

**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 monacha* 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 monacha</i>
1.5	Common names:	English: Hooded Crane German: Monchskranich French: Grue moine Spanish: Grulla monjita Italian: Gru monaca, Gru cappucio Chinese: Baitou he Russian: Chyornii juravl' Japanese: Nabe-zuru Korean: Heukdurumi

**2. Biological data**

**2.1 Distribution**

In Mongolia recorded in Tari, Galuut, Bus, Khaichiin Tsagaan, Sain Saryn Tsaagaan, Ugi, Buir, Telmen lakes, and Orkhon, Tuul, Ulz, Kherlen, Onon, Khurkh, Shuus rivers and around the capital city Ulaanbaatar.

Breeds in Russia; there is a single breeding record from China. Winters mainly in Japan, but also in South Korea and China.

**2.2 Population**

In Mongolia there were 700 in Ulz river's valley and in the crop field near the Mongol Daguur SPA in 1990. There were estimated 2079 in 1991, 107 in 1992, 1891 in 1994.

The number was less than in previous years, because the crop cultivated in the area has not been cultivated for last few years.

Estimated at c.9,150 birds. May be declining or likely to decline in the near future.

**2.3 Habitat**

In Mongolia breeds in Siberian needle taiga and swamps. Main habitats are in the lakes with reeds and higher grasses bank of river and swamps, crops fields.

Breeds in remote upland bogs, sloping foothills and river terraces, mostly within the permafrost zone. Winters in freshwater marshes, wet grassland, coastal tidal flats and farmland.

2.4 Migrations

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 key threats are wetland loss and degradation in its wintering grounds as a result of reclamation for development, and dam-building.

3.2 Habitat destruction

In the wintering areas this has mainly resulted from built development, but also from conversion of rice paddies to cotton fields. Some poaching and hunting of breeding birds occurs.

3.3 Indirect threats

Pollution of coastal waters, pesticide poisoning, human disturbance and overfishing.

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. It is unclear to what extent hunting may be tolerated, or at least not countered by the authorities.

**4. Protection status and needs**

4.1 National protection status

Hunting is prohibited since 1995. The main migrating and summering sites of Mongol Daguur, Onon-Balj, and Ugtam are registered as Strictly Protected areas. Also some areas of Ulz river and Ugi lake area designated as Ramsar site. The species is legally protected in most if not all parts of the Range States. Key protected areas have been set aside in most of them.

4.2 International protection status

Listed as Vulnerable. It appears on CITES Appendix I and Appendix II and CMS Appendix II.

4.3 Additional protection needs

Full legal protection must be enforced throughout the range of the species. Further key areas must receive strict protection, including areas threatened by built development and

dam-building.

**5. Range States**

China, Japan, Mongolia (CMS Party), 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.