

**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 *Grus vipio* on Appendix I.

B. PROPONENT: Government of Mongolia.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxon

| | | |
|-----|--------------|--|
| 1.1 | Classis: | Aves |
| 1.2 | Ordo: | Gruiformes |
| 1.3 | Familia: | Gruidae |
| 1.4 | Species: | <i>Grus vipio</i> |
| 1.5 | Common name: | English: White-naped Crane German: Weissnacken-Kranich French: Grue a cou blanc Spanish: Grulla cuelliblanca Italian: Gru collobianco Russian: daurskii juravl Chinese: Baizhen he Japanese: mana-zuru Korean: Jaedurumi |

2. Biological data

2.1 Distribution

Breeds in the Onon, Ulz, Kherlen, Khalkh, Numrug rivers basin in Mongolia and some 1-2 pairs in Ugii lake, bayan, Aikhan, Hujirt lakes in Bulgan province of the central Mongolia, as well as in Russia and China. Winters in China, North Korea, South Korea and Japan.

2.2 Population

In Mongolia approximately 400 pairs are nesting.
Estimated at c.5,500 – 6,500 individuals. Probably declining.

2.3 Habitat

Most important breeding habitats are located in the Onon and Ulz rivers' basin. They breed in valley and mouth of rivers and in lake depressions, prefer the swamped sedge meadows partially covered by high vegetation (reed, club-rush, osier).
Breeds in the wet forest-steppe zone, in marshes and meadows and reedbeds in broad river valleys, and boggy uplands. Winters at freshwater lakes, farmland and occasionally coastal flats.

2.4 Migrations

First migrants appear in Mongolia in April, and last migrants leave the country in October. During the migration they recorded in western Mongolia in lakes Uvs and Khar Us.

A migrant between distinct summer and winter ranges, including across international boundaries. The whole population is migratory.

3. Threat data

3.1 Direct threats

The main threat is the loss of wetlands to agricultural expansion, especially in the breeding grounds. Development and disturbance on the wintering grounds are also factors. Aridisation and desertification affects on drying up lakes and ponds.

3.2 Habitat destruction

Drainage of wetlands is the major cause of habitat destruction. This may be for agriculture (notably on the breeding grounds) but also for dams, industrial development and the like.

3.3 Indirect threats

Breeding birds are threatened by steppe fires, and wintering birds by disturbance. Poisoning from pesticides is a potential threat. River floods during very wet season also threatening the nests and chicks.

3.4 Threats connected especially with migrations

As in 3.1 to 3.3.

3.5 National and international utilisation

The species is not utilised in the normal way. Hunting is a minor threat.

4. Protection status and needs

4.1 National protection status

Breeding sites in Mongolia such as Numrug, Mongol Daguur, Onon-Balj, Ugtam, Uvs lake, Khar-Us lake are designated as Strictly Protected Areas. Ulz, Ogi, Terkhiin Tsagaan lakes are listed in RAMSAR network. The species is legally protected in all Range States. Protected areas for the species have been established in most or all of these. Artificial feeding has resulted in an increase in the population wintering in Japan.

4.2 International protection status

The species is listed as Vulnerable. It appears on CITES Appendix I and Appendix II,

and on CMS Appendix II.

4.3 Additional protection needs

Specific areas still require secure protected area status, including in transboundary areas.

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.