

## 5. COUNTRY ACCOUNTS

### 5.1 Introduction to the Country Accounts

The country accounts present the information collected on internationally important sites and species in each country of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. They follow a common format with information presented in sections as outlined below. The aim of this introduction is to assist the reader to find and/or interpret the information presented in the country accounts. The country accounts appear in approximate order from north to south.

#### General description

Each account begins with a brief physical description of the country. This includes its location within the Flyway, which affects where the country fits into the annual cycle of shorebird movements, and general characteristics of the country from the perspective of shorebirds, such as types of habitats present.

#### Data

The general description of the country is followed by interpretation of the information collected in the review. This includes information presented for all countries in the Overview (Section 3.0), and information presented in the tables and figures of the country account. In each country account, information is discussed in the following order:

- The number of species for which count data were available.
- The number of species with non-breeding period population estimates >1% and >5% of the Flyway population estimate.
- Pooled regional count data and country population estimates for those species with a non-breeding period population estimate >5% of the Flyway population estimate. The 5% value was chosen as it gives an indication of the core distribution of the species during the non-breeding period. Pooled count data and country estimates for all species in every country appear in the Overview (Table 3.2).
- For each species, the number and distribution across the year of important sites. This gives an indication of how the species are using the country across the year. It may also indicate times of year in which more surveys need to be carried out. Note that no dates were available for a small number of

counts, so these sites could not be assigned a period.

- For each important site, the number of species for which that site is important and the time of year when it is important. This gives an indication of how the sites are used across the year.
- For each site, the species for which the site is important and the maximum count of each species.

Country accounts may conclude with comments on the distribution of sites, adequacy of knowledge on shorebirds and conservation threats.

#### Figures

Each country account includes, where appropriate, figures and tables listed below, but for some countries only a sub-set of these could be provided.

A map of the country showing locations of important sites.

#### Tables

- Shorebird counts and population estimates during the non-breeding period, adapted from the Overview (Table 3.2). Only species with a non-breeding period country estimate >5% of their Flyway estimate are included. The percentage given is rounded to the nearest 5%.
- List of species and the number of sites internationally important for each species in total and in each period.
- List of sites, site coordinates and the number of species for which each site is internationally important in total and in each period.
- List of sites detailing the maximum count of each species for which the site is internationally important, and indicating all periods in which the site is internationally important for that species. The reference for the maximum count is given with the relevant period abbreviation.

## United States of America (Alaska)

Number of species for which Alaska contains internationally important sites (EAA Flyway):	4
Number of internationally important sites in Alaska (EAA Flyway):	6

### General description

Alaska is used by shorebirds when breeding and when on migration from breeding grounds in eastern Russia, Alaska and northern Canada, but numbers are low during the non-breeding period. There is a major overlap between birds that migrate via the EAA Flyway and birds that migrate via one of the American or the Central Pacific Flyway.

### Data

No population is believed to be present in Alaska in excess of 5% of its Flyway population during the non-breeding period.

Six sites were identified as being of international importance for shorebird populations migrating in the EAA Flyway. Species for which there are sites of international importance are; Bar-tailed Godwit, Ruddy Turnstone, Dunlin and Sharp-tailed Sandpiper. Migration of these populations within the EAA Flyway has been confirmed by movements of marked birds and analysis of morphometric data.

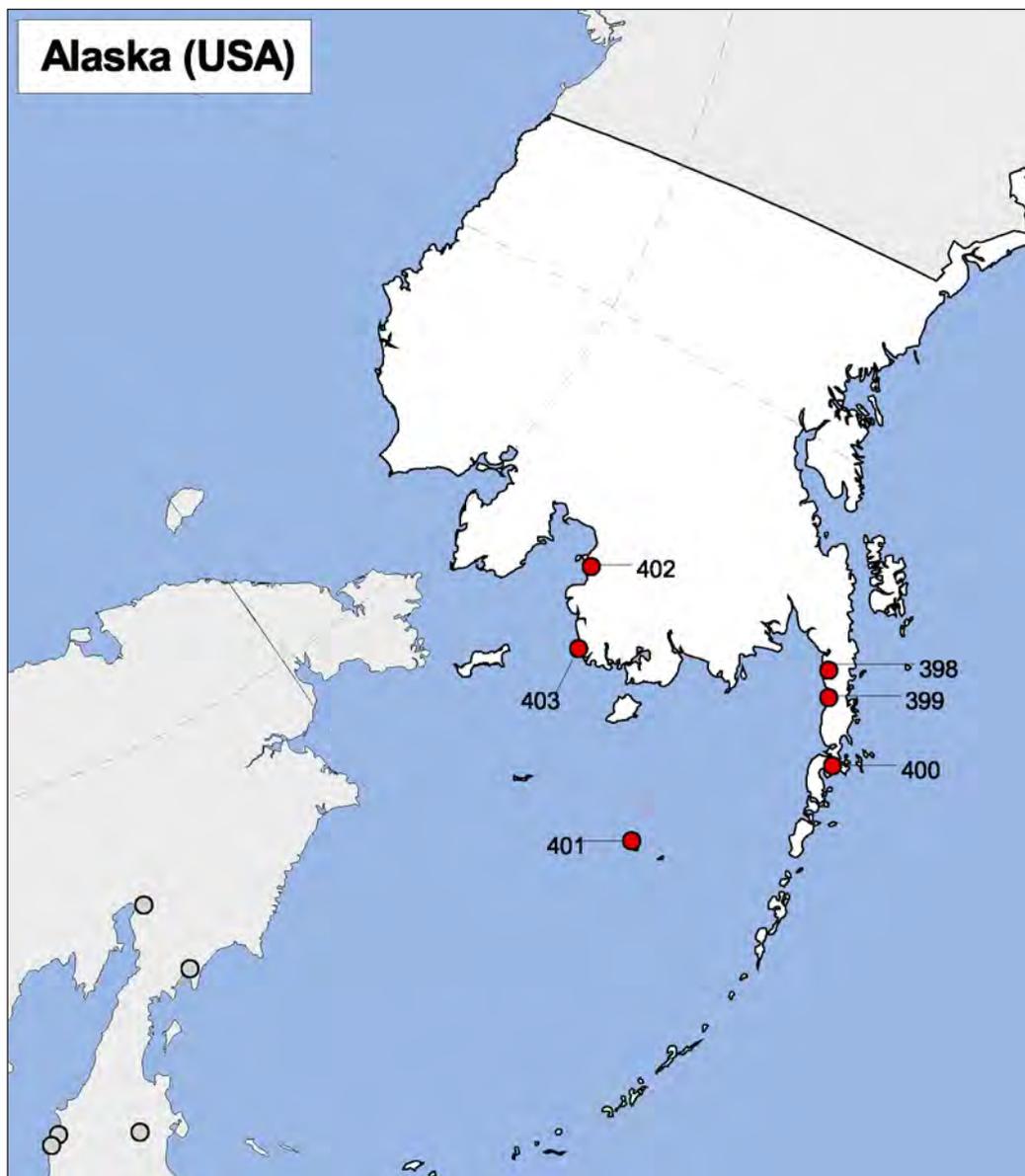


Figure 5.1. Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in Alaska

All six sites are internationally important during southward migration, with one site also important for the Dunlin during the breeding period.

Cooperative banding and flagging programmes, some underway, may lead to the recognition of more EAA Flyway populations in Alaska.

The Stebbins-St Michael Wetlands met the staging criterion for the Sharp-tailed Sandpiper on southward migration. The Sharp-tailed Sandpiper breeds in eastern Russia but juveniles are common in Alaska during southward migration (Gill 1996).

No internationally important sites were identified during the northward migration period.

**Table 5.1** Shorebirds in Alaska – number of internationally important sites by period for species migrating in the EAA Flyway

Species Name	Total Sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Bar-tailed Godwit	4	4			
Ruddy Turnstone	1	1			
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	2	2			
Dunlin	1	1			

**Table 5.2** Internationally important sites in Alaska – number of shorebird species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
403	Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta	62.00	-166.00	3	3			
398	Cinder Lagoon	57.20	-158.10	1	1			
499	Port Heiden	56.75	-159.00	1	1			
400	Port Moller/Nelson Lagoon/Mud Bay	55.50	-161.00	1	1			
401	Pribilof Islands	57.40	-170.25	1	1			
402	Stebbins-St Michael Wetlands	63.20	-162.40	1	1			

**Table 5.3** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in Alaska.

Site Name	Species and Details
Cinder Lagoon	Bar-tailed Godwit 10,000 (SM,70)
Port Heiden	Bar-tailed Godwit 10,000 (SM,70)
Port Moller/Nelson Lagoon/Mud Bay	Bar-tailed Godwit 10,000 (SM,70)
Pribilof Islands	Ruddy Turnstone 10,000 (SM,70)
Stebbins-St Michael Wetlands	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 1,000 (SM,70)
Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta	Bar-tailed Godwit 9,000 (SM,69); Dunlin 30,000 (SM,70); Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 3,000 (SM,70)

## Russia

Number of species for which Russia contains internationally important sites (EAA Flyway):	41
Number of internationally important sites in Russia (EAA Flyway):	25

### General description

The majority of migratory shorebirds that utilise the EAA Flyway breed in eastern Russia. Numbers are therefore high but dispersed during the breeding period, with small numbers of sites used intensively during southward and northward migration. Shorebird numbers are very low during the non-breeding period. There is considerable overlap in eastern Russia between birds that move through the EAA Flyway and those that utilise the Central Asian Flyway.

### Data

No species is believed to be present in Russia in excess of 5% of its Flyway population during the non-breeding period.

Important sites have been identified for 41 species during migration periods only, with fewer sites important for more species during northward than southward migration.

Important sites in Russia include both coastal and inland sites. Those used by the greatest number of species are Daursky Nature Reserve (30 species), the estuary of the Moroshechnaya River (17 species) and Lososei Bay (11 species). During northward migration, Daursky Nature Reserve is important for 30 species,

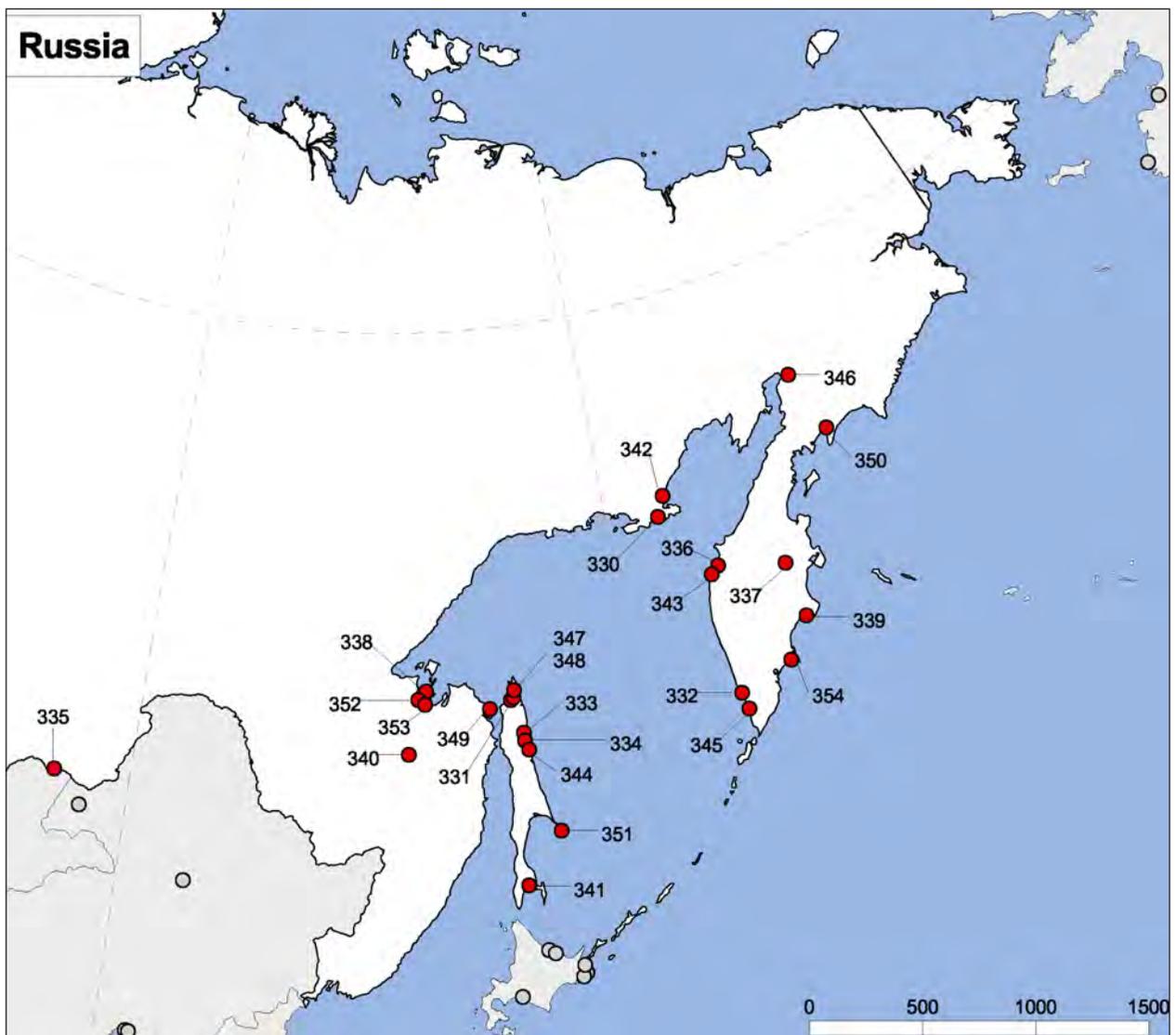


Figure 5.2. Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in Russia

whereas during southward migration it is important for only 3 species. This may be a feature of inland sites, as Kharchinskoe Lake is also important for more species on northward than southward migration. In contrast, coastal sites are important for more species on southward than northward migration. The Moroshechnaya River estuary is important for similar numbers of species on northward (11) and southward (8) migration, but the number of birds to pass through the site is greater on southward (1 000 000) than on northward (300 000) migration (Gerasimov and Gerasimov 1997).

Migration is more concentrated on a smaller number of sites during northward compared with southward migration. This aggregation on north-

ward migration may be due to there being few sites that can support shorebirds at that time of the year as a result of seasonal conditions, such as coastlines still being icebound.

The concentration of shorebirds on northward migration makes the identification and conservation of sites particularly important. Russia contains the breeding grounds for the majority of shorebirds that utilise the EAA Flyway. Although breeding activity is dispersed, there may be localised threats from disturbance and a broad-scale threat from climate change.

**Table 5.4** Shorebirds in Russia – number of important sites by period for species migrating in the EAA Flyway

English Name	Total Sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Common Snipe	2			2	
Pintail Snipe	1			1	
Eurasian Woodcock	1			1	
Black-tailed Godwit	7	5		3	
Bar-tailed Godwit	2	2		1	
Little Curlew	1	1		1	
Whimbrel	7	3		5	
Eurasian Curlew	1	1		1	
Far Eastern Curlew	2	1		1	
Spotted Redshank	4	2		2	
Common Redshank	2	1		1	
Marsh Sandpiper	1			1	
Common Greenshank	3			3	
Spotted Greenshank	7	5		2	
Green Sandpiper	1			1	
Wood Sandpiper	4	2		3	
Terek Sandpiper	4	2		2	
Common Sandpiper	2			2	
Grey-tailed Tattler	2	1		1	
Ruddy Turnstone	4	1		3	
Asian Dowitcher	1			1	

English Name	Total Sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Great Knot	4	4		1	
Red Knot	2	1		1	
Sanderling	1	1			
Red-necked Stint	8	6		3	
Long-toed Stint	3	1		2	
Temminck's Stint	1			1	
Dunlin	8	4		5	
Curlew Sandpiper	1			1	
Spoon-billed Sandpiper	2	1		2	
Broad-billed Sandpiper	1			1	
Red-necked Phalarope	3	2		1	
Pacific Golden Plover	2	1		1	
Grey Plover	1			1	
Little Ringed Plover	1			1	
Kentish Plover	1			1	
Lesser Sand Plover	6	3		3	
Northern Lapwing	1			1	
Eurasian Oystercatcher	1	1		1	
Black-winged Stilt	1			1	
Pied Avocet	1			1	

**Table 5.5** Internationally important sites in Russia – number of species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
335	Daursky Nature Reserve	50.00	115.67	30	3		29	
343	Moroshechnaya River Estuary	56.83	156.17	12	8		11	
341	Lososei Bay	46.73	142.68	11	3		9	
349	Schastiya Bay	53.31	141.16	7	7			
337	Kharchinskoe Lake	56.53	160.87	6			6	
352	Tugurskiy Bay	53.75	136.78	6	6			
340	Lake Evoron	51.75	136.17	5	3		3	
346	Penzhina River mouth	62.50	165.18	4	4			
330	Babushkina Bay	59.19	153.57	3	3			
331	Baikal Bay	53.57	142.48	3	3			
350	Skobeleva Bay	60.40	166.33	3			3	
332	Bolshoe Lake and Bolshaya River Mouth	52.53	156.28	2			2	
336	Khairyuzova Bay	57.08	156.68	2	2			
344	Nabilsky Bay	51.72	143.32	2	2			
351	Terpeniya Bay	48.65	144.73	2	1		1	
333	Chaivo Bay	52.35	143.10	1	1			
334	Dagiy Bay	52.07	143.12	1	1			
338	Konstantina Bay	54.03	137.28	1	1			
339	Kronotsky Nature Reserve	54.57	161.17	1			1	
342	Malkachan River mouth	59.87	154.22	1	1			
345	Opala River	51.92	156.48	1			1	
347	Pomr Bay	53.67	142.63	1	1			
348	Sakhalinsky Bay	53.92	142.72	1	1			
353	Ulbanskiy Bay	53.57	137.22	1	1			
354	Vakhil River Mouth	53.24	159.58	1			1	

**Table 5.6** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in Russia

Site	Species and Details
Babushkina Bay	Whimbrel 278 (SM,46); Red-necked Phalarope 5,000 (SM,46); Red-necked Stint 1,000 (SM,46)
Baikal Bay	Spotted Greenshank 3 (SM,123); Red Knot 1,000 (SM,123); Lesser Sand Plover 500 (SM,123)
Bolshoe Lake and Bolshaya River Mouth	Dunlin 32,666 (NM,62); Red-necked Stint 1,000 (NM,68)
Chaivo Bay	Lesser Sand Plover 500 (SM,123)
Dagiy Bay	Long-toed Stint 100 (SM,123)
Daursky Nature Reserve	Little Curlew 48,000 (SM, NM,71); Spotted Redshank 2,700 (NM,71); Marsh Sandpiper 12,000 (NM,71); Common Redshank 2,000 (NM,71); Black-tailed Godwit 8,000 (NM,71); Eurasian Curlew 2,500 (SM, NM,71); Pintail Snipe 3,000 (NM,71); Whimbrel 800 (NM,71); Eurasian Woodcock 1,300 (NM,71); Common Snipe 30,000 (NM,71); Ruddy Turnstone 1,200 (NM,71); Temminck's Stint 22,000 (NM,71); Common Greenshank 1,100 (NM,71); Red-necked Stint 23,850 (SM,72); Broad-billed Sandpiper 6,500 (NM,71); Pacific Golden Plover 56,000 (NM,71); Asian Dowitcher 800 (NM,71); Grey Plover 8,500 (NM,71); Green Sandpiper 3,000 (NM,71); Kentish Plover 8,000 (NM,71); Curlew Sandpiper 20,000 (NM,71); Terek Sandpiper 600 (NM,71); Lesser Sand Plover 17,300 (NM,71); Wood Sandpiper 20,000 (NM,71); Northern Lapwing 23,000 (NM,71); Black-winged Stilt 2,000 (NM,71); Grey-tailed Tattler 1,400 (NM,71); Pied Avocet 6,000 (NM,71); Common Sandpiper 3,000 (NM,71); Little Ringed Plover 17,000 (NM,71)

**Table 5.6 (cont.)** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in Russia

Site	Species and Details
Khairyuzova Bay	Black-tailed Godwit 5,000 (SM,109); Great Knot 4,500 (SM,109)
Kharchinskoe Lake	Wood Sandpiper 1,314 (NM,67); Long-toed Stint 1,000 (NM,67); Black-tailed Godwit 1,355 (NM,67); Common Snipe 5,000 (NM,67); Common Greenshank 500 (NM,67); Dunlin 2,650 (NM,67)
Konstantina Bay	Terek Sandpiper 3,850 (SM,129)
Kronotsky Nature Reserve	Whimbrel 6,000 (NM,108)
Lake Evoron	Wood Sandpiper 1,578 (SM, NM,129); Pacific Golden Plover 264 (SM,129); Spotted Redshank 311 (NM,129); Black-tailed Godwit 1,948 (SM,129); Common Sandpiper 115 (NM,129)
Lososei Bay	Wood Sandpiper 500 (SM,123); Far Eastern Curlew 100 (NM,123); Grey-tailed Tattler 1,500 (SM,83); Ruddy Turnstone 100 (NM,123); Red-necked Stint 3,000 (NM,123); Long-toed Stint 200 (NM,123); Spoon-billed Sandpiper 200 (SM, NM,123); Lesser Sand Plover 600 (NM,123); Whimbrel 300 (NM,123); Spotted Greenshank 5 (NM,123); Common Greenshank 200 (NM,123)
Malkachan River mouth	Spotted Greenshank 10 (SM,98)
Moroshechnaya River Estuary	Black-tailed Godwit 10,000 (SM, NM,63); Great Knot 100,000 (SM, NM,63); Far Eastern Curlew 1,000 (SM,63); Red-necked Stint 300,000 (SM, NM,63); Dunlin 350,000 (SM, NM,63); Lesser Sand Plover 1,000 (NM,63); Red Knot 3,000 (NM,68); Terek Sandpiper 200 (NM,61); Eurasian Oystercatcher 1,000 (SM, NM,63); Bar-tailed Godwit 50,000 (SM, NM,68); Spoon-billed Sandpiper 500 (NM,63); Whimbrel 20,000 (SM, NM,63)
Nabilsky Bay	Spotted Greenshank 10 (SM,123); Black-tailed Godwit 400 (SM,123)
Opala River	Dunlin 32,380 (NM,62)
Penzhina River mouth	Red-necked Phalarope 3,461 (SM,65); Spotted Redshank 253 (SM,64); Dunlin 40,172 (SM,64); Red-necked Stint 10,412 (SM,65)
Pomr Bay	Spotted Greenshank 2 (SM,123)
Sakhalinsky Bay	Sanderling 60 (SM,123)
Schastiya Bay	Whimbrel 4,325 (SM,4); Red-necked Stint 4,789 (SM,4); Ruddy Turnstone 573 (SM,4); Lesser Sand Plover 906 (SM,4); Dunlin 4,867 (SM,4); Great Knot 1,374 (SM,4); Bar-tailed Godwit 953 (SM,4)
Skobeleva Bay	Spotted Greenshank 5 (NM,66); Ruddy Turnstone 145 (NM,66); Dunlin 4,020 (NM,66)
Terpeniya Bay	Red-necked Phalarope 300 (NM,123); Red-necked Stint 4,000 (SM,84)
Tugurskiy Bay	Great Knot 9,750 (SM,129); Spotted Greenshank 3 (SM,129); Black-tailed Godwit 680 (SM,129); Terek Sandpiper 4,500 (SM,129); Spotted Redshank 290 (SM,129); Dunlin 12,610 (SM,129)
Ulbanskiy Bay	Common Redshank 221 (SM,129)
Vakhil River Mouth	Whimbrel 2,500 (NM,68)

## Mongolia

Number of species for which Mongolia contains internationally important sites:	0
Number of internationally important or staging sites in Mongolia:	0

### General description

Mongolia is a land-locked country between China and Russia, and it is in a region of overlap between the EAA and Central Asian Flyways. It is also within the breeding range of some species. Little count data was available from Mongolia and there were no significant numbers of shorebirds reported, but wetlands and extensive grasslands may be important during migration periods. The important Russian site of Daursky Nature Reserve is close to the eastern border of Mongolia.

## China

Number of species for which China contains internationally important sites:	47
Number of internationally important sites in China:	51

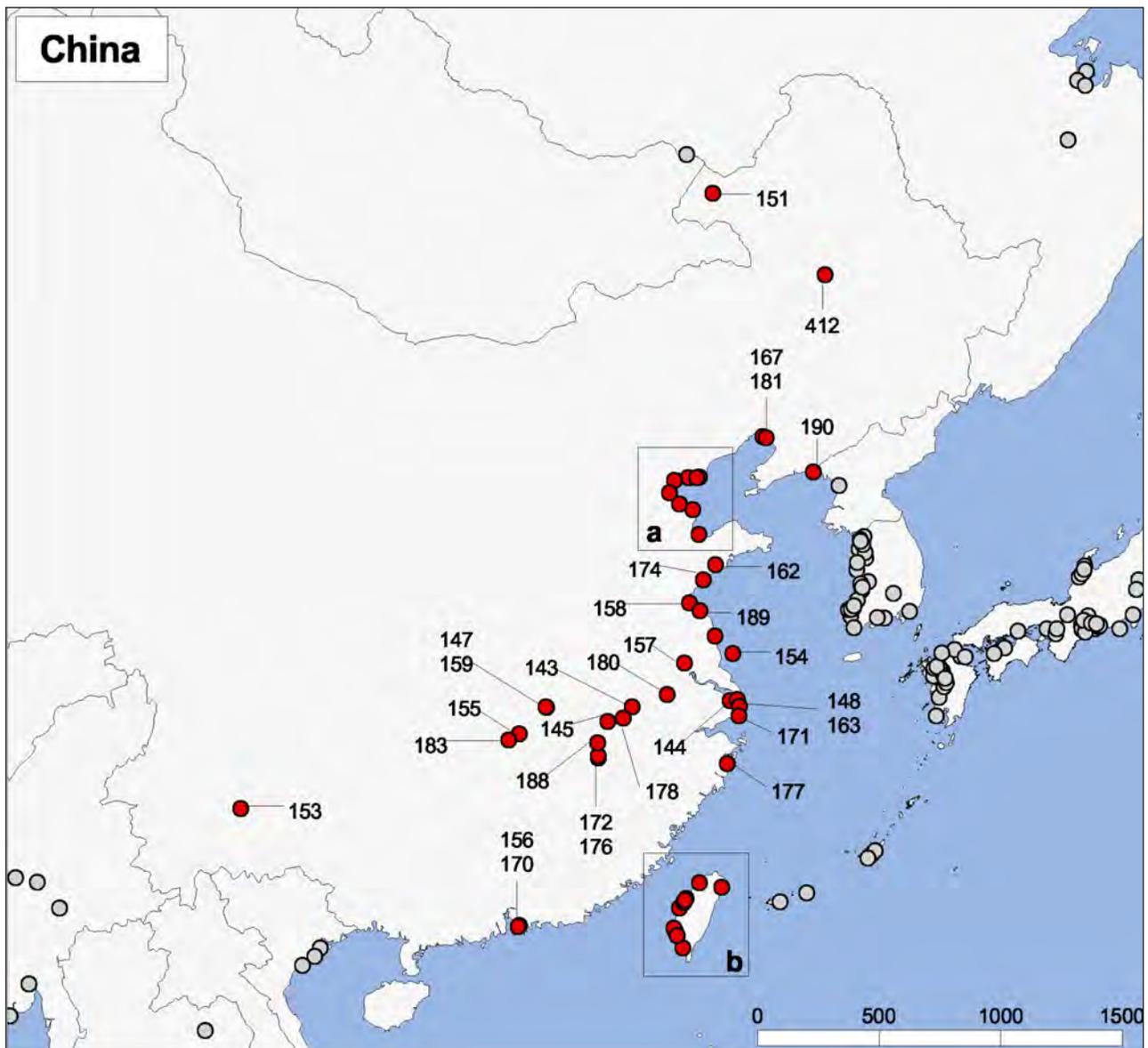
### General description

China lies both within the EAA Flyway in the east and the Central Asian Flyway in the west, and is the largest country in eastern Asia. Its coastline extends from the Yellow Sea region, at a latitude of 41°N, to the tropical South China Sea at 18°N. In addition to this coastline, China has extensive inland wetlands, rivers and estuaries. Its size, range of environments and location mean that it is used by different shorebird species during the breeding, migration and non-breeding periods.

### Data

Count data in China come from comprehensive surveys of the Yellow Sea and eastern coastline of China, including Taiwan, and surveys of a few inland sites along the Yangtze Riverine wetlands, Inner Mongolia and north-east provinces.

During the non-breeding period, 50 species of shorebirds of the EAA Flyway occur in China. The estimated populations of 15 species may exceed 5% of their Flyway estimate, and another 7 species for which Flyway estimates could not be calculated appear to be abundant in China. China supports >25% of the non-breeding populations of at least 5 species. Taiwan supports almost half of the Flyway's Kentish Plover population. China has more species with at

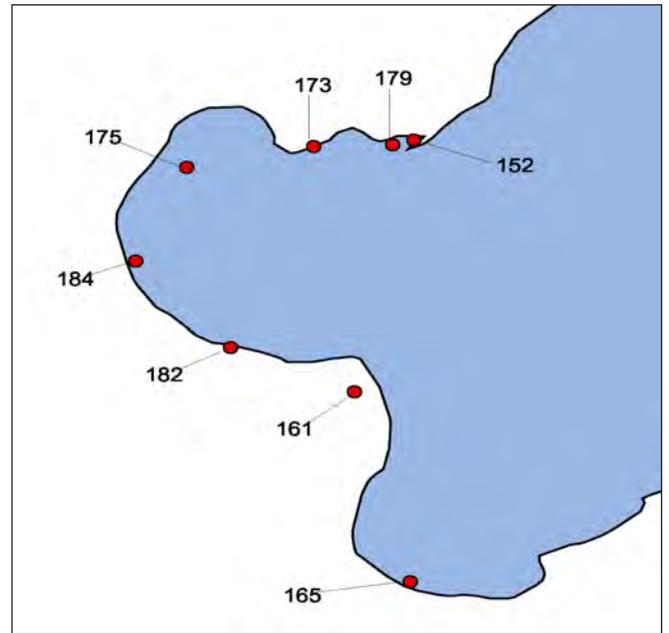


least one important site than any other country in the Flyway, and is important for the Endangered Spotted Greenshank and Vulnerable Spoon-billed Sandpiper during the migration and non-breeding periods.

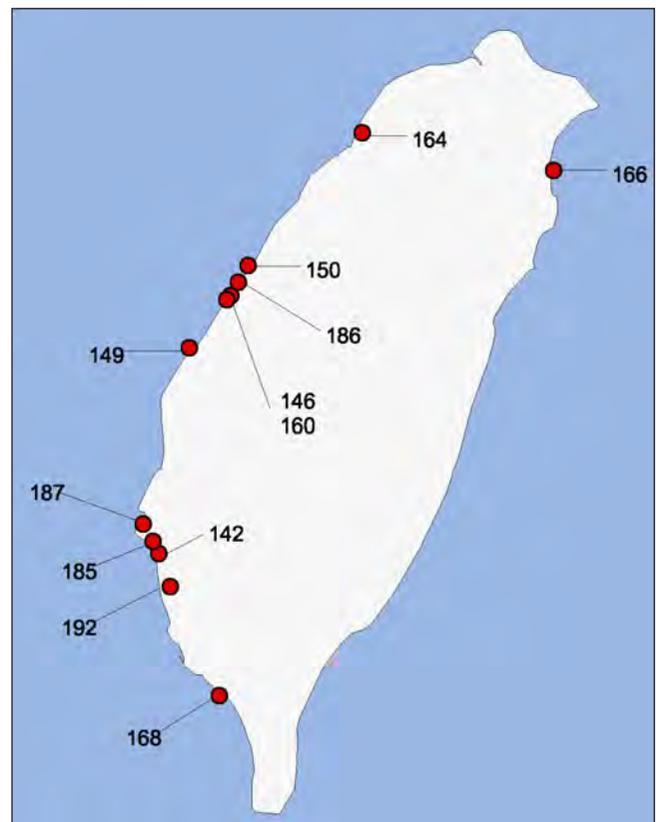
The number of species with important sites was the same (35) in the two migration periods, but was lower during the non-breeding period (23 species), indicating that many birds are on passage through China. Despite this, the number of important sites recognised was highest in the non-breeding period (35 sites), lower during northward migration (23 sites), and lowest during southward migration (8 sites). Sites on the west coast of Taiwan were important mainly during the non-breeding period.

Yancheng National Nature Reserve is used by the greatest number of species and supports similar numbers of species at significant levels in both migration periods. In contrast, most other sites support significant counts of more species during northward than southward migration. The importance of Yancheng National Nature Reserve relative to other sites is probably exaggerated by the large size of the reserve and the relatively high frequency of surveys that have occurred in some parts of the reserve.

Most of the sites are coastal and there is a concentration of sites in the Yellow Sea area, whereas a number of the species abundant in China are known to make extensive use of inland wetlands. Inland sites are almost certainly under-surveyed, and the lack of data from such sites has contributed to the uncertainty of Flyway estimates for species such as the Dunlin, Spotted Redshank, Black-winged Stilt and Northern Lapwing. The low numbers of important sites identified during southward migration and details of important locations within very large reserves, such as Yancheng National Nature Reserve, also need to be investigated.



**Figure 5.3a.** Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in China.



**Figure 5.3b.** Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in China (enlargement)

**Table 5.7** Shorebirds in China – number of internationally important sites by period for species migrating in the EAA Flyway

Species	Total Sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Common Snipe	2		2		
Solitary Snipe	1		1		
Pintail Snipe	3		3		
Eurasian Woodcock	1		1		
Black-tailed Godwit	9	4	1	6	
Bar-tailed Godwit	11	3		9	
Little Curlew	1			1	
Whimbrel	7	1		6	
Eurasian Curlew	12	2	5	8	
Far Eastern Curlew	9	4		8	
Spotted Redshank	15	1	8	8	
Common Redshank	5		4	1	
Marsh Sandpiper	13	3	2	10	
Common Greenshank	10	4	3	6	
Spotted Greenshank	4	2		3	
Green Sandpiper	1		1		
Wood Sandpiper	6	2		4	
Terek Sandpiper	6	2		5	
Common Sandpiper	1			1	
Grey-tailed Tattler	1	1			
Ruddy Turnstone	4	1	2	2	
Asian Dowitcher	6	3		6	
Great Knot	10	3		8	
Red Knot	9	2		8	
Sanderling	3	1	1	2	
Red-necked Stint	7	2		7	
Long-toed Stint	1	1			
Temminck's Stint	1	1	1	1	
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	4	1		4	
Dunlin	9	2	3	5	
Curlew Sandpiper	8			8	
Spoon-billed Sandpiper	2	1		1	
Broad-billed Sandpiper	5	2		4	
Red-necked Phalarope	2	2			
Pacific Golden Plover	1		1		
Grey Plover	10	1		10	
Little Ringed Plover	10	1	6	3	
Kentish Plover	26	6	19	10	
Lesser Sand Plover	6	1		6	
Greater Sand Plover	2			2	
Oriental Plover	1			1	
Grey-headed Lapwing	3	1	2	0	

Species	Total Sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Northern Lapwing	11	2	7	2	1
Asian Painted-snipe	1		1		
Eurasian Oystercatcher	5	3	1	2	
Black-winged Stilt	8	2	1	7	
Pied Avocet	12	1	8	3	

**Table 5.8** Abundant species during the non-breeding period in China

Species	Max. Count	Country Estimate	% Flyway
Kentish Plover	75 405	87 000	80
Eurasian Curlew	13 725	19 700	50
Long-toed Stint	3 170	11 000	45
Common Greenshank	6 306	20 700	35
Common Redshank	7 791	20 150	25
Little Ringed Plover	2 276	4 500	20
Sanderling	1 890	3 100	15
Ruddy Turnstone	3 029	4 500	15
Eurasian Oystercatcher	325	3 010	10
Curlew Sandpiper	1 761	15 350	10
Broad-billed Sandpiper	1 352	2 100	10
Black-tailed Godwit	4 344	10 050	5
Lesser Sand Plover	4 596	8 550	5
Far Eastern Curlew	1 022	2 050	5
Red Knot	6 075	10 050	5

**Table 5.9** Internationally important sites in China – number of shorebird species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
191	Yancheng National Nature Reserve	33.67	120.50	41	24	16	25	
161	Huang He National Nature Reserve	38.00	118.83	20	4		18	
179	Shi Jiu Tuo/Daqing He	39.13	118.82	18	13	1	10	
181	Shuangtaizihekou National Nature Reserve	40.84	121.75	17	9		13	
154	Dongsha Islands	33.12	121.35	17	16	2	6	
175	North-west Bo Hai Wan	38.92	117.83	16	1		16	
190	Yalu Jiang National Nature Reserve	39.82	124.11	15			15	
148	Chongming Dongtan National Nature Reserve	31.50	121.75	14	1	1	13	
170	Mai Po Marshes	22.50	114.00	12		5	7	
182	South Bo Hai Wan	38.13	118.20	12			12	
173	North Bo Hai Wan	39.08	118.43	10			10	
167	Linghekou	40.87	121.58	9			9	
176	Poyang Hu National Nature Reserve	28.90	116.27	9		9		
155	East Dongting Hu National Nature Reserve	29.25	112.92	6		5	1	
157	Gaoyou Hu/Shabo Hu	32.58	119.33	4		4		
163	Jiu Duan Sha National Nature Reserve	31.27	121.85	4		1	4	
186	Ta-Too-Hsi	24.13	120.41	4		3	1	
187	Tseng-Wen-Hsi	23.08	120.08	4		4		
160	Han-Pao	24.05	120.37	3		3		
162	Jiazhouwan	36.18	120.17	3			3	
165	Laizhouwan	37.17	119.25	3			3	
166	Lan-Yang-Hsi (River)	24.72	121.82	3		3		
184	South-west Bo Hai Wan	38.47	117.67	3			3	
412	Zhalong National Nature Reserve	46.70	123.70	3			3	
142	Anping	22.97	120.17	2		2		
143	Baidang Hu	30.78	117.38	2		2		
149	Cho-Shui-Hsi S.	23.83	120.22	2		2		
150	Chuan-Hsing	24.20	120.45	2		2		
151	Dalai Hu National Nature Reserve	48.90	117.40	2			2	1
156	Futien Nature Reserves	22.53	114.05	2		2		
158	Haizhouwan (Taibei Saltworks)	34.71	119.24	2			2	
164	Ku-Liao	24.80	120.92	2		2		
144	Baoshan Steel Plant Reservoirs	31.43	121.43	1		1		
145	Bo Hu	30.17	116.45	1		1		
146	Changhua Coastal Industrial Park	24.07	120.38	1		1		
147	Chen Hu	30.33	113.85	1		1		
152	Daqing He	39.17	118.92	1			1	
153	Dianchi	24.83	102.72	1		1		
159	Hannan Lake	30.33	113.83	1		1		
169	Longgan Hu	29.98	115.80	1		1		
171	Miao Gang	30.91	121.88	1	1			
172	Nanjishan	28.83	116.28	1		1		
174	Northern Jiangsu Coastline	35.60	119.70	1			1	
177	Sanmen Wan	29.17	121.58	1		1		
178	Shengjin Hu	30.35	117.08	1		1		
180	Shijiu Hu	31.38	118.78	1		1		

**Table 5.9 (cont.)** Internationally important sites in China – number of shorebird species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
183	South Dongting Hu	28.97	112.53	1		1		
185	Szu-Tsao Wildlife Reserve	23.02	120.13	1		1		
188	Xinmiao Hu	29.37	116.17	1		1		
189	Xuwei Saltworks	34.50	119.72	1			1	
192	Yung-An	22.83	120.23	1		1		

**Table 5.10** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in China

Site	Species and Details
Anping	Black-winged Stilt 340 (NB,169); Kentish Plover 1,810 (NB,169)
Baidang Hu	Pied Avocet 1,942 (NB,19); Spotted Redshank 1,245 (NB,19)
Baoshan Steel Plant Reservoirs	Kentish Plover 2,900 (NB,169)
Bo Hu	Spotted Redshank 4,338 (NB,19)
Changhua Coastal Industrial Park	Dunlin 11,068 (NB,107)
Chen Hu	Northern Lapwing 1,880 (NB,19)
Chongming Dongtan National Nature Reserve	Whimbrel 1,200 (NM,18); Marsh Sandpiper 451 (NM,97); Far Eastern Curlew 794 (NM,27); Spotted Greenshank 2 (NM,97); Curlew Sandpiper 805 (NM,110); Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 978 (NM,110); Great Knot 5,761 (NM,27); Red-necked Stint 2,515 (NM,155); Terek Sandpiper 210 (NM,110); Lesser Sand Plover 1,790 (NM,155); Kentish Plover 7,880 (SM, NB,110); Little Ringed Plover 300 (NM,18); Spotted Redshank 383 (NM,97); Greater Sand Plover 481 (NM,155)
Cho-Shui-Hsi S.	Kentish Plover 10,000 (NB,169); Little Ringed Plover 395 (NB,169)
Chuan-Hsing	Kentish Plover 2,000 (NB,169); Eurasian Curlew 810 (NB,169)
Dalai Hu National Nature Reserve	Black-tailed Godwit 2,000 (NM,161); Northern Lapwing 2,500 (NM, B,161)
Daqing He	Bar-tailed Godwit 1,000 (NM,171)
Dianchi	Grey-headed Lapwing 400 (NB,169)
Dongsha Islands	Marsh Sandpiper 1,140 (SM,162); Asian Dowitcher 1,320 (SM, NM,162); Red Knot 8,140 (SM,162); Great Knot 2,206 (SM,162); Black-winged Stilt 562 (SM, NM,162); Kentish Plover 3,000 (SM, NB, NM,162); Red-necked Phalarope 1,728 (SM,162); Common Greenshank 615 (SM, NM,162); Red-necked Stint 2,900 (SM, NM,162); Broad-billed Sandpiper 416 (SM,162); Dunlin 13,081 (SM,162); Far Eastern Curlew 1,532 (SM, NM,162); Wood Sandpiper 3,515 (SM,162); Black-tailed Godwit 1,354 (SM,162); Eurasian Curlew 400 (NB,162); Bar-tailed Godwit 1,668 (SM,162); Eurasian Oystercatcher 120 (SM,162)
East Dongting Hu National Nature Reserve	Northern Lapwing 1,179 (NB,19); Little Ringed Plover 305 (NB,169); Common Redshank 1,300 (NB,169); Pied Avocet 8,704 (NB,104); Dunlin 23,488 (NM,104); Spotted Redshank 10,206 (NB,104)
Futien Nature Reserves	Kentish Plover 1,268 (NB,169); Pied Avocet 326 (NB,169)
Gaoyou Hu/Shabo Hu	Pintail Snipe 800 (NB,169); Northern Lapwing 5,600 (NB,169); Common Snipe 3,800 (NB,169); Common Redshank 900 (NB,169)
Haizhouwan (Taibei Saltworks)	Spotted Redshank 942 (NM,16); Wood Sandpiper 1,251 (NM,16)
Hannan Lake	Northern Lapwing 1,300 (NB,169)
Han-Pao	Sanderling 570 (NB,169); Kentish Plover 3,040 (NB,169); Ruddy Turnstone 500 (NB,169)

**Table 5.10 (cont.)** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in China

Site	Species and Details
Huang He National Nature Reserve	Dunlin 24,106 (NM,181); Red-necked Stint 2,036 (NM,181); Pied Avocet 450 (NM,167); Black-tailed Godwit 7,196 (NM,181); Marsh Sandpiper 4,246 (NM,166); Common Greenshank 585 (NM,181); Eurasian Curlew 9,766 (NM,181); Great Knot 12,816 (NM,181); Spotted Greenshank 11 (SM,166); Red Knot 756 (NM,181); Grey Plover 14,899 (NM,181); Little Curlew 17,079 (NM,28); Far Eastern Curlew 1,125 (NM,181); Grey-tailed Tattler 253 (SM,166); Kentish Plover 24,313 (SM, NM,181); Terek Sandpiper 1,228 (SM, NM,166); Whimbrel 2,626 (NM,181); Bar-tailed Godwit 10,678 (NM,181); Spotted Redshank 594 (NM,181); Eurasian Oystercatcher 130 (NM,167)
Jiazhouwan	Spotted Redshank 960 (NM,16); Red-necked Stint 7,570 (NM,16); Marsh Sandpiper 1,283 (NM,16)
Jiu Duan Sha National Nature Reserve	Spotted Redshank 500 (NM,18); Whimbrel 800 (NM,18); Little Ringed Plover 300 (NM,18); Kentish Plover 1,830 (NB, NM,18)
Ku-Liao	Little Ringed Plover 450 (NB,169); Kentish Plover 1,221 (NB,169)
Laizhouwan	Lesser Sand Plover 877 (NM,16); Grey Plover 5,801 (NM,16); Bar-tailed Godwit 25,961 (NM,16)
Lan-Yang-Hsi (River)	Kentish Plover 2,000 (NB,169); Little Ringed Plover 290 (NB,169); Pacific Golden Plover 1,185 (NB,169)
Linghekou	Marsh Sandpiper 304 (NM,21); Great Knot 17,540 (NM,21); Bar-tailed Godwit 2,045 (NM,21); Kentish Plover 635 (NM,21); Far Eastern Curlew 132 (NM,21); Eurasian Curlew 154 (NM,21); Grey Plover 2,739 (NM,21); Red Knot 969 (NM,21); Sanderling 105 (NM,21)
Longgan Hu	Spotted Redshank 1,009 (NB,19)
Mai Po Marshes	Black-tailed Godwit 450 (NM,120); Kentish Plover 3,180 (NB,169); Spotted Greenshank 55 (NM,120); Greater Sand Plover 400 (NM,120); Common Greenshank 883 (NB,169); Pied Avocet 1,758 (NB,169); Spoon-billed Sandpiper 16 (NM,120); Eurasian Curlew 1,005 (NB,169); Curlew Sandpiper 6,000 (NM,111); Marsh Sandpiper 1,165 (NB,39); Asian Dowitcher 340 (NM,120); Spotted Redshank 2,500 (NM,120)
Miao Gang	Kentish Plover 310 (SM,165)
Nanjishan	Spotted Redshank 1,869 (NB,19)
North Bo Hai Wan	Grey Plover 2,972 (NM,20); Eurasian Curlew 2,890 (NM,20); Asian Dowitcher 1,153 (NM,20); Black-winged Stilt 334 (NM,20); Far Eastern Curlew 221 (NM,20); Curlew Sandpiper 564 (NM,20); Red Knot 9,358 (NM,20); Kentish Plover 1,729 (NM,20); Marsh Sandpiper 4,500 (NM,20); Black-tailed Godwit 6,471 (NM,20)
Northern Jiangsu Coastline	Great Knot 6,700 (NM,16)
North-west Bo Hai Wan	Marsh Sandpiper 2,425 (NM,20); Red-necked Stint 4,285 (NM,20); Bar-tailed Godwit 2,321 (NM,20); Lesser Sand Plover 357 (NM,20); Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 2,855 (NM,20); Broad-billed Sandpiper 124 (NM,20); Curlew Sandpiper 12,489 (NM,20); Common Greenshank 290 (NM,20); Little Ringed Plover 1,000 (NM,20); Asian Dowitcher 966 (NM,20); Great Knot 3,610 (NM,20); Wood Sandpiper 295 (NM,20); Grey Plover 6,493 (NM,20); Red Knot 14,277 (NM,20); Northern Lapwing 2,000 (SM, NM,18); Black-winged Stilt 2,000 (NM,18)
Poyang Hu National Nature Reserve	Spotted Redshank 3,000 (NB,141); Common Greenshank 2,000 (NB,169); Pintail Snipe 4,800 (NB,169); Pied Avocet 4,567 (NB,19); Kentish Plover 1,729 (NB,169); Northern Lapwing 8,000 (NB,141); Black-tailed Godwit 1,795 (NB,120); Common Snipe 3,900 (NB,169); Common Redshank 3,000 (NB,169)
Sanmen Wan	Ruddy Turnstone 500 (NB,169)
Shengjin Hu	Spotted Redshank 300 (NB,169)
Shi Jiu Tuo/Daqing He	Asian Dowitcher 1,100 (SM, NM,18); Black-tailed Godwit 1,994 (SM, NM,134); Grey Plover 1,994 (SM, NM,18); Far Eastern Curlew 500 (SM,137); Terek Sandpiper 700 (NM,18); Northern Lapwing 10,000 (SM,169); Grey-headed Lapwing 3,000 (SM,171); Marsh Sandpiper 3,500 (SM,47); Eurasian Curlew 15,000 (SM, NM,47); Red Knot 5,000 (NM,18); Pied Avocet 300 (SM,171); Bar-tailed Godwit 3,000 (SM,47); Whimbrel 300 (SM,137); Common Redshank 800 (NM,18); Great Knot 4,000 (NM,18); Kentish Plover 5,500 (SM, NB, NM,47); Curlew Sandpiper 2,000 (NM,18); Common Greenshank 300 (SM,47)

**Table 5.10 (cont.)** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in China

Site	Species and Details
Shijiu Hu	Northern Lapwing 2,850 (NB,169)
Shuangtaizihou National Nature Reserve	Black-tailed Godwit 2,070 (SM,18); Red Knot 4,200 (SM, NM,18); Grey Plover 4,248 (NM,24); Lesser Sand Plover 682 (NM,24); Black-winged Stilt 200 (NM,35); Kentish Plover 1,367 (NM,24); Eurasian Oystercatcher 500 (SM,18); Bar-tailed Godwit 3,738 (SM, NM,24); Broad-billed Sandpiper 115 (NM,22); Whimbrel 1,306 (NM,24); Wood Sandpiper 454 (NM,22); Common Greenshank 520 (SM,106); Dunlin 16,411 (NM,24); Eurasian Curlew 1,535 (SM, NM,24); Far Eastern Curlew 1,817 (SM, NM,18); Terek Sandpiper 1,200 (SM,18); Great Knot 24,915 (SM, NM,24)
South Bo Hai Wan	Pied Avocet 436 (NM,20); Whimbrel 278 (NM,20); Spotted Redshank 802 (NM,20); Common Greenshank 185 (NM,20); Eurasian Curlew 201 (NM,20); Black-winged Stilt 1,037 (NM,20); Grey Plover 3,550 (NM,20); Curlew Sandpiper 2,512 (NM,20); Bar-tailed Godwit 1,499 (NM,20); Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 1,262 (NM,20); Marsh Sandpiper 14,183 (NM,20); Kentish Plover 2,886 (NM,20)
South Dongting Hu	Kentish Plover 1,270 (NB,19)
South-west Bo Hai Wan	Kentish Plover 934 (NM,20); Pied Avocet 402 (NM,20); Marsh Sandpiper 1,753 (NM,20)
Szu-Tsau Wildlife Reserve	Dunlin 10,363 (NB,107)
Ta-Too-Hsi	Little Ringed Plover 250 (NB,169); Curlew Sandpiper 500 (NM,120); Kentish Plover 3,539 (NB,169); Eurasian Curlew 1,025 (NB,169)
Tseng-Wen-His	Kentish Plover 4,275 (NB,169); Dunlin 9,500 (NB,107); Pied Avocet 347 (NB,169); Little Ringed Plover 300 (NB,169)
Xinmiao Hu	Pied Avocet 1,550 (NB,19)
Xuwei Saltworks	Red-necked Stint 3,380 (NM,16)
Yalu Jiang National Nature Reserve	Whimbrel 286 (NM,23); Dunlin 34,841 (NM,16); Broad-billed Sandpiper 729 (NM,23); Ruddy Turnstone 1,994 (NM,23); Common Greenshank 1,000 (NM,18); Far Eastern Curlew 3,874 (NM,16); Terek Sandpiper 326 (NM,23); Eurasian Curlew 563 (NM,23); Wood Sandpiper 490 (NM,23); Red Knot 1,499 (NM,23); Bar-tailed Godwit 66,134 (NM,16); Grey Plover 7,232 (NM,23); Lesser Sand Plover 647 (NM,23); Great Knot 54,178 (NM,23); Eurasian Oystercatcher 220 (NM, 184)
Yancheng National Nature Reserve	Asian Dowitcher 945 (SM, NM,18); Red Knot 3,169 (NM,18); Terek Sandpiper 177 (NM,26); Green Sandpiper 1,115 (NB,169); Spotted Greenshank 35 (SM, NM,164); Common Redshank 1,944 (NB,169); Far Eastern Curlew 1,718 (SM, NM,164); Ruddy Turnstone 919 (SM, NM,164); Marsh Sandpiper 9,026 (SM, NB, NM,26); Common Sandpiper 1,546 (NM,164); Wood Sandpiper 3,515 (SM,162); Great Knot 2,206 (SM,162); Spotted Redshank 7,150 (SM, NB, NM,164); Grey Plover 5,295 (NM,26); Red-necked Stint 10,073 (SM, NM,26); Curlew Sandpiper 784 (NM,26); Lesser Sand Plover 1,787 (SM, NM,164); Black-tailed Godwit 1,686 (SM, NM,164); Little Ringed Plover 4,658 (SM,164); Bar-tailed Godwit 2,984 (NM,26); Oriental Plover 1,717 (NM,164); Spoon-billed Sandpiper 15 (SM,169); Kentish Plover 4,890 (SM, NB, NM,164); Common Greenshank 2,325 (SM, NB, NM,164); Temminck's Stint 1,638 (SM, NB, NM,164); Broad-billed Sandpiper 1,476 (SM, NM,163); Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 3,125 (SM, NM,26); Eurasian Curlew 13,136 (NB, NM,16); Dunlin 57,867 (SM, NM,26); Red-necked Phalarope 1,728 (SM,162); Long-toed Stint 1,167 (SM,164); Black-winged Stilt 482 (SM, NM,18); Sanderling 3,095 (SM, NM,164); Grey-headed Lapwing 542 (NB,164); Pintail Snipe 1,114 (NB,169); Solitary Snipe 157 (NB,169); Asian Painted-snipe 570 (NB,169); Pied Avocet 1,498 (NB,169); Northern Lapwing 1,202 (NB,169); Eurasian Woodcock 520 (NB,169); Eurasian Oystercatcher 200 (SM,NB,141)
Yung-An	Kentish Plover 2,871 (NB,169)
Zhalong National Nature Reserve	Black-winged Stilt 905 (NM, 186); Marsh Sandpiper 1483 (NM, 186); Northern Lapwing 1737 (NM, 186)

## North Korea

Number of species for which North Korea contains internationally important sites:	1
Number of internationally important or staging sites in North Korea:	1

### General description

North Korea occupies the base of the Korean Peninsula between China and South Korea. The Yellow Sea region lies to its west and has been identified as one of the most important staging areas for migratory shorebirds in the EAA Flyway (Barter 2002), but few records from the North Korean coast of this region are available.

### Data

Non-breeding period population estimates are largely predictions based on data from China

and South Korea. On this basis, at least 8 species of shorebirds of the EAA Flyway may be present in North Korea during the non-breeding period. Most would not be expected in large numbers, but the Dunlin and Eurasian Oystercatcher may regularly be present.

One species (Far Eastern Curlew) had one site (Mundok Reserve) that met the 1% criterion during northward migration (Barter 2002). With additional surveys, other important sites for this and other species are likely to be identified during migration periods. There may also be important sites for species that occur in North Korea during the non-breeding and breeding periods. North Korea is one of the most poorly surveyed countries for migratory shorebirds in the EAA Flyway, and lies in a region known for large numbers of many species.



**Figure 5.4.** Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in North Korea.

**Table 5.11** Shorebirds in North Korea – number of internationally important sites by period for species

Species	Total sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Far Eastern Curlew	1			1	

**Table 5.12** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in North Korea

Site Name	Species and Details
Mundok MBWR	Far Eastern Curlew 1,890 (NM,18)

**Table 5.13** Internationally important sites in North Korea – number of shorebird species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
327	Mundok Migratory Bird Wetland Reserve	39.44	125.34	1			1	

## South Korea

Number of species for which South Korea contains internationally important sites:	22
Number of internationally important sites in South Korea:	24

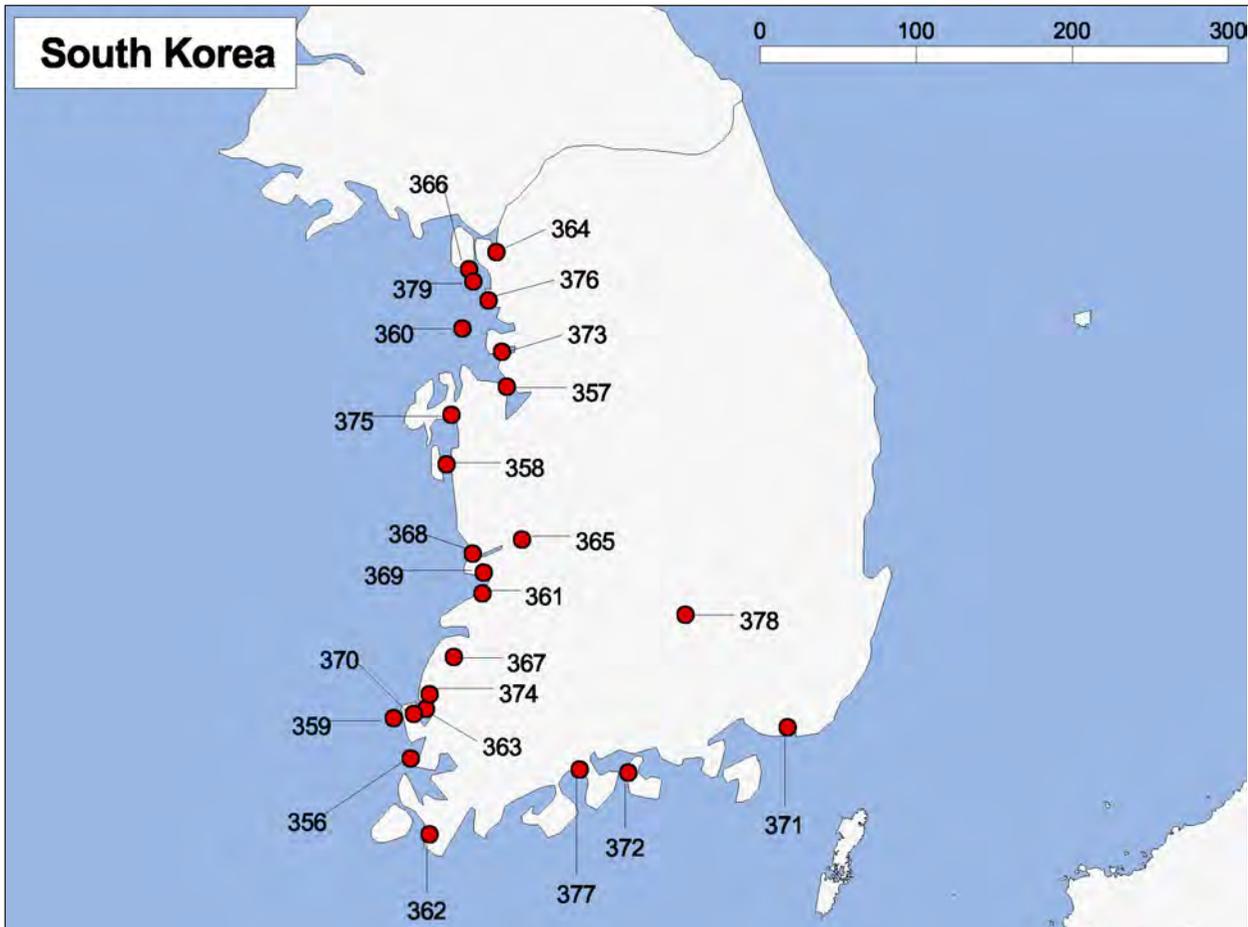
South Korea occupies much of the Korean Peninsula and forms the eastern shoreline of the Yellow Sea, a region identified as one of the most important staging areas for migratory shorebirds in the EAA Flyway. It is of less importance during the breeding and non-breeding periods, although it is far enough north for some species to breed (Barter 2002). The western coastline of South Korea has massive tidal flats and estuarine systems, but there is little suitable habitat for shorebirds inland or along the eastern coastline.

### Data

Because it is primarily a staging area, the population of only one species exceeded 5% of its

Flyway population estimate during the non-breeding period.

Most important sites were identified during migration periods with few recognised during the non-breeding period and none in the breeding period. When compared in terms of numbers of species with important sites and numbers of sites recognised, there was little difference between southward and northward migration. Some species, however, had more important sites during one of the migration periods. Barter (2002) reviewed usage of important sites in the Yellow Sea area, including coastal South Korea, and concluded that the Bar-tailed Godwit, Whimbrel, Great Knot and Grey Plover rely more heavily on the region during northward than southward migration. This is reflected in the number of important sites identified during northward compared with southward migration for the Bar-tailed Godwit and Whimbrel, but not for the Great Knot or Grey Plover. Barter also



**Figure 5.5.** Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in South Korea.

identified species that utilise the Yellow Sea area most during southward migration, but concluded that the area is used by approximately twice as many birds (2 000 000) during northward compared with southward migration. He estimated that >90% of the Flyway populations of Great Knot, Bar-tailed Godwit, Grey Plover, Kentish Plover, Eastern Curlew and Eurasian Curlew utilise the Yellow Sea area on northward migration. He also suggested that the majority of the Endangered Spotted Greenshank and Vulnerable Spoon-billed Sandpiper rely on the Yellow Sea area during migration.

Important sites were located along the Yellow Sea coastline in the south and west of South Korea. Barter (2002) has reviewed information on all sites that met the 1% criterion in South Korea, including details of conservation status and threats. Land reclamation is a major threat to important shorebird sites in South Korea.

**Table 5.14** Abundant species during the non-breeding period in South Korea (>5% of population)

Species	Max. Count	Country Estimate	% Flyway
Eurasian Curlew	3 545	4 000	10%

**Table 5.15** Shorebirds in South Korea – number of internationally important sites by period for species

Name	Total Sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Black-tailed Godwit	13	7		8	
Bar-tailed Godwit	13	2		13	
Whimbrel	12	1		11	
Eurasian Curlew	10	9	3	3	
Far Eastern Curlew	9	8		8	
Common Greenshank	16	13		9	
Spotted Greenshank	11	9		6	
Terek Sandpiper	17	15		13	
Grey-tailed Tattler	4	1		4	
Ruddy Turnstone	4	2		3	
Great Knot	9	6		8	
Red Knot	3			3	
Sanderling	2	2		1	
Red-necked Stint	8	2		8	
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	3			3	
Dunlin	7	3		7	
Spoon-billed Sandpiper	2	2			
Broad-billed Sandpiper	2	2		1	
Grey Plover	9	7		9	
Kentish Plover	19	17		6	
Lesser Sand Plover	13	8		10	
Eurasian Oystercatcher	2	2	1	1	

**Table 5.16** Internationally important sites in South Korea – number of shorebird species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
361	Dongjin Estuary	35.78	126.75	19	13		16	
369	Mankyung Estuary	35.90	126.75	16	14		11	
373	Namyang Bay	37.14	126.77	17	11	1	14	
368	Kum Estuary	36.00	126.67	15	8	1	11	
379	Yong Jong Island	37.52	126.53	15	12		14	
357	Asan Bay	36.95	126.82	14	8		13	
366	Kanghwa Island	37.58	126.50	14	9	1	11	
371	Nakdong Estuary	35.13	128.92	12	11	1	5	
364	Han River	37.69	126.68	11			11	
377	Suncheon Bay	34.83	127.50	8	5		5	
356	Aphae Island	34.83	126.33	7	3		5	
362	Haenam Hwangsansan	34.42	126.50	6	5		3	
375	Seosan	36.77	126.45	6			6	
358	Cheonsu Bay	36.49	126.44	5			5	
360	Daebu Island	37.25	126.48	4	4			
363	Hampyong Bay	35.12	126.42	4	4		1	

**Table 5.16 (Cont.)** Internationally important sites in South Korea – number of shorebird species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
370	Meian Gun Tidal Flat	35.08	126.33	4	4			
376	Song Do Tidal Flat	37.42	126.65	3	3			
367	Koch'ang-gun	35.42	126.58	2	2			
372	Namhae	34.83	127.83	2			2	
359	Chido Up Muan	35.05	126.20	1			1	
365	Hungwun River	36.10	127.00	1			1	
374	Paeksu Tidal Flat	35.20	126.43	1	1			
378	Wolgwang	35.73	128.17	1	1			

**Table 5.17** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in South Korea

Site Name	Species and Details
Aphae Island	Bar-tailed Godwit 2,157 (NM,116); Lesser Sand Plover 1,144 (NM,116); Common Greenshank 361 (SM,116); Grey Plover 1,184 (NM,116); Terek Sandpiper 534 (SM, NM,116); Kentish Plover 4,332 (SM,116); Red-necked Stint 931 (NM,116)
Asan Bay	Eurasian Curlew 348 (SM, NM,103); Lesser Sand Plover 400 (NM,180); Grey Plover 2,400 (SM, NM,180); Great Knot 34,000 (NM,18); Red Knot 1,000 (NM,180); Bar-tailed Godwit 3,500 (NM,116); Whimbrel 1,310 (SM,180); Black-tailed Godwit 18,282 (SM, NM,116); Dunlin 14,000 (NM,18); Kentish Plover 2,100 (SM, NM,180); Far Eastern Curlew 1,170 (SM, NM,18); Terek Sandpiper 1,420 (SM, NM,18); Spotted Greenshank 12 (NM,180); Common Greenshank 1,450 (SM, NM,18)
Cheonsu Bay	Kentish Plover 318 (NM,103); Whimbrel 432 (NM,116); Black-tailed Godwit 3,935 (NM,103); Bar-tailed Godwit 1,752 (NM,116); Common Greenshank 963 (NM,103)
Chido Up Muan	Terek Sandpiper 446 (NM,116)
Daebu Island	Common Greenshank 1,209 (SM,18); Lesser Sand Plover 466 (SM,116); Kentish Plover 300 (SM,180); Terek Sandpiper 203 (SM,116)
Dongjin Estuary	Far Eastern Curlew 1,045 (SM, NM,18); Whimbrel 1,070 (NM,180); Common Greenshank 1,585 (SM, NM,18); Red Knot 1,500 (NM,180); Terek Sandpiper 1,600 (SM, NM,103); Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 650 (NM,180); Red-necked Stint 5,000 (NM,180); Eurasian Curlew 775 (SM,18); Kentish Plover 8,850 (SM,180); Dunlin 38,850 (SM, NM,180); Black-tailed Godwit 2,750 (SM, NM,18); Spoon-billed Sandpiper 100 (SM,18); Broad-billed Sandpiper 800 (SM, NM,18); Grey Plover 3,601 (SM, NM,180); Bar-tailed Godwit 8,430 (SM, NM,180); Ruddy Turnstone 450 (NM,180); Spotted Greenshank 59 (SM,18); Great Knot 60,000 (SM, NM,180); Lesser Sand Plover 4,320 (SM, NM,180)
Haenam Hwangsan	Terek Sandpiper 412 (SM, NM,116); Spotted Greenshank 4 (SM, NM,116); Kentish Plover 332 (SM,116); Common Greenshank 191 (SM,116); Bar-tailed Godwit 1,272 (NM,116); Eurasian Curlew 195 (SM,116)
Hampyong Bay	Lesser Sand Plover 410 (SM,116); Common Greenshank 152 (SM,116); Terek Sandpiper 1,496 (SM, NM,116); Kentish Plover 1,830 (SM,116)
Han River	Red-necked Stint 2,400 (NM,141); Whimbrel 320 (NM,141); Common Greenshank 170 (NM,141); Spotted Greenshank 79 (NM,141); Dunlin 16,400 (NM,141); Black-tailed Godwit 10,500 (NM,141); Lesser Sand Plover 3,500 (NM,141); Terek Sandpiper 480 (NM,141); Great Knot 7,700 (NM,141); Bar-tailed Godwit 8,000 (NM,141); Grey Plover 2,100 (NM,141)
Hungwun River	Black-tailed Godwit 1,701 (NM,117)

**Table 5.17 (cont).** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in South Korea

Site Name	Species and Details
Kanghwa Island	Whimbrel 485 (NM,180); Grey Plover 1,145 (SM, NM,180); Red-necked Stint 1,560 (NM,180); Terek Sandpiper 2,300 (SM, NM,18); Kentish Plover 3,500 (SM,103); Spotted Greenshank 40 (SM, NM,180); Lesser Sand Plover 1,700 (SM, NM,180); Dunlin 17,000 (NM,180); Far Eastern Curlew 2,120 (SM, NM,180); Black-tailed Godwit 2,915 (SM,180); Bar-tailed Godwit 2,200 (NM,180); Great Knot 3,300 (SM, NM,180); Eurasian Curlew 642 (NB,169); Common Greenshank 1,000 (SM, NM,180)
Koch'ang-gun	Kentish Plover 1,020 (SM,180); Spotted Greenshank 5 (SM,180)
Kum Estuary	Whimbrel 452 (NM,116); Eurasian Oystercatcher 5,700 (SM, NB, NM,18); Kentish Plover 2,500 (SM,18); Black-tailed Godwit 2,049 (NM,116); Eurasian Curlew 2,800 (SM,18); Sanderling 300 (SM,18); Grey-tailed Tattler 161 (NM,116); Far Eastern Curlew 422 (NM,18); Lesser Sand Plover 488 (NM,116); Grey Plover 1,300 (SM, NM,18); Common Greenshank 699 (SM, NM,116); Bar-tailed Godwit 2,145 (NM,116); Great Knot 18,850 (NM,116); Terek Sandpiper 1,653 (SM, NM,116); Spotted Greenshank 6 (SM,116)
Mankyung Estuary	Broad-billed Sandpiper 700 (SM,18); Far Eastern Curlew 1,100 (SM, NM,18); Dunlin 47,650 (SM, NM,18); Ruddy Turnstone 400 (SM, NM,180); Kentish Plover 11,000 (SM, NM,18); Eurasian Curlew 530 (SM,180); Lesser Sand Plover 4,100 (SM, NM,180); Black-tailed Godwit 8,008 (SM,180); Bar-tailed Godwit 3,350 (NM,180); Great Knot 59,000 (SM, NM,18); Spoon-billed Sandpiper 180 (SM,125); Grey Plover 4,700 (SM, NM,18); Spotted Greenshank 52 (SM,18); Red-necked Stint 5,023 (SM, NM,103); Whimbrel 620 (NM,180); Terek Sandpiper 1,040 (SM, NM,180)
Meian Gun Tidal Flat	Lesser Sand Plover 862 (SM,116); Kentish Plover 1,345 (SM,116); Terek Sandpiper 1,628 (SM,116); Common Greenshank 236 (SM,116)
Nakdong Estuary	Lesser Sand Plover 443 (SM,128); Common Greenshank 400 (SM,141); Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 3,100 (NM,120); Great Knot 1,240 (SM,141); Black-tailed Godwit 450 (SM,141); Red-necked Stint 10,900 (SM, NM,141); Eurasian Curlew 1,010 (SM, NB,116); Kentish Plover 2,561 (SM,128); Grey-tailed Tattler 463 (SM, NM,116); Far Eastern Curlew 635 (SM, NM,141); Sanderling 1,300 (SM, NM,141); Terek Sandpiper 790 (SM,141)
Namhae	Grey-tailed Tattler 347 (NM,116); Whimbrel 407 (NM,116)
Namyang Bay	Far Eastern Curlew 280 (SM, NM,180); Kentish Plover 4,600 (SM, NM,180); Terek Sandpiper 1,420 (SM, NM,18); Bar-tailed Godwit 5,800 (NM,180); Spotted Greenshank 57 (SM, NM,18); Grey Plover 2,265 (SM, NM,18); Dunlin 15,200 (NM,18); Eurasian Curlew 2,451 (SM, NB, NM,180); Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 1,139 (NM,103); Ruddy Turnstone 1,533 (SM,180); Black-tailed Godwit 2,020 (NM,180); Lesser Sand Plover 1,610 (SM, NM,180); Common Greenshank 460 (SM,180); Whimbrel 740 (NM,18); Great Knot 21,000 (SM, NM,180); Red Knot 580 (NM,180); Eurasian Oystercatcher 220 (SM, 180)
Paeksu Tidal Flat	Kentish Plover 1,020 (SM,18)
Seosan	Common Greenshank 963 (NM,180); Kentish Plover 1,063 (NM,180); Bar-tailed Godwit 1,732 (NM,117); Whimbrel 432 (NM,117); Black-tailed Godwit 6,006 (NM,180); Red-necked Stint 1,867 (NM,180)
Song Do Tidal Flat	Far Eastern Curlew 95 (SM,116); Terek Sandpiper 268 (SM,116); Kentish Plover 324 (SM,116)
Suncheon Bay	Eurasian Curlew 239 (SM,116); Spotted Greenshank 26 (SM,116); Common Greenshank 548 (SM, NM,116); Terek Sandpiper 1,046 (SM, NM,116); Kentish Plover 1,230 (SM,18); Grey-tailed Tattler 429 (NM,116); Whimbrel 528 (NM,116); Bar-tailed Godwit 1,868 (NM,116)
Wolgwang	Black-tailed Godwit 450 (SM,117)
Yong Jong Island	Spotted Greenshank 7 (SM, NM,180); Lesser Sand Plover 2,060 (SM, NM,180); Far Eastern Curlew 1,620 (SM, NM,18); Terek Sandpiper 1,358 (SM, NM,116); Ruddy Turnstone 180 (NM,180); Whimbrel 825 (NM,180); Great Knot 6,000 (SM, NM,180); Red-necked Stint 1,150 (NM,180); Grey Plover 2,280 (SM, NM,180); Kentish Plover 3,048 (SM, NM,180); Common Greenshank 474 (SM, NM,180); Dunlin 16,800 (SM, NM,58); Black-tailed Godwit 800 (SM,58); Bar-tailed Godwit 3,500 (SM, NM,18); Eurasian Curlew 327 (SM, NM,180)

## Japan

Number of species for which Japan contains internationally important sites:	20
Number of internationally important sites in Japan:	89

### General description

Japan is a complex of islands that lies off the coastline of mainland eastern Asia, and it stretches from 45°N to 24°N. The north of the country is therefore in a region where birds would be expected only during migration, whereas the south of the country is within the non-breeding period range. Although much of the country is mountainous, the coastline is extensive and there are tidal flats and embayments.

### Data

Japan is one of the most extensively surveyed and monitored countries in the Flyway for migratory shorebirds. During the non-breeding period, 45 species of shorebirds of the Flyway are present, but populations of only four species exceed 5% of their Flyway estimate. No species relies heavily on Japan during the non-breeding period, but one race of the Solitary Snipe is believed to migrate exclusively to Japan from unknown breeding grounds, while Japan supports the majority of the breeding populations of the Japanese Snipe and Grey-headed Lapwing. These do not form aggregations when breeding so no important sites were identified in the breeding period.

Large numbers of some species are known to pass through Japan on migration. Species with the highest number of important sites overall, and these mainly on migration, were the Whimbrel, Grey-tailed Tattler, Ruddy Turnstone and Sanderling. A single site was identified as important for the Vulnerable Spoon-billed Sandpiper during southward migration.

Fewer species with important sites are present during the non-breeding period (5 species) compared with either southward (18 species) or northward (19 species) migration. There are strong differences in the number of important sites between the migration periods for some species, with more sites recognised overall during northward (77 sites) than southward (49 sites) migration. Only 4 sites are important

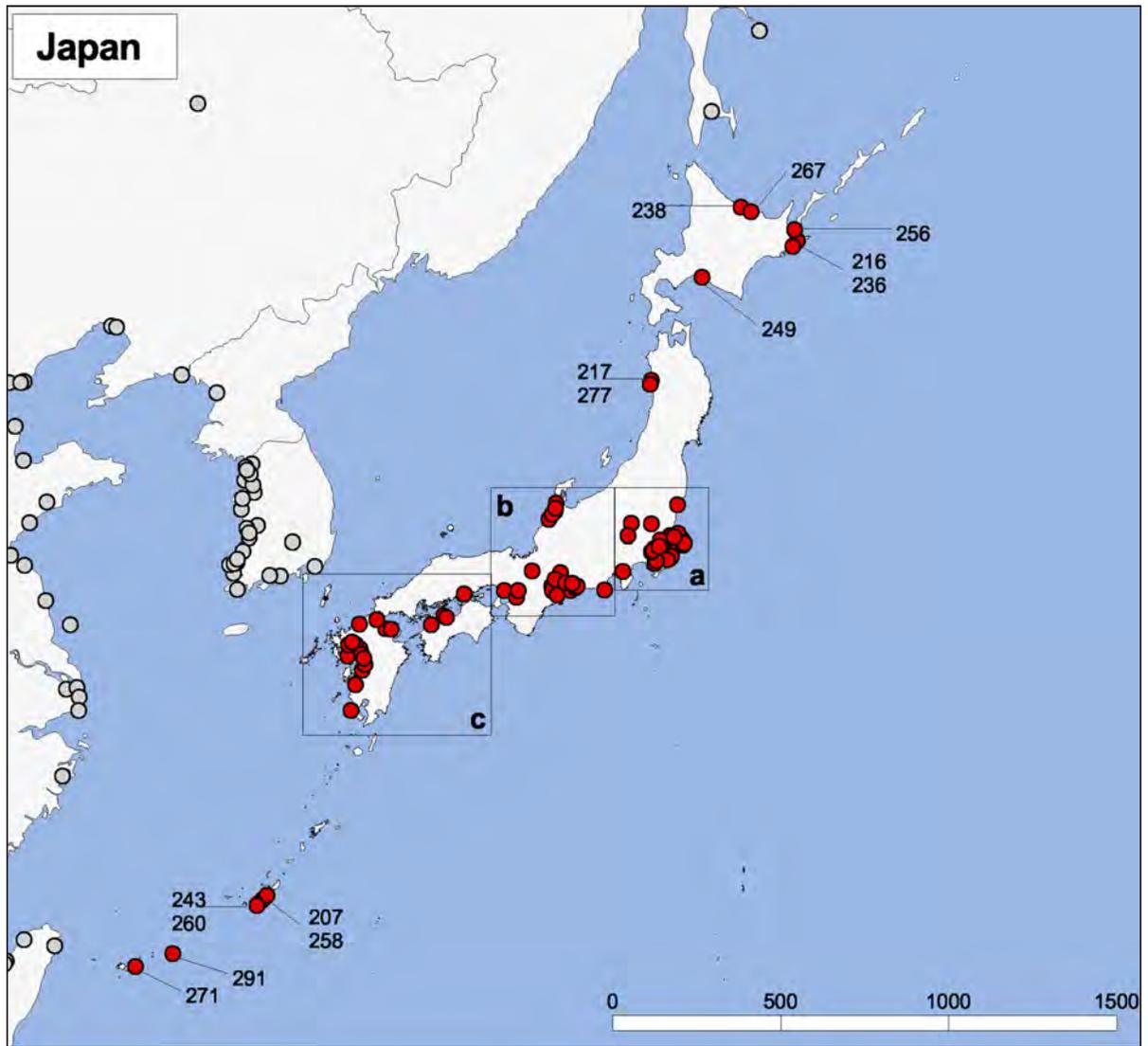
during the non-breeding period. While species such as the Whimbrel, Ruddy Turnstone, Pacific Golden Plover and Lesser Sand Plover reflect this overall trend for greater usage during northward migration, there are also species that make greater use of Japanese sites on southward migration, and some species for which no difference in site usage between migration periods is apparent.

Japan had the largest number of important sites after Australia. Most Japanese sites were important for only a few species. Isahaya Higata was important for the most species (7) and only 6 sites were important for 5 or more species.

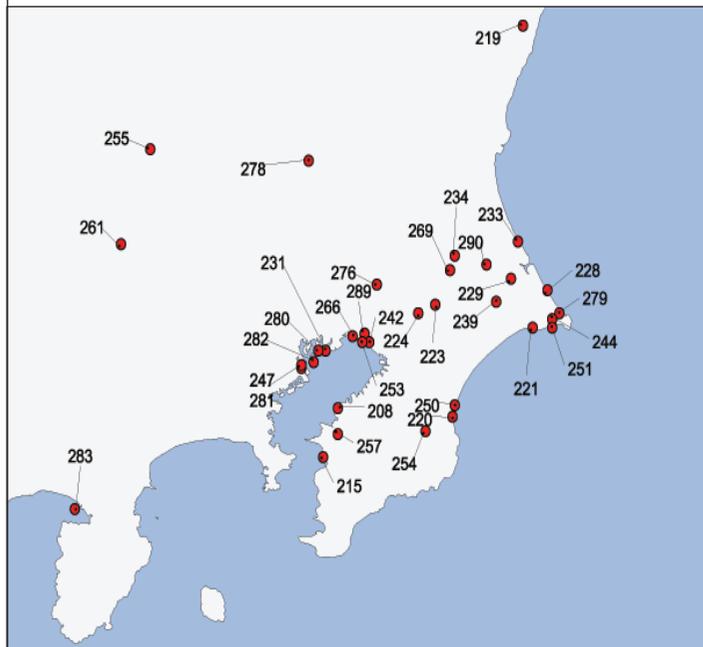
Important sites were found the length of Japan, but were concentrated in southern Honshu and the island of Kyushu. Survey coverage of Japan is probably better than in any other country in the Flyway during the migration periods.

**Table 5.18** Abundant species during the non-breeding period in Japan (>5% of population)

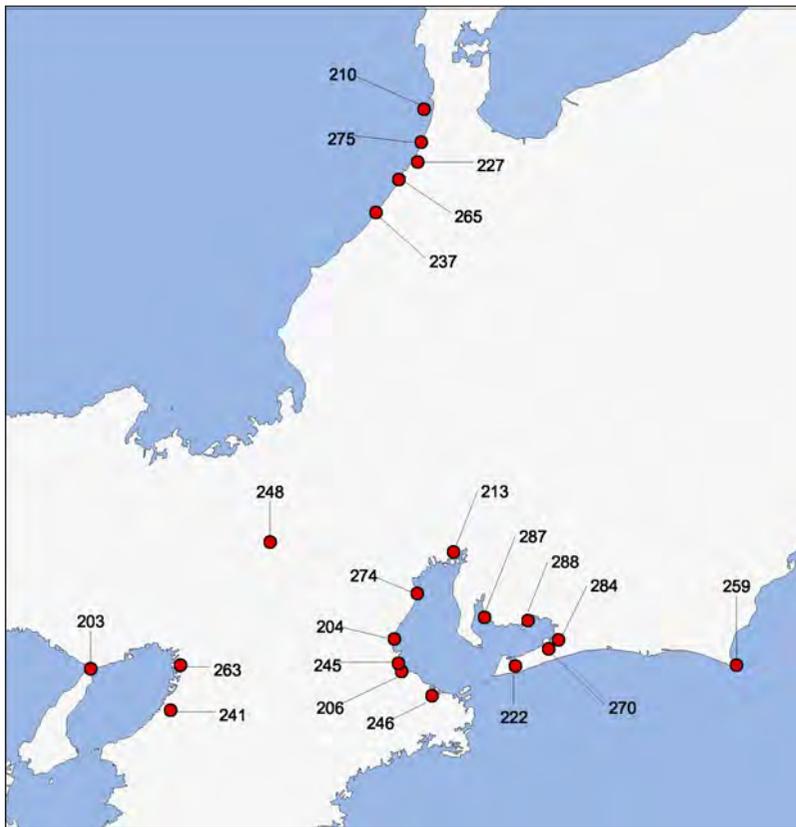
Species	Max. Count	Country Estimate	% Flyway
Sanderling	2 495	2 500	10
Kentish Plover	7 472	7 500	5



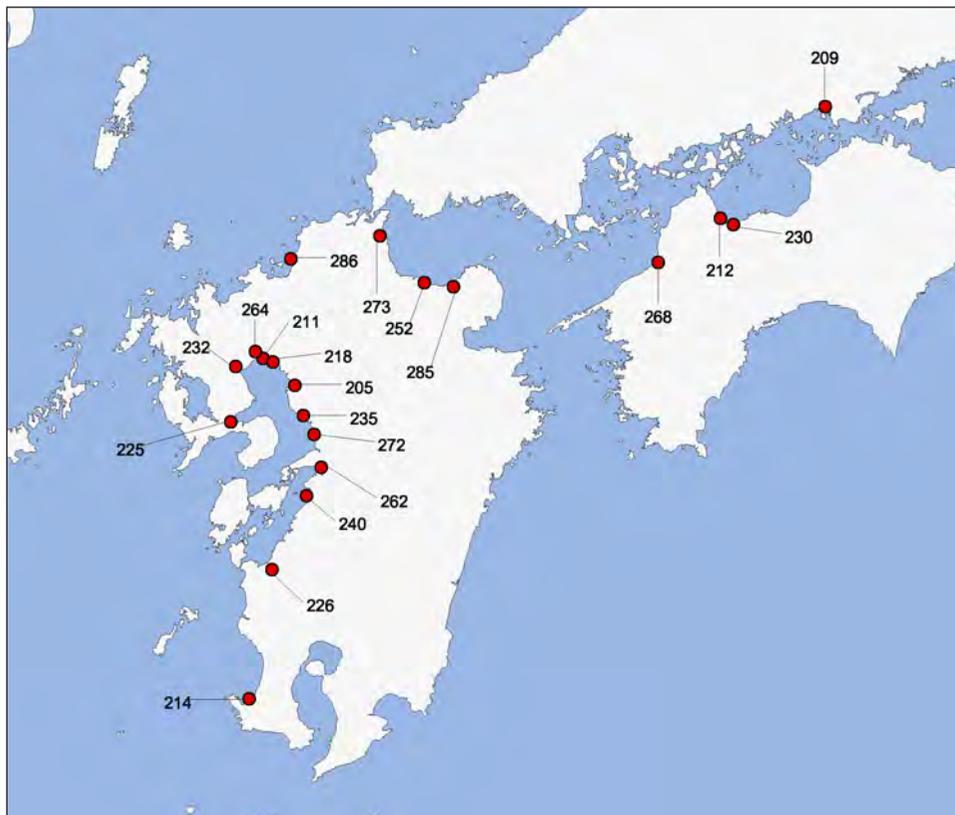
**Figure 5.6** Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in Japan.



**Figure 5.6a.** Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in Japan (enlargements).



**Figure 5.6b-c.** Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in Japan (enlargements).



**Table 5.19** Shorebirds in Japan – number of internationally important sites by period for species

Species	Sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Bar-tailed Godwit	1			1	
Whimbrel	26	1		25	
Eurasian Curlew	2			2	
Far Eastern Curlew	3	1		2	
Spotted Redshank	2			2	
Common Greenshank	6	6			
Wood Sandpiper	1			1	
Terek Sandpiper	11	10		3	
Grey-tailed Tattler	33	19		25	
Ruddy Turnstone	29	12		26	
Sanderling	12	7	2	7	
Red-necked Stint	6	2		5	
Spoon-billed Sandpiper	1	1			
Red-necked Phalarope	7	1		6	
Pacific Golden Plover	18	4	1	17	
Grey Plover	3	3		3	
Little Ringed Plover	12	9		5	
Kentish Plover	3	2	1		
Lesser Sand Plover	4			4	
Grey-headed Lapwing	3	3		2	

**Table 5.20** Internationally important sites in Japan – number of shorebird species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
225	Isahaya Higata	32.83	130.08	7	5		3	
270	Shio-kawa Higata	34.68	137.30	6	3		6	
213	Fujimae Higata	35.08	136.83	5	4		3	
216	Fuuren-ko (Onnetou ohashi)	43.29	145.36	5	4		3	
286	Wajiro Higata	33.68	130.42	5	4	1	1	
289	Yatsu Higata	35.68	140.03	5	3		4	
205	Arao Kaigan	33.03	130.47	4	1		4	
211	Daijugarami	33.17	130.27	4	2		3	
229	Kamisu-Chou Takahama	35.87	140.63	4			4	
238	Komuke-ko	44.27	143.48	4	1		3	
271	Shiraho, Miyara-wan	24.35	124.21	4	3		4	
273	Sone Higata	33.82	130.97	4			4	
275	Takamatsu, Kahoku Kaigan	36.75	136.70	4	2		3	
285	Usa Kaigan	33.57	131.43	4	1	1	2	
207	Awase Higata	26.30	127.82	3	1	1	2	
215	Futtsu	35.25	139.86	3			3	
231	Kasai Kaihinkouen	35.62	139.87	3	1		3	
240	Kuma-gawa Kakou	32.47	130.57	3	2		3	
252	Nakatsu Kaigan	33.58	131.25	3	1		2	
266	Sanbanze, Tokyo Bay	35.67	139.98	3	2	1	1	

**Table 5.20 (cont.)** Internationally important sites in Japan – number of shorebird species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
272	Shira-kawa Kakou	32.78	130.60	3	2		3	
278	Tochigi-ken Nanbu, Suiden-chitai	36.28	139.80	3			3	
282	Tyuuou-bouhatei Uchi-Sotogawa Umetatechi	35.58	139.82	3	2		3	
291	Yonaha-wan	24.75	125.27	3	2		2	
206	Atago-gawa, Kushida-gawa	34.60	136.57	2	1		2	
208	Banzu	35.42	139.92	2	2		1	
219	Hikata Hachimangoku	36.75	140.68	2	1		1	
221	Iioka Kaigan	35.70	140.72	2	1		1	
222	Ikawazu	34.62	137.13	2			2	
223	Inba-numa	35.78	140.32	2			2	
227	Kahokugata	36.67	136.68	2			2	
230	Kamo-gawa Kakou	33.92	133.17	2	1		2	
232	Kashima Shingomori	33.12	130.10	2	1		1	
234	Kasumigaura Nangan, Sakuragawa-mura	35.95	140.40	2	1		1	
235	Kikuchi-gawa Kakou	32.88	130.53	2	1		1	
242	Makuharinohama	35.65	140.05	2	2			
247	Morigasakinohana	35.56	139.77	2			2	
248	Moriyamashi-kogan	35.13	135.92	2			2	
254	Naruto-machi Suiden	35.34	140.28	2			2	
256	Notsuke-zaki, Odaitou	43.58	145.30	2	2		1	
257	Obitsu-gawa Kakou	35.33	139.92	2	2			
260	Onaga Higata	26.15	127.67	2	2		2	
263	Osaka, Nankou Yachouen	34.63	135.47	2	1		1	
279	Tone-gawa Kakou	35.75	140.83	2	1		1	
287	Yahagi-gawa Kakou	34.82	136.98	2	1		2	
290	Yodaura Suiden	35.92	140.53	2			2	
203	Akashi-Iwayakouro	34.62	135.02	1			1	
204	Anou-gawa Kakou, Shitomo-gawa Kakou	34.73	136.53	1			1	
209	Chidorihama Kiya-gawa Kakou	34.53	133.73	1			1	
210	Chiri-hama	36.88	136.72	1			1	
212	Daimyoujin-gawa Kakou	33.95	133.08	1			1	
214	Fukiagehama Kaigan	31.41	130.26	1			1	
217	Hachirougata-shiokuchi	40.00	140.00	1			1	
218	Hayatsue-gawa Kakou	33.15	130.33	1				
220	Ichinomiya-gawa Kakou	35.39	140.39	1	1		1	
224	Inbanuma-Cyuuouhaisuiro	35.75	140.25	1			1	
226	Izumi Kantaku	32.08	130.37	1			1	
228	Kakinoki-cho	35.83	140.78	1			1	
233	Kashimanada	36.00	140.66	1			1	
236	Kiritappu Shitsugen	43.16	145.18	1			1	
237	Komaiko Kaigan	36.47	136.47	1	1		1	
239	Kujukuri Hama	35.79	140.57	1	1			
241	Kumedaie	34.45	135.42	1	1			
243	Manko	26.18	127.68	1	1			
244	Matsugishi-higata	35.73	140.80	1			1	
245	Mikumo-cho Kaigan Kouhaichi	34.63	136.55	1	1			

**Table 5.20 (cont.)** Internationally important sites in Japan – number of shorebird species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
246	Miyagawakakou, Sotoshirotagawakakou	34.50	136.72	1			1	
249	Mukawa Kakou	42.57	141.93	1			1	
250	Nabaki-gawa, Hori-kawa	35.43	140.40	1	1		1	
251	Nagasaki Kaigan	35.70	140.80	1			1	
253	Narashino-akanehama	35.65	140.02	1			1	
255	Nisikaminomiya-machi	36.32	139.15	1	1			
258	Okukubi-gawa Kakou	26.43	127.95	1			1	
259	Omaezaki-kaigan	34.60	138.23	1			1	
261	Ookubo Noukouchi	35.99	139.03	1	1		1	
262	Oono-gawa, Suna-gawa Kakou	32.62	130.65	1			1	
264	Rokkaku-gawa Kakou	33.20	130.22	1	1			
265	Saigawa-karyuu	36.60	136.58	1			1	
267	Saroma-ko	44.13	143.83	1	1			
268	Shigenobu-gawa Kakou	33.72	132.70	1			1	
269	Shimofusa-machi Taka	35.90	140.38	1			1	
274	Suzuka-gawa Kakou, Suzuka-hasen Kakou	34.92	136.65	1			1	
276	Teganuma	35.85	140.08	1			1	
277	Tennou Kaigan	39.90	139.96	1			1	
280	Toukyou-kou Chobokujou	35.62	139.84	1			1	
281	Toukyou-kou, Yatyouen Shuuhen	35.57	139.77	1			1	
283	Uchiura Wan	35.07	138.84	1			1	
284	Umeda-gawa Kakou	34.72	137.35	1	1			
288	Yahagihuru-kawa Kakou	34.80	137.20	1	1			

**Table 5.21** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in Japan

Site	Species and Details
Akashi-Iwayakouro	Red-necked Phalarope 300 (NM,94)
Anou-gawa Kakou, Shitomo-gawa Kakou	Grey-tailed Tattler 126 (NM,179)
Arao Kaigan	Ruddy Turnstone 100 (NM,179); Grey-tailed Tattler 183 (NM,178); Grey Plover 804 (SM, NM,178); Bar-tailed Godwit 900 (NM,178)
Atago-gawa, Kushida-gawa	Grey-tailed Tattler 431 (SM, NM,54); Whimbrel 352 (NM,54)
Awase Higata	Grey-tailed Tattler 151 (NM,178); Ruddy Turnstone 130 (SM,177); Pacific Golden Plover 1,223 (NB, NM,179)
Banzu	Ruddy Turnstone 430 (SM, NM,177); Little Ringed Plover 87 (SM,93)
Chidori-hama Kiya-gawa Kakou	Whimbrel 255 (NM,54)
Chiri-hama	Red-necked Phalarope 1,221 (NM,94)
Daijugarami	Grey Plover 1,400 (SM, NM,178); Common Greenshank 475 (SM,177); Whimbrel 607 (NM,177); Terek Sandpiper 459 (NM,91)
Daimyoujin-gawa Kakou	Grey-tailed Tattler 138 (NM,94)
Fujimae Higata	Terek Sandpiper 217 (SM,54); Grey-tailed Tattler 512 (SM, NM,54); Whimbrel 515 (NM,54); Common Greenshank 181 (SM,54); Red-necked Stint 2,474 (SM, NM,54)
Fukiagehama Kaigan	Far Eastern Curlew 254 (NM,91)
Futtsu	Ruddy Turnstone 300 (NM,94); Sanderling 278 (NM,94); Grey-tailed Tattler 150 (NM,94)
Fuuren-ko (Onnetou ohashi)	Common Greenshank 230 (SM,120); Grey-tailed Tattler 2,000 (SM, NM,120); Ruddy Turnstone 505 (SM, NM,178); Red-necked Phalarope 1,000 (SM,120); Red-necked Stint 2,712 (NM,179)
Hachirougata-shiokuchi	Pacific Golden Plover 500 (NM,54)
Hayatsue-gawa Kakou	Terek Sandpiper 203 (SM,54)

**Table 5.21 (cont.)** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in Japan

Site	Species and Details
Hikata Hachimangoku	Little Ringed Plover 103 (SM,92)
Hikata Hachimangoku	Whimbrel 326 (NM,94)
Ichinomiya-gawa Kakou	Sanderling 600 (SM, NM,93)
Iioka Kaigan	Whimbrel 4,041 (NM,94); Sanderling 294 (SM,92)
Ikawazu	Grey-tailed Tattler 125 (NM,179); Ruddy Turnstone 178 (NM,94)
Inba-numa	Pacific Golden Plover 1,151 (NM,94); Ruddy Turnstone 542 (NM,94)
Inbanuma-Cyuuouhaisuiro	Pacific Golden Plover 401 (NM,94)
Isahaya Higata	Terek Sandpiper 911 (SM,54); Grey Plover 1,130 (SM, NM,54); Spoon-billed Sandpiper 41 (SM,159); Eurasian Curlew 160 (NM,54); Whimbrel 468 (NM,54); Common Greenshank 166 (SM,54); Far Eastern Curlew 120 (SM,54)
Izumi Kantaku	Grey-tailed Tattler 131 (NM,54)
Kahokugata	Whimbrel 426 (NM,54); Wood Sandpiper 300 (NM,178)
Kakinoki-cho	Pacific Golden Plover 256 (NM,94)
Kamisu-Chou Takahama	Ruddy Turnstone 761 (NM,94); Whimbrel 3,340 (NM,177); Spotted Redshank 329 (NM,54); Pacific Golden Plover 631 (NM,54)
Kamo-gawa Kakou	Grey-tailed Tattler 171 (SM, NM,179); Whimbrel 371 (NM,94)
Kasai Kaihinkouen	Whimbrel 1,220 (NM,179); Grey-tailed Tattler 214 (NM,54); Ruddy Turnstone 305 (SM, NM,54)
Kashima Shingomori	Terek Sandpiper 179 (SM,179); Whimbrel 1,280 (NM,178)
Kashimanada	Sanderling 252 (NM,94)
Kasumigaura Nangan, Sakuragawa-mura	Little Ringed Plover 123 (SM,179); Pacific Golden Plover 642 (NM,177)
Kikuchi-gawa Kakou	Terek Sandpiper 301 (SM,54); Grey-tailed Tattler 185 (NM,54)
Kiritappu Shitsugen	Ruddy Turnstone 93 (NM,54)
Komaiko Kaigan	Sanderling 500 (SM, NM,91)
Komuke-ko	Red-necked Phalarope 30,000 (NM,94); Whimbrel 970 (SM,179); Red-necked Stint 1,522 (NM,179); Pacific Golden Plover 250 (NM,92)
Kujukuri Hama	Sanderling 881 (SM,93)
Kuma-gawa Kakou	Whimbrel 270 (NM,94); Terek Sandpiper 448 (SM, NM,54); Grey-tailed Tattler 321 (SM, NM,54)
Kumedaike	Little Ringed Plover 127 (SM,92)
Makuharinohama	Grey-tailed Tattler 307 (SM,92); Ruddy Turnstone 150 (SM,93)
Manko	Grey-tailed Tattler 168 (SM,54)
Matsugishi-higata	Ruddy Turnstone 156 (NM,94)
Mikumo-cho Kaigan Kouhaichi	Grey-tailed Tattler 542 (SM,54)
Miyagawakakou, Sotoshirotagawakakou	Ruddy Turnstone 144 (NM,94)
Morigasakinohana	Ruddy Turnstone 249 (NM,54); Lesser Sand Plover 397 (NM,91)
Moriyamashi-kogan	Whimbrel 572 (NM,94); Little Ringed Plover 100 (NM,91)
Mukawa Kakou	Whimbrel 250 (NM,177)
Nabaki-gawa, Hori-kawa	Sanderling 576 (SM, NM,178)
Nagasaki Kaigan	Whimbrel 300 (NM,94)
Nakatsu Kaigan	Terek Sandpiper 155 (SM,177); Ruddy Turnstone 101 (NM,94); Grey-tailed Tattler 200 (NM,178)
Narashino-akanehama	Ruddy Turnstone 186 (NM,94)
Naruto-machi Suiden	Ruddy Turnstone 437 (NM,94); Pacific Golden Plover 690 (NM,94)
Nisikaminomiya-machi	Little Ringed Plover 77 (SM,179)
Notsuke-zaki, Odaitou	Ruddy Turnstone 598 (SM, NM,178); Grey-tailed Tattler 1,924 (SM,177)
Obitsu-gawa Kakou	Grey-tailed Tattler 369 (SM,54); Kentish Plover 980 (SM,54)
Okukubi-gawa Kakou	Little Ringed Plover 63 (NM,94)

**Table 5.21 (cont.)** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in Japan

Site	Species and Details
Omaezaki-kaigan	Ruddy Turnstone 134 (NM,54)
Onaga Higata	Grey-tailed Tattler 151 (SM, NM,91); Ruddy Turnstone 171 (SM, NM,94)
Ookubo Noukouchi	Pacific Golden Plover 312 (SM, NM,54)
Oono-gawa, Suna-gawa Kakou	Whimbrel 470 (NM,179)
Osaka, Nankou Yachouen	Little Ringed Plover 298 (SM,177); Red-necked Stint 1,450 (NM,177)
Rokkaku-gawa Kakou	Common Greenshank 197 (SM,92)
Saigawa-karyuu	Red-necked Phalarope 1,000 (NM,94)
Sanbanze, Tokyo Bay	Sanderling 238 (NB,179); Ruddy Turnstone 553 (SM, NM,94); Grey-tailed Tattler 137 (SM,93)
Saroma-ko	Grey-tailed Tattler 142 (SM,54)
Shigenobu-gawa Kakou	Ruddy Turnstone 98 (NM,54)
Shimofusa-machi Taka	Pacific Golden Plover 311 (NM,94)
Shio-kawa Higata	Grey-headed Lapwing 355 (SM, NM,91); Red-necked Stint 1,659 (NM,54); Ruddy Turnstone 239 (NM,179); Little Ringed Plover 105 (SM, NM,91); Whimbrel 415 (NM,177); Grey-tailed Tattler 403 (SM, NM,177)
Shiraho, Miyara-wan	Grey-tailed Tattler 224 (SM, NM,92); Pacific Golden Plover 867 (SM, NM,94); Ruddy Turnstone 133 (SM, NM,92); Lesser Sand Plover 900 (NM,94)
Shira-kawa Kakou	Whimbrel 353 (NM,179); Terek Sandpiper 468 (SM, NM,92); Grey-tailed Tattler 216 (SM, NM,92)
Sone Higata	Eurasian Curlew 132 (NM,54); Far Eastern Curlew 105 (NM,94); Grey-tailed Tattler 278 (NM,94); Whimbrel 625 (NM,54)
Suzuka-gawa Kakou, Suzuka-hasen Kakou	Sanderling 430 (NM,94)
Takamatsu, Kahoku Kaigan	Grey-tailed Tattler 532 (NM,54); Sanderling 395 (SM, NM,178); Little Ringed Plover 103 (SM,92); Red-necked Phalarope 2,159 (NM,94)
Teganuma	Pacific Golden Plover 401 (NM,94)
Tennou Kaigan	Pacific Golden Plover 500 (NM,178)
Tochigi-ken Nanbu, Suiden-chitai	Little Ringed Plover 103 (NM,91); Whimbrel 928 (NM,54); Pacific Golden Plover 1,209 (NM,179)
Tone-gawa Kakou	Spotted Redshank 260 (NM,54); Sanderling 700 (SM,54)
Toukyou-kou Chobokujou	Grey-tailed Tattler 189 (NM,91)
Toukyou-kou, Yatyouen Shuuhen	Ruddy Turnstone 159 (NM,91)
Tyuuou-bouhatei Uchi-Sotogawa Umetatechi	Lesser Sand Plover 445 (NM,91); Little Ringed Plover 98 (SM, NM,92); Ruddy Turnstone 121 (SM, NM,92)
Uchiura Wan	Red-necked Phalarope 600 (NM,54)
Umeda-gawa Kakou	Grey-tailed Tattler 125 (SM,54)
Usa Kaigan	Kentish Plover 1,076 (NB,179); Whimbrel 839 (NM,94); Grey-tailed Tattler 204 (NM,91); Terek Sandpiper 342 (SM,92)
Wajiro Higata	Grey-tailed Tattler 182 (SM, NM,177); Common Greenshank 185 (SM,177); Sanderling 241 (NB,179); Terek Sandpiper 216 (SM,177); Red-necked Stint 1,050 (SM,179)
Yahagi-gawa Kakou	Whimbrel 354 (NM,179); Grey-headed Lapwing 1,222 (SM, NM,54)
Yahagihuru-kawa Kakou	Grey-headed Lapwing 283 (SM,91)
Yatsu Higata	Ruddy Turnstone 243 (SM, NM,177); Kentish Plover 1,424 (SM,54); Grey-tailed Tattler 336 (SM, NM,177); Lesser Sand Plover 372 (NM,54); Whimbrel 894 (NM,54)
Yodaura Suiden	Ruddy Turnstone 467 (NM,54); Pacific Golden Plover 379 (NM,54)
Yonaha-wan	Pacific Golden Plover 1,500 (SM, NM,94); Ruddy Turnstone 93 (SM,177); Whimbrel 657 (NM,94)

## Philippines

Number of species for which Philippines contains internationally important sites:	15
Number of internationally important sites in Philippines:	8

### General description

The Philippines is a tropical archipelago that lies between Taiwan and Indonesia. It has an extensive coastline but lacks large inland wetlands, rivers and estuaries of the magnitude seen in mainland Asia. It can be expected to support shorebirds during migration periods and the non-breeding period.

### Data

Data from the Philippines are mostly from the larger islands and several parts of the country are under-surveyed. During the non-breeding period, 43 species of shorebirds of the Flyway

are present, including the Endangered Spotted Greenshank. The non-breeding period populations of 6 species exceed 5% of their Flyway estimate.

Important sites were identified only during the non-breeding (6) and northward migration (3) periods, suggesting a fundamental difference in usage of the country during the two migration periods.

The sites that support the most species are Manila Bay on the northern island of Luzon, and Olango Island, which is very close to Cebu-Mactan on the island of Cebu. Olango Island and Cebu-Mactan are used mainly during northward migration, while Manila Bay is important during the non-breeding and northward migration periods. All sites are coastal or near-coastal, and given the extent of Philippines' coastline, additional sites are likely to be identified.



Figure 5.7. Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in the Philippines.

**Table 5.22** Shorebirds in The Philippines – number of internationally important sites by period for species

Species	Total Sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Eurasian Curlew	1			1	
Common Redshank	1		1		
Marsh Sandpiper	1		1	1	
Common Greenshank	2		1	1	
Common Sandpiper	2		2		
Grey-tailed Tattler	2		1	1	
Red-necked Stint	1			1	
Curlew Sandpiper	1			1	
Pacific Golden Plover	1		1	1	
Little Ringed Plover	3		3		
Kentish Plover	2		2		
Lesser Sand Plover	1		1		
Greater Sand Plover	2		1	1	
Pheasant-tailed Jacana	1		1		
Black-winged Stilt	1		1		

**Table 5.23** Abundant species during the non-breeding period in The Philippines (>5% of population)

Species	Max. Count	Country Estimate	% Flyway
Little Ringed Plover	1 471	4 000	15
Kentish Plover	6 879	7 000	5
Common Greenshank	2 781	3 000	5
Lesser Sand Plover	5 496	7 000	5
Common Redshank	3 056	3 500	5
Greater Sand Plover	4 615	5 000	5

**Table 5.24** Internationally important sites in The Philippines – number of shorebird species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
393	Manila Bay	14.50	120.75	12		11	3	
394	Olango Island	10.23	124.03	4			4	
389	Arevalo-Muanduriaio	10.70	122.52	1		1		
390	Buguey	18.28	121.83	1		1		
391	Cebu-Mactan	10.33	123.98	1			1	
392	Davao River Mouth	7.03	125.60	1		1		
395	Ormoc Intertidal Flat	11.00	124.57	1		1		
396	Talon-Talon Wetland	6.92	122.12	1		1		

**Table 5.25** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in The Philippines

Site Name	Species and Details
Arevalo-Muanduriaio	Little Ringed Plover 253 (NB,169)
Buguey	Kentish Plover 1,408 (NB,169)
Cebu-Mactan	Grey-tailed Tattler 710 (NM,120)
Davao River Mouth	Pheasant-tailed Jacana 400 (NB,169)
Manila Bay	Little Ringed Plover 400 (NB,169); Black-winged Stilt 450 (NB,169); Common Redshank 1,369 (NB,169); Greater Sand Plover 2,464 (NB,169); Lesser Sand Plover 2,000 (NB,169); Common Sandpiper 500 (NB,169); Common Greenshank 700 (NB,169); Grey-tailed Tattler 500 (NB,169); Kentish Plover 3,000 (NB,169); Curlew Sandpiper 1,278 (NM,120); Marsh Sandpiper 1,500 (NB, NM,169); Pacific Golden Plover 2,100 (NB, NM,169)
Olango Island	Common Greenshank 170 (NM,120); Eurasian Curlew 124 (NM,120); Greater Sand Plover 2,000 (NM,120); Red-necked Stint 2,000 (NM, 46)
Ormoc Intertidal Flat	Little Ringed Plover 300 (NB,169)
Talon-Talon Wetland	Common Sandpiper 1,000 (NB,169)

## Vietnam

Number of species for which Vietnam contains internationally important sites:	12
Number of internationally important sites in Vietnam:	6

### General description

Vietnam is located on the central part of the Flyway and therefore can be expected to support migratory shorebirds during the migration and non-breeding periods. It has an extensive coastline and several estuaries as well as inland wetlands.

### Data

During the non-breeding period 37 shorebird species are regularly present in Vietnam, but no species are present in numbers that exceed 5% of their Flyway population estimate.

Of the 12 species with important sites in Vietnam, 4 were reported in significant numbers from the non-breeding period, 1 from southward migration and 8 from northward migration. These figures suggest greater use of Vietnam during northward than southward migration by a range of species.

Of the 6 important sites, only Hoa Trinh and Dat Mui have important numbers of any species present in more than one period. The sites are clustered in two regions, with Dat Mui, Hoa Trinh and Cat-Tien National Park in the south of the country, near the Mekong Delta, and the remaining sites in the north.

Vietnam is important during northward migration for both the Endangered Spotted Greenshank (2 sites met the staging criterion) and the Vulnerable Spoon-billed Sandpiper (1 site met the staging criterion). Key coastal sites have been surveyed but data are inadequate for many areas, especially inland.



**Figure 5.8.** Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in Vietnam.

**Table 5.26** Shorebirds in Vietnam – number of internationally important sites by period for species

Species	Total Sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Black-tailed Godwit	2		1	1	
Eurasian Curlew	1	1			
Spotted Redshank	2			2	
Common Greenshank	2			2	
Spotted Greenshank	2			2	
Grey-tailed Tattler	1			1	
Ruddy Turnstone	1			1	
Spoon-billed Sandpiper	1			1	
Broad-billed Sandpiper	1			1	
Kentish Plover	1		1		
Greater Sand Plover	1		1		
Grey-headed Lapwing	1		1		

**Table 5.27** Internationally important sites in Vietnam – number of shorebird species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
406	Day and Ninh Co Estuary	19.97	106.12	4			4	
407	Hoa Trinh	10.20	106.60	4		3	1	
409	Xuan Thuy Reserve	20.35	106.52	4			4	
405	Dat Mui	8.62	104.73	2	1		1	
404	Cat-Tien NP	11.35	107.00	1		1		
408	Tien Lang District	20.67	106.67	1			1	

**Table 5.28** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in Vietnam

Site Name	Species and Details
Cat-Tien NP	Grey-headed Lapwing 356 (NB,120)
Dat Mui	Eurasian Curlew 384 (SM,37); Common Greenshank 304 (NM,118)
Day and Ninh Co Estuary	Spotted Greenshank 5 (NM,126); Common Greenshank 210 (NM,126); Grey-tailed Tattler 480 (NM,127); Spotted Redshank 760 (NM,127)
Hoa Trinh	Kentish Plover 1,300 (NB,118); Greater Sand Plover 3,000 (NB,118); Ruddy Turnstone 103 (NM,118); Black-tailed Godwit 1,600 (NB,118)
Tien Lang District	Spotted Redshank 394 (NM,126)
Xuan Thuy Reserve	Black-tailed Godwit 5,000 (NM,126); Broad-billed Sandpiper 400 (NM,126); Spoon-billed Sandpiper 27 (NM,32); Spotted Greenshank 8 (NM,126)

## Cambodia

Number of species for which Cambodia contains internationally important sites:	2
Number of internationally important sites in Cambodia:	1

### General description

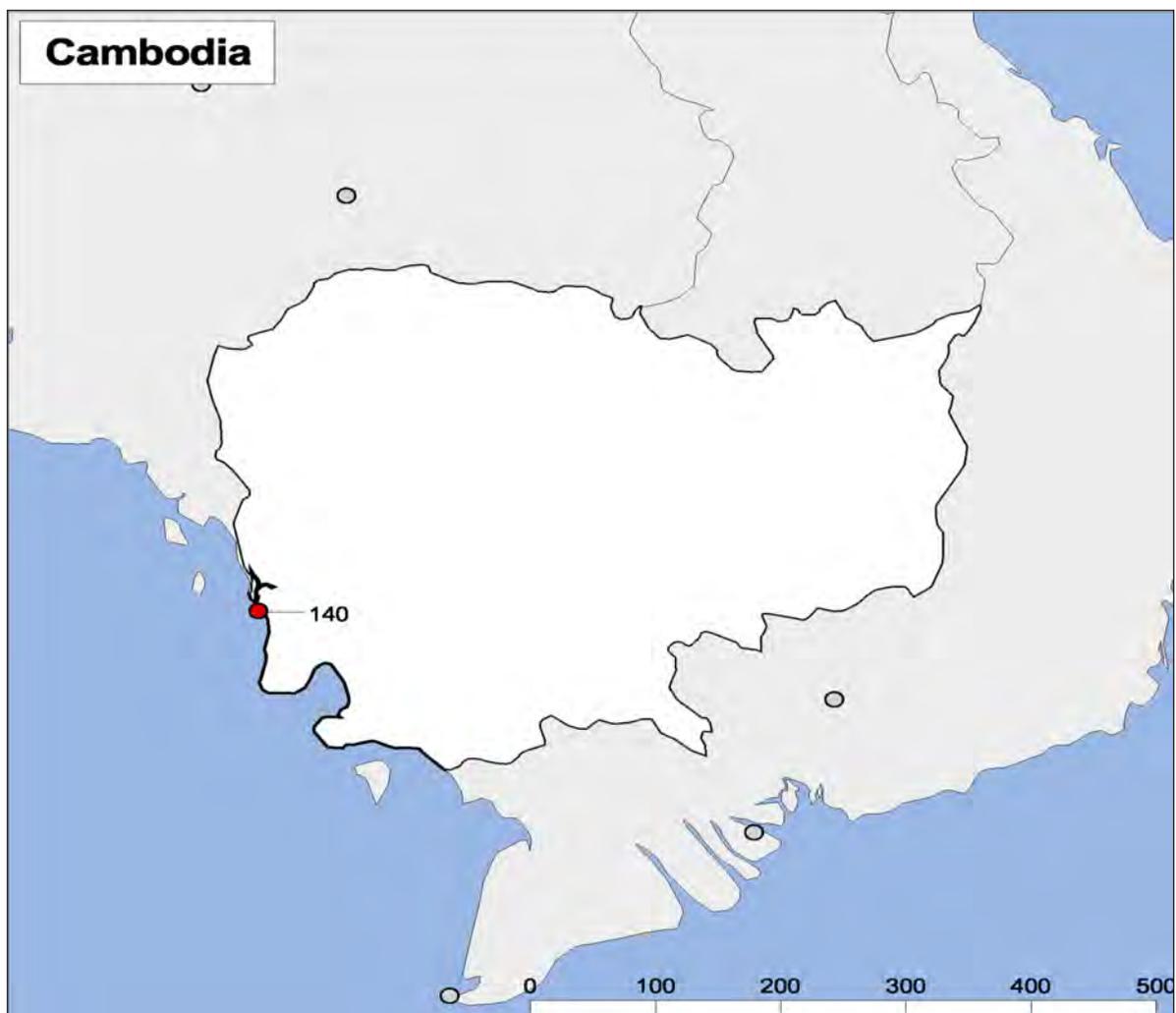
Cambodia is in the north of the Indo-Malay peninsula and can therefore be expected to support migratory shorebirds during both migration periods and non-breeding period. It has a small coastline but extensive inland wetlands.

### Data

Thirty shorebird species are regularly present in Cambodia during the non-breeding period (see Overview), but no species is believed to be present in excess of 5% of its Flyway population during the non-breeding period.

Important sites have been identified for 2 species, with the most notable record being the use of Koh Kong by the endangered Spotted Greenshank during the non-breeding period. Koh Kong was also important for the Broad-billed Sandpiper in the non-breeding period, but other species and sites were recognised on the basis of migration counts that met the staging criteria.

The inland wetlands of Cambodia are almost certainly under-sampled and species that use such sites, including Common Snipe, Pin-tailed Snipe and Pheasant-tailed Jacana, may therefore be present in larger numbers than available data suggest.



**Figure 5.9:** Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in Cambodia.

**Table 5.29** Shorebirds in Cambodia – number of internationally important sites by period for species

Species	Total Sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Spotted Greenshank	1		1		
Broad-billed Sandpiper	1		1		

**Table 5.30** Internationally important sites in Cambodia – number of shorebird species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
140	Koh Kong (Kaoh Kapik)	11.50	103.00	2		2		

**Table 5.31** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in Cambodia

Site Name	Species and Details
Koh Kong (Kaoh Kapik)	Broad-billed Sandpiper 400 (NB,170); Spotted Greenshank 13 (NB,170)

## Laos

Number of species for which Laos contains internationally important sites:	0
Number of internationally important sites in Laos:	0

### General description

Laos is a land-locked nation of the Indo-Chinese peninsula and is therefore utilised mainly by shorebirds of inland wetlands during migration and the non-breeding periods.

### Data

Count data from the non-breeding period were found for 11 shorebird species. No data are available to show that any species occurs in numbers >5% of the Flyway estimate, but Laos probably supports >1% of the EAA Flyway estimate of the Wood Sandpiper and the Grey-headed Lapwing. No important sites were identified for any species.

Shorebirds of inland wetlands have been under-surveyed, and there may be greater use of inland sites in Laos during migration periods and the non-breeding period than indicated by available data.

## Thailand

Number of species for which Thailand contains internationally important sites:	18
Number of internationally important sites in Thailand:	9

### General description

Thailand makes up part of the Indo-Malay peninsula and has an extensive coastline around the Gulf of Thailand and along the Andaman Sea. There are also inland wetlands and major river systems, particularly in the north. Its geographic position in the Flyway means it is likely to support shorebirds during both migration periods and in the non-breeding period.

### Data

Data from the non-breeding period were available for 46 shorebird species of the EAA Flyway. The estimated populations of at least 5 species exceed 5% of their Flyway estimate in the non-breeding period. Country estimates are not available for 16 species that rely largely upon inland wetlands, but some, such as the Common Snipe, may be very abundant (P. Round pers. comm.). The Endangered Spotted Greenshank and Vulnerable Spoon-billed Sandpiper have been regularly recorded.

Important sites were identified in the non-breeding period and both migration periods. Of the 18 species with important sites, 17 had sites recorded in the non-breeding period and 8 had sites recorded in two or more periods, indicating that Thailand is important for shorebirds across much of the year.

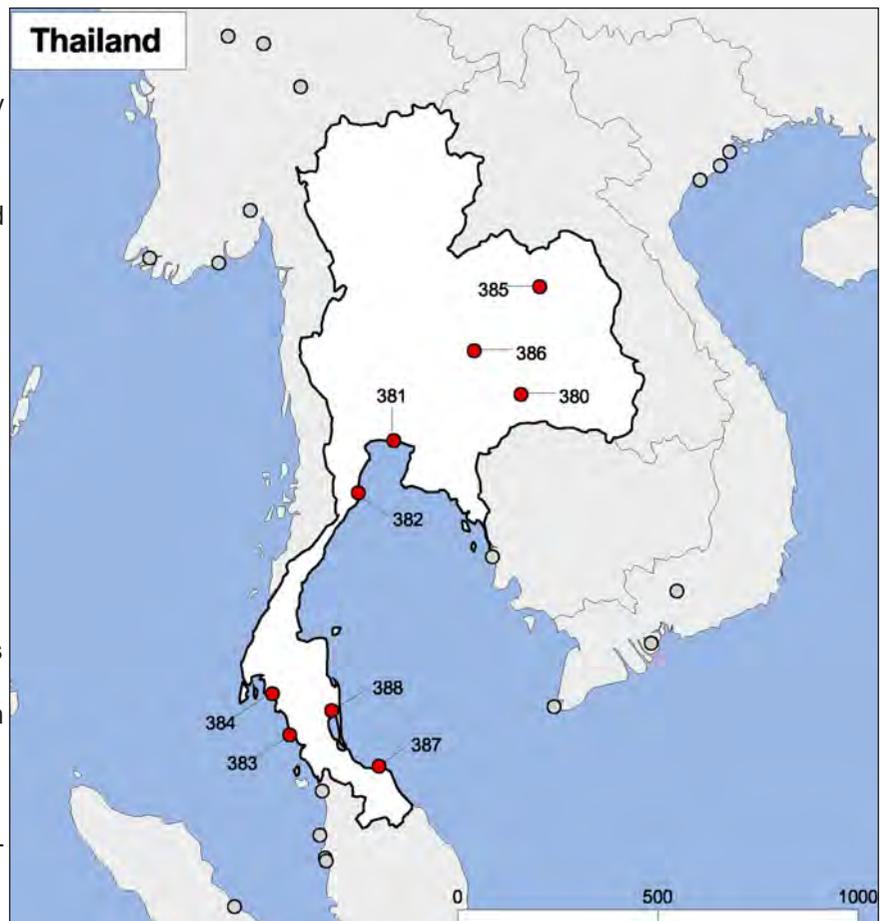
The Inner Gulf of Thailand and Pattani Bay are important for the greatest numbers of species, with 15 and 6 species respectively. These two sites differ in patterns of usage, with the Inner Gulf of Thailand an important non-breeding area for 13 species, and with some usage during northward migration. In contrast, Pattani Bay supports most species during the southward migration and

non-breeding periods. Records from the Inner Gulf of Thailand include counts made on the coast near Samut Songkhram, Samut Sakhon and at the mouth of the Phetchaburi River, and this region is recognised as one of the most important for waterbirds in Thailand (Round 2000).

Most of the sites are coastal but many of the species present in Thailand, particularly during the non-breeding period, are known to use freshwater, inland wetlands. This suggests that such sites and species have been under-sampled.

**Table 5.32** Abundant species during the non-breeding period in Thailand (>5% of population)

Species	Max. Count	Country Estimate	% Flyway
Long-toed Stint	1 167	5 000	20
Little Ringed Plover	1 713	5 000	20
Broad-billed Sandpiper	915	2 000	10
Lesser Sand Plover	6 678	10 000	5
Common Greenshank	2 030	4 000	7



**Figure 5.10.** Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in Thailand.

**Table 5.33** Shorebirds in Thailand – number of internationally important sites by period for species

Species Name	Total Sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Pintail Snipe	1		1		
Black-tailed Godwit	1		1	1	
Spotted Redshank	1		1		
Common Redshank	1		1	1	
Marsh Sandpiper	2	1	1		
Common Greenshank	1		1		
Spotted Greenshank	3		1	2	
Wood Sandpiper	1		1		
Asian Dowitcher	1		1		

Species Name	Total Sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Red-necked Stint	1	1			
Long-toed Stint	3	1	3	1	
Temminck's Stint	1		1		
Curlew Sandpiper	1		1		
Broad-billed Sandpiper	1		1		
Pacific Golden Plover	1		1		
Little Ringed Plover	5	1	5		
Lesser Sand Plover	1		1	1	
Black-winged Stilt	4		4	1	

**Table 5.34** Internationally important sites in Thailand – number of shorebird species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
381	Inner Gulf of Thailand	13.51	100.53	15		13	6	
387	Pattani Bay	6.92	101.30	6	4	4	1	
382	Kato Sam Roi Yot NP	12.33	99.98	3		3		
385	Nong Han Kumphawapi	17.17	103.03	3		3		
380	Nong Lahan	15.62	101.88	2		2		
383	Huai Chorakhe Mak Non-Hunting Area	14.90	103.03	1		1		
384	Ko Libong	7.27	99.40	1		1		
386	Krabi Bay	8.03	98.92	1			1	
388	Thale Noi Non-Hunting Area	7.88	100.17	1		1		

**Table 5.35** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in Thailand

Site Name	Species and Details
Huai Chorakhe Mak Non-Hunting Area	Black-winged Stilt 450 (NB,169)
Inner Gulf of Thailand	Lesser Sand Plover 4,111 (NB, NM,57); Black-winged Stilt 1,884 (NB, NM,133); Black-tailed Godwit 1,825 (NB, NM,133); Little Ringed Plover 440 (NB,133); Marsh Sandpiper 1,383 (NB,133); Broad-billed Sandpiper 790 (NB,169); Asian Dowitcher 600 (NB,133); Long-toed Stint 777 (NB,31); Pacific Golden Plover 2,000 (NB,133); Common Redshank 1,523 (NB, NM,57); Spotted Redshank 870 (NB,133); Curlew Sandpiper 2,524 (NB,133); Spotted Greenshank 3 (NM,57)
Kato Sam Roi Yot NP	Little Ringed Plover 1,028 (NB,31); Temminck's Stint 281 (NB,31); Long-toed Stint 535 (NB,31)
Ko Libong	Spotted Greenshank 11 (NB,120)
Krabi Bay	Spotted Greenshank 20 (NM,169)
Nong Han Kumphawapi	Wood Sandpiper 1,000 (NB,169); Pintail Snipe 250 (NB,169); Little Ringed Plover 300 (NB,169)
Nong Lahan	Little Ringed Plover 370 (NB,160); Temminck's Stint 150 (NB,160)
Pattani Bay	Red-necked Stint 1,348 (SM,135); Black-winged Stilt 300 (NB,169); Long-toed Stint 681 (SM, NB, NM,135); Common Greenshank 785 (NB,169); Marsh Sandpiper 803 (SM,135); Little Ringed Plover 768 (SM, NB,135)
Thale Noi Non-Hunting Area	Black-winged Stilt 378 (NB,169)

## Myanmar

Number of species for which Myanmar contains internationally important sites:	13
Number of internationally important sites in Myanmar:	6

### General description

Myanmar is a large country that lies between Thailand and Bangladesh. It includes most of the eastern shoreline of the Bay of Bengal within its territory and also has extensive inland wetlands. It is in a region of overlap between the EAA Flyway and the Central Asian Flyway, and records have been limited to species and races believed to migrate via eastern Asia.

### Data

During the non-breeding period, count data were available for 30 species and three species are believed to exceed 5% of their Flyway estimate during the non-breeding period. Myanmar has one of the highest counts of the under-sampled Pheasant-tailed Jacana.

Seven important sites were identified for 13 species and all were from the non-breeding period. There is a cluster of three inland sites (Inle Lake, Kyetmauktaung Dam and Minhla-Nyaung Lake) important for freshwater species, such as the Black-winged Stilt and Pheasant-tailed Jacana, with the remaining sites being coastal or near coastal and located around the Irrawaddy River delta.

Inland wetlands are under-sampled. The threatened Spotted Greenshank and Spoon-billed Sandpiper have been recorded in important numbers to the west, in Bangladesh and India, so may also utilise sites within Myanmar especially during migration.



Figure 5.11 Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in Myanmar

**Table 5.36** Abundant species during the non-breeding period in Myanmar (>5% of population)

Species	Max. Count	Country Estimate	% Flyway
Little Ringed Plover	1 144	5 000	20
Common Redshank	1 983	10 000	15
Lesser Sand Plover	6 162	10 000	5
Kentish Plover	3 921	5 000	5

**Table 5.37** Shorebirds in Myanmar – number of internationally important sites by period for species

Species Name	Total Sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Whimbrel	1		1		
Common Redshank	1		1		
Common Greenshank	1		1		
Spotted Greenshank	1		1		
Common Sandpiper	1		1		
Long-toed Stint	1		1		
Little Ringed Plover	1		1		
Kentish Plover	1		1		
Lesser Sand Plover	1		1		
Greater Sand Plover	1		1		
Long-billed Plover	1		1		
Pheasant-tailed Jacana	2		2		
Black-winged Stilt	2		2		

**Table 5.38** Internationally important sites in Myanmar – number of shorebird species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
307	Irrawaddy Delta	16.12	94.74	9		9		
312	Moyingyi	17.50	96.58	2		2		
308	Kyetmauktaung Dam	20.80	95.25	1		1		
310	Letkok Kon	16.33	96.17	1		1		
311	Minhla-Nyaung Lake	20.83	96.03	1		1		
306	Inle Lake	20.17	97.03	1		1		

**Table 5.39** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in Myanmar

Site Name	Species and Details
Inle Lake	Black-winged Stilt 611 (NB,169)
Irrawaddy Delta	Common Greenshank 637 (NB,122); Long-toed Stint 394 (NB,122); Long-billed Plover 369 (NB,122); Lesser Sand Plover 6,162 (NB,122); Common Redshank 2,872 (NB,122); Whimbrel 1,025 (NB,122); Common Sandpiper 302 (NB,122); Spotted Greenshank 23 (NB,122); Kentish Plover 3,879 (NB,122)
Kyetmauktaung Dam	Black-winged Stilt 265 (NB,169)
Letkok Kon	Little Ringed Plover 781 (NB,169)
Minhla-Nyaung Lake	Pheasant-tailed Jacana 328 (NB,169)
Moyingyi	Greater Sand Plover 1,500 (NB,169); Pheasant-tailed Jacana 340 (NB,169)

## Bangladesh

Number of species for which Bangladesh contains internationally important sites:	7
Number of internationally important sites in Bangladesh:	12

### General description

Bangladesh is located on the northern shoreline of the Bay of Bengal. The Ganges River Delta forms much of its coast and extensive lowlands. Like Myanmar, Bangladesh is in a region of overlap between the EAA Flyway and the Central Asian Flyway, and records have been limited to species and races believed to migrate via eastern Asia.

### Data

During the non-breeding period, count data from Bangladesh were available for 11 migratory shorebird species of the EAA Flyway. Greater than 5% of the Flyway estimate of at least 2 of these species are present. In addition, there are species present for which country estimates could not be calculated, including the Endangered Spotted Greenshank and the Vulnerable Spoon-billed Sandpiper. Count data (200 and 202 respectively) suggest that over a quarter of the world populations of these two species may be present in Bangladesh during the non-breeding period (Table 5.40). The Grey-headed

Lapwing, with a world population <10 000, may also be well-represented in Bangladesh (non-breeding period count of 1 084 (Table 3.2c)).

All of the important sites, except one, were identified on the basis of non-breeding period counts. The one exception, related to a northward migration count of the Pheasant-tailed Jacana. These figures suggest that Bangladesh is a non-breeding destination, but that aggregations of some species occur during northward migration. Both the Pheasant-tailed Jacana and Grey-headed Lapwing also occur in India during the non-breeding period, so Bangladesh may be a staging area for birds that spend the non-breeding period in India.

Of the 12 important sites, only Maulavir Char was important for more than two species. Most sites were clustered along the coastline of the Ganges River delta, with a smaller number of sites, important for the Pheasant-tailed Jacana and Grey-headed Lapwing, located inland but still within the delta region.

Inland wetlands are undoubtedly under-sampled in Bangladesh. The presence of a large proportion of the world populations of Spotted Greenshank and Spoon-billed Sandpiper during the non-breeding period is highly significant.

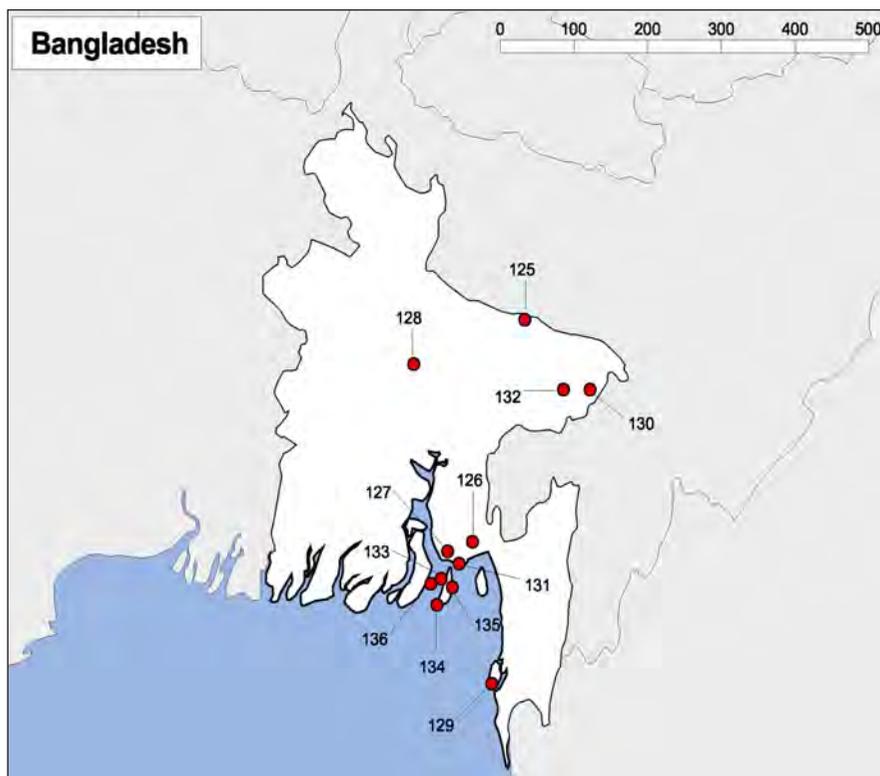


Figure 5.12 Internationally important sites for migratory shorebirds in Bangladesh

**Table 5.40** Abundant species during the non-breeding period in Bangladesh (>5% of population)

Species	Max. Count	Country Estimate	% Flyway
Lesser Sand Plover	19 400	20 000	15
Broad-billed Sandpiper	1 200	2 000	10

**Table 5.41** Shorebirds in Bangladesh – number of internationally important sites by period for species

Species Name	Total Sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Solitary Snipe	1		1		
Spotted Greenshank	2		2		
Spoon-billed Sandpiper	3		3		
Broad-billed Sandpiper	2		2		
Lesser Sand Plover	8		8		
Grey-headed Lapwing	1		1		
Pheasant-tailed Jacana	2		1	1	

**Table 5.42** Internationally important sites in Bangladesh – number of shorebird species by period

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
133	Maulavir Char	22.38	91.02	4		4		
127	Char Piya	22.67	91.00	2		2		
130	Hakaluki Haor	24.67	92.08	2		2		
134	Nijum Dweep, Char Osman	22.12	91.05	2		2		
135	Noakhali	22.33	91.17	2		2		
125	Banuar Haor	25.13	91.12	1		1		
126	Char Bhata	22.83	91.25	1		1		
128	Charan Dweep	24.35	90.02	1		1		
129	Ghatibhanga	21.52	91.90	1		1		
131	Hatiya Island	22.58	91.17	1		1		
132	Kawadighi Haor	24.58	91.78	1			1	
136	Shonar Char	22.30	90.92	1		1		

**Table 5.43** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in Bangladesh

Site Name	Species and Details
Banuar Haor	Pheasant-tailed Jacana 630 (NB,169)
Char Bhata	Lesser Sand Plover 3,620 (NB,169)
Char Piya	Spoon-billed Sandpiper 55 (NB,169); Broad-billed Sandpiper 1,015 (NB,169)
Charan Dweep	Lesser Sand Plover 4,640 (NB,169)
Ghatibhanga	Lesser Sand Plover 1,986 (NB,169)
Hakaluki Haor	Grey-headed Lapwing 1,084 (NB,169); Solitary Snipe 175 (NB,169)
Hatiya Island	Lesser Sand Plover 14,000 (NB,169)
Kawadighi Haor	Pheasant-tailed Jacana 300 (NM,169)
Maulavir Char	Lesser Sand Plover 8,000 (NB,169); Spotted Greenshank 100 (NB,169); Spoon-billed Sandpiper 202 (NB,169); Broad-billed Sandpiper 1,200 (NB,169)
Nijum Dweep, Char Osman	Spotted Greenshank 200 (NB,169); Lesser Sand Plover 10,201 (NB,169)
Noakhali	Spoon-billed Sandpiper 45 (NB,96); Lesser Sand Plover 19,400 (NB,141)
Shonar Char	Lesser Sand Plover 2,305 (NB,169)

## India

Number of species for which India contains internationally important sites (EAA Flyway):	1
Number of internationally important sites in India (EAA Flyway):	1

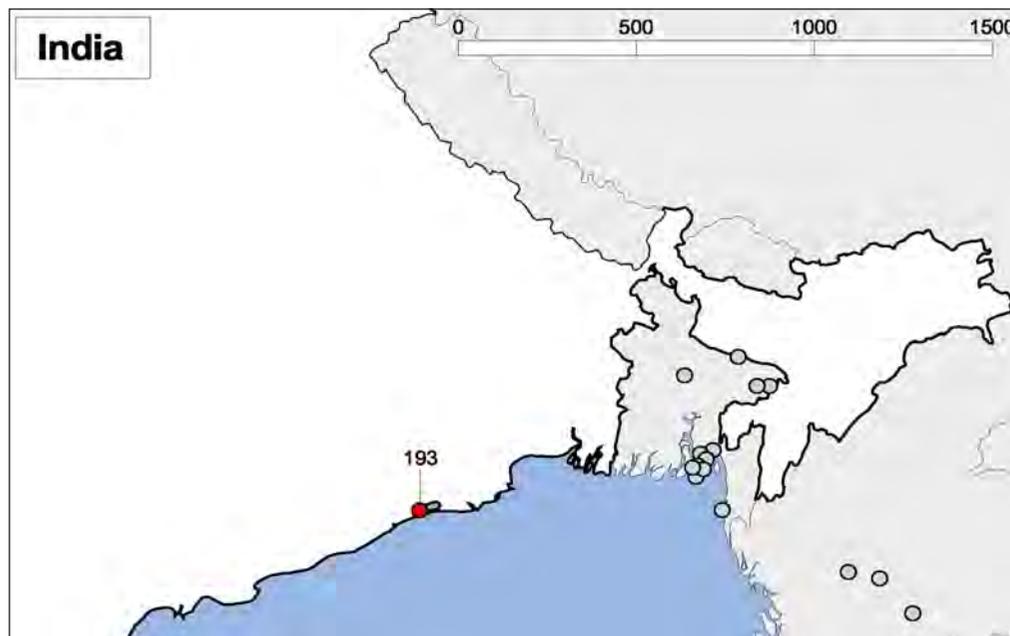
### General description

The Indian sub-continent is generally considered to be part of the Central Asian Flyway but some species migrate to eastern India via the EAA Flyway. For some species with populations in both flyways, such as Lesser Sand Plover, overlap will occur in India. In such situations it has not been possible to provide country estimates for the Indian component of the EAA Flyway population. Several species, however, migrate only via the EAA Flyway but occur in India during the non-breeding period, so records of these species in India have been included in this review.

### Data

During the non-breeding period, India supports populations of five migratory shorebird species that are restricted or largely restricted to the EAA Flyway; most of these were data deficient species for which no country estimate could be calculated. India regularly supports Spoon-billed Sandpipers, with the highest single count representing 5% of the global population. The Grey-headed Lapwing and Endangered Spotted Greenshank may also be present in significant numbers. One important site was identified in the non-breeding period. This was for the Spoon-billed Sandpiper.

India could well be important for more shorebirds of the EAA Flyway, but this cannot be determined at this stage because of overlap with the Central Asian Flyway. Further information is needed on the distribution and abundance of threatened species such as the Spoon-billed Sandpiper and Spotted Greenshank.



**Figure 5.13** Internationally important sites for Migratory Shorebirds of the EAA Flyway in North-west India

**Table 5.44** Shorebirds in India – number of internationally important sites by period

Species Name	Total Sites	SM	NB	NM	B
Spoon-billed Sandpiper	1		1		

**Table 5.46** Details on the maximum counts at internationally important sites in India

Site Name	Species and Details
Chilika Lake	Spoon-billed Sandpiper 120 (NB, 169)

**Table 5.45** Shorebirds in India – number of internationally important sites by period for species

Site Code	Site Name	Lat.	Long.	Total Species	SM	NB	NM	B
193	Chilika Lake	19.58	85.17	1		1		