

**PROPOSAL FOR THE INCLUSION OF SPECIES ON THE APPENDICES OF THE
CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD
ANIMALS**

- A. PROPOSAL:** Listing the entire population of *Anser cygnoides* on Appendix I.
- B. PROPONENT:** Government of Mongolia.
- C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT**

1. Taxon

1.1	Classis:	Aves
1.2	Ordo:	Anseriformes
1.3	Familia:	Anatidae
1.4	Species:	<i>Anser cygnoides</i>
1.5	Common name:	English: Swan Goose German: Schwanengans French: Oie cygnoide Japan: sakatsura-gan Russian: Sukhonos

2. Biological data

2.1 Distribution

Breeds in basins of the most western, central and eastern rivers, lakes of Mongolia, Russia and China, and possibly in North Korea. Winters in North Korea, South Korea, China and occasionally in Japan.

2.2 Population

Estimated at 30,000 – 50,000 individuals. Very rapidly declining. No data available in Mongolia, although it is rare in western and central Mongolia while quite common in eastern part. Flocks numbering from 500 to 3000 are common in eastern rivers and lakes

2.3 Habitat

Breeds in wetlands in the steppe and forest-steppe zones, and in mountainous areas along narrow, fast-flowing rivers. It winters in lowland lakeside marshes, rice-fields, estuaries and tidal flats.

2.4 Migrations

A migrant between distinct summer and winter ranges, including regularly across international boundaries. The whole population is migratory. First migrants are appearing in Mongolia in the end of March and migrate back from the beginning of September to the end of October.

3. Threat data

3.1 Direct threats

In the breeding and moulting areas, habitat loss, and unsustainable hunting and egg-collecting. In the wintering areas, development and pollution, and in some places unsustainable hunting.

3.2 Habitat destruction

In the breeding and moulting areas, drainage, ploughing and other agricultural development of habitats.

3.3 Indirect threats

Disturbance on the breeding and moulting areas.

3.4 Threats connected especially with migrations

As in 3.1 to 3.3.

3.5 National and international utilisation

The species is hunted in Russia and China in particular, often it would appear illegally.

4. Protection status and needs

4.1 National protection status

Legally protected in Mongolia since 1995 and registered in Mongolian Red Book, nesting and breeding sites such as Mongol Daguur, Numrug, Onon-Balj, ugtam, Khar-Us Nuur, and Uvs are designated as Strictly Protected Area, National Park and Nature Reserves respectively. Protected in Russia, South Korea and some provinces in China. Several important sites for the species are protected in Mongolia, Russian and China.

4.2 International protection status

Ugii Nuur, Mongol Daguur, Khar-Us Nuur, Orog and Boon Tsagaan are listed in RAMSAR Network.

The species is listed as Endangered. It appears on CMS Appendix II.

4.3 Additional protection needs

Ensure legal protection in Range States. Conserve more breeding, moulting, staging and wintering sites, including by the creation/expansion of protected areas. Regulate and reduce unsustainable hunting. Undertake survey and other studies.

5. Range States

China, Japan, Mongolia (CMS Party), North Korea, Russia, South Korea

6. Comments from Range States

7. Additional remarks

8. References

BirdLife International (2000) *Threatened Birds of the World*. Barcelona and Cambridge, UK: Lynx Edicions and BirdLife International.