993) Dr. Vibhu Prakash (1994-1996) Mr. Rakesh Vyas (1999 onwards)
Tamil Nadu	Madras Naturalist's Society	Mr. V J Rajan (1992-1993) Mr. M. Raghuraman (1994-2004) Mr. K.V. Sudhakar (2005-2007)
	Sàlim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON)	Dr. Lalitha Vijayan (2008 onwards)
Uttarakhand		Dr. Arun Kumar, Zoological Survey of India (2002 onwards)
Uttar Pradesh		Mr. Neeraj Srivastava (Western UP, 2008 onwards) Dr. Vijay Prakash Singh (Eastern UP, 2008 onwards)
West Bengal		Lt. Col. Shakti Banerjee, WWF (1994-2004)
	Prakriti Samsad	Mr. Kushal Mookherjee (2008 onwards)
Indonesia	Department of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (1990-1991)	
	Wetlands International – Indonesia Office	Mr. Yus Rusila Noor (1992 onwards)
Japan	Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment	Mr. Yoshihiro Natori (1991-1993) Ms. Noriko MORIWAKE (2006-2007) Mr. Naoki AMAKO (2007 onwards)
		Prof. Akira Uritani (1994-2001)
		Mr. Hiroo Amano (2002-2004)
Korea, Republic of	Institute of Ornithology, Kyung Hee University	Prof. Won Pyong Oh (1989-1998)
	National Institute of Environmental Research	Dr. Kim Jin Han (1999-2004) Dr. Yi Jeong-Yeon (2005-2007)
	National Institute of Biological Resources	Dr. Kim Jin Han (2008 onwards)
Laos		Mr. Klaus Berkmueller, Lao/Swedish Forest Conservation Programme (1992)
Malaysia	Department of Wildlife & National Parks, Peninsular Malaysia	Ms. Siti Hawa Yatim (1989 onwards)
	Malaysian Nature Society	Ms. Glenda Noramly (1999-2000) Mr. Yeap Chin Aik (2001 onwards)

Country	Organisation	Name
Myanmar	Wildlife Conservation Division, Forest Department	Mr. Saw Han (1990-2001), Mr. U Thein Lwin (1993-2001) Mr. Thein Aung (2002 onwards)
	Myanmar Bird and Nature Society	Mr. Thet Zaw Naing (2002 onwards)
Nepal	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation	Mr. Rajendra Lal Shrestha, Mr Hari Sharan Nepali (1987)
	Nepal Birdwatching Club	Mr. Rabindra Manandhar (1991-1996)
	Bird Conservation Nepal	Dr. Hem Sagar Baral (2000 onwards)
New Zealand	Ornithological Society of New Zealand	Dr. Paul Sagar (1992-1993) Mr. Adrian Riegen (1994 onwards)
Pakistan	National Council for the Conservation of Wildlife, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperation	Mr. Abdul Latif Rao (1987) Mr. Kalimullah Shirazi (1990-1991) Mr. Umeed Khalid (2007 onwards)
	Zoological Survey Department	Dr. Mohammad Farooq Ahmad (1987-2001)
	Sind Wildlife Management Board	Mr. Khan Muhammad Khan (1988) Mr. Abrar Husain Mirza (1991-1996) Mr. Munir Awan (2002-2006)
	Punjab Wildlife Department	Dr. Abdul Aleem Chaudhry (1994-2006)
Papua New Guinea		Mr. Roger Hicks(1990-1991) Mr. Will Glynn (1992-1994)
The Philippines	Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, The Philippines	Mr. Carlo Custodio (1992 onwards) Ms. Marlynn M. Mendoza (1997-2001)
Singapore	Singapore Nature Society (Malaysian Nature Society -Singapore Branch till 1993)	Mr. Clive Briffett (1990-1993) Mr. Lim Kim Keang (1994 onwards)
Sri Lanka	Ceylon Bird Club	Mr. T W Hoffmann (1987-1998) Mr. Deepal Warakagoda (1999-2004) Mr. Udaya Sirivardana (2002 onwards)
Thailand	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plants of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Ms. Buphar Amget (1987-2001)
	Bird Conservation Society of Thailand	Dr. Philip Round (1999-2001) Mr. Petch Manopawitr (2002 onwards)
Timor Leste		Mr. Colin Trainor (2007 onwards)
Vietnam	Department of Biology, university of Hanoi	Dr. Le Dien Duc (1989)
	BirdLife International – Vietnam Programme	Mr. Jonathan C. Eames (1998-2001) Mr. Nguyen Duc Tu (2002 onwards)

Mission:

To sustain and restore wetlands, their resources and biodiversity for future generations.

The Asian Waterbird Census (AWC), conducted each year in January, is a waterbird and wetland monitoring programme initiated in 1987 within the framework of the International Waterbird Census. This report summarises the results of the AWC from 1987 to 2007, comprising counts at 6,705 sites in 27 countries. A total of 1,387 sites met at least one of two criteria of internationally important sites according to the Ramsar Convention. Of these, 312 sites were reported to support more than 20,000 waterbirds, and 1,382 sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird.

In the most recent five years (from 2003-2007), a total of 2,963 sites was counted and 673 were identified as internationally important sites. A total of 671 sites recorded more than 1% of the biogeographic population of at least one species of waterbird, and 137 supported more than 20,000 waterbirds. Totals of 349 waterbird species and 74 wetland-dependent species were recorded during this period. Brief status accounts, accompanied by 328 maps, are presented for 396 species, including 52 Globally Threatened species and 24 Near Threatened species. Preliminary trend analyses using the statistical package TRIM suggest that four of the eight most numerous dabbling duck species in East Asia are in decline.

For further information please visit our website or contact our offices.

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The AWC is supported by a network of volunteers and coordinated by the following organisations in countries which work closely with Wetlands International.



Australasian Wader Studies Group



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Panaga Natural History Society, Brunei



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Wetlands International, China Office



Hong Kong Bird Watching Society



Wild Bird Federation Taiwan



Wetlands International, Indonesia Office



Bombay Natural History Society, India



Ministry of the Environment, Japan



National Institute of Environmental Research, Republic of Korea



National Institute of Biological Resources, Republic of Korea



Malaysian Nature Society



Department of Wildlife & National Parks, Malaysia



Myanmar Bird and Nature Society



Nature & Wildlife Conservation Division, Forest Department, MYANMAR



Bird Conservation Nepal



Ornithological Society of New Zealand



Ceylon Bird Club, Sri Lanka



Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau, the Philippines



Singapore Nature Society



National Council for the Conservation of Wildlife, Ministry of Environment, Pakistan



Bird Conservation Society of Thailand



National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department, Thailand



BirdLife International Vietnam Programme

