

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

State Party	The Russian Federation and Mongolia.
State, Province or Region	The Russian Federation: Zabaikalsky Krai, Onon, Borzya and Zabaykalsk districts. Mongolia: Dornod-Aimag, Chuluunkhoroot, Dashbalbar and Gурvanzagal districts.
Name of Property	Landscapes of Dauria
Geographical coordinates to the nearest second	<p>The nominated property is located in the Torey Basin of the Daurian Ecoregion; it includes the Mongolian Daurian (Mongol Daguur) Strictly Protected Area with part of its buffer zone on the territory of Mongolia, Daursky State Nature Biosphere Reserve with its buffer zone and part of the Federal Nature Refuge “The Valley of Dzeren” in the territory of Russia.</p> <p>Geographical coordinates of the nominated property: The most easterly point - 50° 03' 25" N, 116° 35' 15" E; The most southerly point – 49° 28' 27" N, 115° 39' 35" E; The most westerly point – 50° 13' 49" N, 114° 09' 37" E; The most northerly point – 50° 30' 40" N, 116° 03' 53" E.</p>
Textual description of the boundary (ies) of the nominated property	<p><b>The northern boundary</b> of the nominated property begins at the Russian-Mongolian border, 23 km southwest of Novy Durulgui (Russia). Further to the East the boundary coincides with the state border, and then it gets into the Russian territory opposite the village of Buielesan (Russia) and carries on along the border at a distance of 2.3-5 kilometers up to the floodplain of the Imalka river. From this point the boundary goes along the floodplain of the river up to the village of Ust-Imalka (going around it). The territory includes the Barun Torey lake and goes along its northern part at a distance of 1.7-4 km from the shoreline. Going around Kulusutay the borderline turns to the North-East and goes along the northern shore of the Zun Torey lake at a distance of 6 km up to the border of Borzya district and goes along this border to the North up to the Borzya river, crosses the river's plain and encloses the rocky massif of Adon-Chelon.</p> <p><b>The eastern boundary</b> goes from the eastern part of Adon-Chelon massif to the South and South-East, crosses the catch of the Borzya river and going South, reaches the railway Borzya-Choibalsan. Then it goes along the railway to the North-East for 6,6 km, moving away to the East and turns South-South-East. Going along 24,2 km the border of the</p>

nominated property reaches watersplit of Nerchinsk ridge and goes along it moving to the South-West and reaching the Russian-Mongolian border, opposite the mountain of Šhavart-Ula. Further to the West the boundary of the territory coincides with the interstate border. 12.6 km before the railway station, the boundary turns to the South to Mongolia. It passes through the height mark of 707 to the East of Ikh-Dalai Nur, lake, at a distance of 2.3 km to the West from the height 735 to the South-Western shore of the Lake Khuh-Nur.

**The southern boundary** goes from the lake Khuh-Nur, excluding its southern shore and stretches to the West at a distance of 1.5 km to the north from the Khar-Tolgoy mountain (height 702) up to the minor top of Dzagal mountain.

**The western boundary** of the nominated property goes from the Dzagal mountain to the North-West, North and North-East, covering the Davsan-Nur lake and El-Trud mountains, and then it crosses the Uldza-Gol river. The boundary goes along the floodplains of the river and moves to the East to the former settlement of Bus, excluding it. Then the boundary includes the lakes Bus-Nur, Shine-Bulak-Nur, excludes the arable areas of the steppe in the area of Ulen-Khan-Ula mountain and includes the Khuh-Nudniy-Nuri, crossing the Duchiyin-Gol river, encompasses a group of lakes - Davsan, Tsagan-Nur, Khorin-Tsagan-Nur, Delger-Nur and Khaichiyn-Tsagan-Nur. From here the boundary goes to the North-West to the West from Ikh-Dalai Nur lake to the original point on the Mongolian-Russian border.

**Internal borders.** The nominated area does not include lands of the settlements Solovievsk (Russia), Erentsav and Chulunkhorot (Mongolia), the ruins of the buildings in outskirts of former Durbachi settlement (Russia), as well as the arable land of steppes on the left bank of the Uldza-Gol river from Chulunkhorot to the Galutyn-Nur lake (Mongolia).

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A4 (or “letter”) size map of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zone (if present)

Appendix A contains the following maps and plans:

1. Location of the nominated property on the map of Eurasia.
2. Topographic map with the exact indication of the boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone.
3. Scheme of the ecological network of protected natural areas of the Daurian Steppes ecoregion.
4. Nesting sites and rookeries of rare bird species.
5. Dzeren distribution area in the Zabaikalsky Krai and the Eastern Mongolia.

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Criteria under which property is nominated (itemize criteria)

(ix), (x)

Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

**a) Brief synthesis**

The Daurian ecoregion is the only region in the world where the transition of the ecosystem complex from the circumboreal taiga forest biome to the temperate continental grassland biome remained completely under natural conditions. It is characterized by a cyclic changing gradient of climate conditions from cold humid taiga forest climate to strong continental semiarid steppe climate, by extraordinary diversity of different ecosystems and species, which are adapted to extreme cyclic changes of life conditions. The proposed property represents the “steppe compartment” of the complex ecoregion; it includes large and small lakes and wetlands in a unique landscape feature.

Cyclic climate changes of wet and dry periods are the reason for extreme changes of water supply in the closed Torey Lakes basin as well as extreme changes of life conditions for plants and animals. The adaptation of ecosystems and species populations in the ecotone is an on-going biological and ecological process of global importance.

The nominated property with the large steppe lakes is the key resting place for more than 3 million migrating birds within the East Asian-Australian flyway of waterfowl, one of the most important and longest flyways all over the world. A total of 16 globally endangered bird species inscribed in the IUCN Red List have been observed in this territory. The territory is of key importance for conservation of natural massive transboundary migration routes of dzereen, which is the last grandiose phenomenon of this type in Central Asia.

**b) Justification for Criteria**

**Criterion (ix)**

The nominated property “Landscapes of Dauria” is an outstanding example representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution of the diversity of ecosystems and species within a relatively small environmental area, which includes grassland steppes, forest-steppes and wetlands of high significance and a wide range of biodiversity.

**Criterion (x)**

This relatively small territory which comprises grassland steppes, forest-steppes and intrazonal wetlands is extremely important habitats for wide range of animals and plants including a number of rare and endangered species, especially dzereen (Mongolian Gazelle), a globally rare endemic species listed in the International Red Data Book. It is also a major stopover place for migratory birds on the Asian-Australasian Flyway.

Draft Statement of Outstanding  
Universal Value

**c) Statement of Integrity**

The nominated property contains within its boundary all the elements necessary to express its OUV including the presence of pristine grasslands and forest-steppes as necessary habitat of dzeren (Mongolian Gazelle) and wetlands, lakes and rivers as an important location of the migratory birds' species, as well as the variability of ecosystems under natural conditions.

Natural conditions of the "Landscapes of Dauria" have been relatively well preserved due to several reasons such as being less populated and not affected by adverse economic activities, except farming that has been developed to a limited extent. Within the nominated territory the complete spectrum of species common to this natural and climatic zone has been preserved or built back.

**e) Requirements for protection and management**

Nowadays the high status of the special protected areas within the property ensures the conservation and further natural development of the unique ecosystem complex. Any economical or business activities are prohibited on the territory of the SPAs and restricted within their buffer zones.

Existing since 1994, China-Mongolia-Russian "DAURIA" International Protected Area (CMRDIPA), which includes the nominated territory, provides additional guarantees of its safety.

The special protected areas within the property possess enough financial and administrative resources for long-term conservation of the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

Name and contact information of  
official local institution/agency

**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

Organization: Federal state government-financed institution  
«Daursky State Nature Boisphere Reserve»

Address: P/o box 66, Komsomolskaya street 76, Nizhny  
Tsasuchey, Onon district, Zabaikalsky Krai, 674480

Tel.\fax: (302-52) 4-15-59

E-mail: onondaaur@mail.ru

Web address: www.daurzapoved.ru

Director – Alexander Borodin

**MONGOLIA**

Organization: Administration of the Strictly protected  
area "Dornod Mongol" Dornod-Aimag Mongolia.

Address: SPA Administration 'Dornod Mongol'

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Director – Kh. Dashdorj