Executive Summary

<table>
<tr><td>State party</td><td colspan="2">People’s Republic of China</td></tr>
<tr><td>State, province or region</td><td colspan="2">Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I) World Natural Heritage Nominated Properties are located in several counties (districts) in Yancheng Municipality, Jiangsu Province, China as below:

Migratory Bird Habitat in the South of Yancheng, Jiangsu (YS-1, short for Yellow Sea-1): Sheyang County, Tinghu District, and Dafeng District

Migratory Bird Habitat in the North of Yancheng, Jiangsu (YS-2, short for Yellow Sea-2): Dafeng District, Dongtai City and Dongsha</td></tr>
<tr><td>Name of property</td><td colspan="2">Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Geographical coordinates to the nearest second</td><td colspan="2">Range of coordinates</td></tr>
<tr><td>Migratory Bird Habitat in the South of Yancheng, Jiangsu (YS-1)</td><td>N 32°40′18.862″-33°11′31.44″
E 120°43′50.14″-121°18′10.91″</td></tr>
<tr><td>Migratory Bird Habitat in the North of Yancheng, Jiangsu (YS-2)</td><td>N 33°17′26.52″-33°49′9.18″
E 120°36′30.18″-120°40′46.86″</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Central coordinates</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Migratory Bird Habitat in the South of Yancheng, Jiangsu</td><td>N 32°55′55″, E 121°1′0.53″</td></tr>
</table>

	(YS-1)	
	Migratory Bird Habitat in the North of Yancheng, Jiangsu (YS-2)	N 33°33′17.85″, E 120°36′5.46″
Textual description of the boundaries of the nominated property	Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China are located in the Yellow Sea ecoregion, which attracts massive attention from the global conservation community. The Yellow Sea and Bohai Gulf coast contain the world's largest intertidal mudflat, a key node of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. The East Asian-Australasian Flyway, among all the main flyways, is used by the largest number of migratory bird species, as well as the largest number of threatened species. Large rivers (Yellow River, Yangtze River, Yalu River, Liao River, Luan River, and Hai River etc.) continuously discharge sediments into Yellow Sea and Bohai Gulf, accumulating to form a series of different habitat types such as mudflats, beaches, and swamps, providing habitats for various migratory birds. These globally important habitats have been maintaining the amazing bird biodiversity on the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China is a serial nominated property for the inscription on the World Heritage List, which will be submitted in two phases. The phase I of the nominated property is composed of two separate component parts in Yancheng, Jiangsu Province, China: Migratory Bird Habitat in the South of Yancheng, Jiangsu (YS-1) and Migratory Bird Habitat in the North of Yancheng, Jiangsu (YS-2), located in the southern part of the west coast of Yellow Sea. These areas are nominated to meet the Criteria (ix) and (x), and represent the outstanding universal value of Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the	

	Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China. 1. The boundaries of YS-1 are mainly determined according to the typical vegetation zones in this area, as well as the marine and terrestrial habitat types, such as intertidal mudflats and radial sand ridges. The main part of this area is within the range of Jiangsu Dafeng National Nature Reserve, the experimental zone of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve, Jiangsu Yancheng Tiaozini Wetland Park, Jiangsu Dongtai Gaoni Wetland Nature Reserve Plots and Jiangsu Dongtai Tiaozini Wetland Nature Reserve Plots. The north boundary starts from Zhugangzha, extends towards east to the north boundary of Dongsha Experimental Zone of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve. The west boundary starts from Zhugangzha, extends towards south along the boundary of reclamation area to Chuandonggang, turns west for 2.18 km, turns southwest to Dongchuan sea dyke, extends along the Chuanxin Road for 2.75 km, reaches the north boundary of reclamation area and turns to east to the Liangduohezha, turns south along the ridge of reclamation area, reaches to the north boundary of Tiaobei 2-12 and then turns east, along the Tiaozini dyke to the Tiaozini Scenic Area and turns west to the esat boundary of Tiaonan freshwater aquiculture, and turns south to the south boundary of Tiaozini reclamation area. The south boundary starts from the south boundary of Jiangsu Yancheng Tiaozini Wetland Park, extends towards east along the south boundary of Jiangsu Dongtai Gaoni Wetland Nature Reserve Plots and end at the 21 km east of Tiaozini Scenic Area. The east boundary coincides with the east boundary of Jiangsu Dongtai Gaoni Wetland Nature Reserve Plots and Dongsha Experiment Zone. On the east of the nominated property lies a subtidal mudflat, where there is no fixed artificial facility and the extremely complicated

	hydrological condition makes it very dangerous for small boats, and large ships are not allowed to approach, so it is not necessary to establish a buffer zone on the east side. The buffer zone is mainly located on the west (land side) of nominated property. The north boundary starts from the intersection of Zhugangzha and G228, extends towards east along the river to Zhugangzha. The west boundary starts from the intersection of Zhugangzha and G228, extends towards south along the sea dyke across the river of Dongchuangang, turns west for 2.8 km, turns southeast along X202 road to the boundary of Jiangsu Dafeng National Nature Reserve. From this point, the west boundary extends towards south and turns to X302 when reach the Liangduohe, along the west boundary of Tiaozini reclamation area and end at the south boundary. The south boundary is the south boundary of Tiaozini reclamation area. The east boundary starts from where Zhugangzha enters the sea, extends towards south, extends along the boundary of reclamation area to Chuanxin Road, turns west for 2.18 km and then turns southwest to Dongchuan sea dyke. Starting from this point, the east boundary turns towards southeast along Chuanxin Road, then turns south to the north boundary of reclamation area and then turns east for 2.75 km, turns south and reaches the north boundary of reclamation area and turns to east to the Liangduohezha, turns south along the ridge of reclamation area, reaches to the north boundary of Tiaobei 2-12 and then turns east, along the Tiaozini dyke to the Tiaozini Scenic Area and turns west to the esat boundary of Tiaonan freshwater aquiculture, and turns south to the south boundary of Tiaozini reclamation area. 2. The boundaries of YS-2 are mainly determined according to the typical vegetation zones in this area, and the integrity of intertidal mudflat habitats. This component is located within Jiangsu Yancheng

	National Nature Reserve. The North boundary starts at the location 1.7 km south from Sheyang River estuary, extends towards east for 5 km. The west boundary starts at the location 1.7 km south from Sheyang River estuary, extends towards southeast along the boundary of reclamation area to Xinyanggang estuary and reaches the north boundary of the core area of Yancheng Wetland Rare Birds National Nature Reserve. From the south bank of Xinyang Harbor, the west boundary extends 1943 m southwards, turns towards 405 m east of the sea dyke, extends southwards parallel to the sea dyke until the boundary of Dafeng County, extends 100 m southwards to the north bank of Doulong Harbor, then eastwards along the sea dyke until the boundary of Dafeng County, extends 100 m southwards to the north bank of Doulong Harbor, then eastwards along the bank until the -3m isobath, and turns southward towards the parallel line 3 km south of the eastward extension of Simaoyou River. The south boundary is the parallel line 3 km south of the eastward extension of Simaoyou River, extending eastwards until 5km offshore. The east boundary is the -3m isobath, which marks the boundary of intertidal zone. On the east of the nominated property lies a subtidal mudflat, where there is no fixed artificial facility and the extremely complicated hydrological condition does not allow large ships to approach, so it is not necessary to establish a buffer zone on the east side. The buffer zone is mainly located on the west (land side) of nominated property. The north boundary starts from Huangshagang, extends towards east, turns northeast along the north boundary of the middle section of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve to 1.7 km south from Sheyang river estuary. The west boundary starts from Huangshagang, extends southeast along the east side of Huanghuang road, turns south, extends across Xinyanggang along

	the east side of S331, turns southwest at Zhonglugang, turns south along the Xichao river, turns southeast at Fangqiang Farm along the river, turns east at Dongfanghongqizu, reaches sea dyke road at Doulonggang, turns south to Sanmaoyou river along sea dyke road and G228. The south boundary starts at Sanmaoyou river, extends eastwards to sea dyke road, and extends northwards along the road to the line 3 km south, parallel to eastward extension of Simaoyou River, and reaches the -3m isobath. The east boundary starts at 1.7 km south from Sheyang river, turns southeast along the boundary of reclamation area, reaches Xinyanggang estuary and the north boundary of the core area of Yancheng National Nature Reserve, The east boundary coincides with the west boundary of the nominated property.
A4 or A3 size map of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zones	Figure 1-1 Location of the Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I) in China Figure 1-2 Location of the Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I) in Jiangsu Province Figure 1-3 Detailed map of Migratory Bird Habitat in the South of Yancheng, Jiangsu (YS-1) Figure 1-4 Detailed map of Migratory Bird Habitat in the North of Yancheng, Jiangsu (YS-2)
Criteria under which property is nominated	Criteria (ix) and (x)
Draft Statement of Outstanding	**a) Brief synthesis** The coast of Yellow Sea and Bohai Gulf contains the world's largest

Universal Value	continuous mudflat seashore. Sediments and nutrients are continuously discharged from the Yellow River and Yangtze River (two of the ten world longest rivers) and other rivers including Yalu River, Liao River, Luan River and Hai River, and form fertile mudflats, radial sand ridges and sandbanksas well as sand dunes, lagoons, rocky shores, and islands where threatened birds aggregate to breed. Nowadays, the dynamic process of river sediment discharge and tectonic subsidence continue to shape wetland landscape and ecosystem on the Bohai Gulf-Yellow Sea coast, making it one of the most diverse and fertile coasts in the world, providing key sanctuaries for migratory birds on the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. The Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China is a serial world natural heritage nominated property consisting of natural wetland habitats such as deltas, sandbanks, mudflats, saltwater/freshwater swamps, rocky shores, islands and ancient coastlines, as well as salt pans, fish ponds and rice paddies. The serial nominated property range from Northeast China to East China, providing key stopovers, wintering grounds or breeding grounds for threatened migratory bird species, constituting one of the world's most diverse and magnificent temperate coastal sanctuaries and ecosystems, and an indispensable part of the global biodiversity conservation. Some of the species are the world's most noticed threatened birds, including two critically endangered water birds: the Chinese crested-tern (*Thalasseus bernsteini*) with the global population just more than a hundred, the spoon-billed sandpiper (*Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*), with only hundreds of individuals left in the world. Almost all individuals of the Nordmann's greenshank (*Tringa guttifer*), the great knot (*Calidris tenuirostris*), and the Far Eastern curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*) depend on these

habitats.

The East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership assessed the importance of 1030 key wetlands on the flyway. The results showed that the coastal wetlands in Yancheng rank top on the list of the important migratory bird habitats along the Bohai Gulf-Yellow Sea coast, and are thus suitable for the first phase of the nominated property. The serial nominated property Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I) consists of two components: 1) Migratory Bird Habitat in the South of Yancheng, Jiangsu (YS-1) and 2) Migratory Bird Habitat in the North of Yancheng, Jiangsu (YS-2). The two components are separated by the Dafeng Port and the surrounding areas with dense human activity, with their boundaries about 30 kilometers apart.

Migratory Bird Habitat in the South of Yancheng, Jiangsu (YS-1). The component covers an area of nominated property 144,839 ha, plus a buffer zone of 28,271 ha on the west. Dafeng contains typical habitat types of secondary forest on marine deposition plain and freshwater reed marsh. The southern section of Yancheng Reserve and Dongsha embody the complete ecosystems of intertidal mudflats, radial sand banks and sand ridges. Dafeng is home to the world's largest captive population and largest reintroduced population of Père David's deer (or milu, *Elaphurus davidianus*). The southern section of Yancheng Reserve, Dongsha, Tiaozini and Gaoni provide an important stopover site for the waders on the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. Half of the world's Spoon-billed Sandpipers and Nordmann's greenshanks make long stopovers, feed, or even moult in the nominated site and surrounding areas.

Migratory Bird Habitat in the North of Yancheng, Jiangsu (YS-2). This component is located in Sheyang County, Tinghu District, Yancheng, Jiangsu, containing the core area in the middle section of

	Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve. The area of the nominated property is 43,804 ha, plus a buffer zone of 51,785 ha on the west. The middle part of Yancheng Reserve mainly consist of habitat types of freshwater reed marsh and intertidal mudflat. It provides the most important wintering ground for the migratory population of red-crowned crane (*Grus japonensis*), with about 50% (in some years 80%) of individuals spending the winter here each year. The area involved in the two nominated properties above constitutes the largest intertidal flat on the west bank of Pacific Ocean. Within the two nominated properties, large tracts of coastal habitats remain less disturbed by human activity, retaining the natural ecosystem structure and functions, becoming one of the natural coastlines rare in this country and the world. The main body of the marine deposition plain and mudflat is formed before 1855, when Yellow River changing its course back to the north. Nowadays, the intertidal mudflat is still mainly in the process of accumulation under the special marine hydrological processes. The above process has shaped the crucial habitat for threatened species such as the red-crowned crane, the spoon-billed sandpiper and the Nordmann's greenshank in the serial nomination properties (Phase I). These habitats, together with other sites along the Chinese coast to be nominated in the future, form indispensable links in the conservation network for more than 20 threatened bird species on the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. **b) Justification for criteria** **Criterion (ix):** Since the Pleistocene, great rivers such as the Yellow River and the Yangtze River have been endlessly flowing into the Yellow Sea and the Bohai Gulf, carrying massive material from the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and the Central Asian desert. On the other

	hand, the continental shelf in Yellow Sea and Bohai Gulf have been in the process of continuous subsidence. Accumulation of river sediment discharge and tectonic subsidence, combined with marine hydrological processes and climate change, have jointly shaped the natural landscape along the Yellow Sea and Bohai Gulf coast, forming the basis for the occurrence and evolution of ecosystems. The sites for the first phase of serial nomination have long been under the influence of the Yangtze River, the largest river in Asia. Between A.D. 1194 and 1855, the Yellow River, with the largest known sand discharge, used to enter the sea near the nominated properties. The nominated properties are located in a region where the river (terrestrial) and marine ecosystems interact intensely, probably the most typical of its type in modern times. A large amount of river sediment discharge interacts with the ocean current to form intertidal mudflats and unique radial sand ridges. During the sea transgression and regression since the late Pleistocene, the sediments discharged from the ancient Yangtze River estuary and Huai River estuary have accumulated to form more than 30,000 km^2 of radial sand ridges centered at Jianggang, under the influence of special radial flow in the coastal waters of Yellow Sea. Radial sand ridges, sand banks and tidal channels constitute the largest part of the nominated site YS-1. Radial sand ridges have always been changing under the intense influence of tidal currents and storms, but the general trend is to merge and expand, and to move toward the shore. Sand banks in the middle of the radial structure or close to the shore are mostly accumulating and growing. The dynamic changes of these landscapes driven by changes of river and marine hydrology and climate have become the major driving forces of the evolution of ecosystems and even species. It is in order to feed on the diverse benthic animals living in such dynamically

	changing habitats that the waders here undergo adaptive divergent evolution. The coastal area within the YS-2 nominated area is mainly plains formed by marine deposition. Due to the tidal asymmetry (fast flood tides and slow ebb tides), the sediments transported by tides can be accumulated in the intertidal zone. This is an important driving force for the formation of the plains. Large rivers discharge into the southern Yellow Sea a large amount of sediments, which are then suspended and transported by tides and waves to be deposited in the intertidal zone. Meanwhile, the coastal plain continuously silts up, advancing to the sea, forming unique intertidal mudflats. The vegetation zones in the nominated area shows remarkable characteristics of coastal wetland vegetation: with changes of soil salinity and seawater submergence, the vegetation structure in the nominated area shows obvious transition and clear succession. From the sea side to the land side, the transition types are: mudflat with no vegetation, *Spartina alterniflora* marsh, *Suaeda glauca* marsh, *Aeluropus sinensis* grassland, *Imperata cylindrical* grassland or reed marsh. On the most salty mudflats with no vegetation live the most abundant benthic animals, which provide rich food resources for migrating birds. On the land side of the mudflats, *Spartina alterniflora* communities exist in some areas. Further toward the land side grow salt-tolerant plants, such as *Suaeda glauca* and *Salicornia europaea*. In the areas with salinity as low as 0.6% -1.0%, the amount of *Aeluropus sinensis* increases in the *Suaeda glauca* community. The type of vegetation that appears furthest toward the land side is *Imperata cylindrical* grassland, often accompanied by *Setaria viridis*, *Artemisia capillaris*, reeds *Phragmites communis*, *Zoysia macrostachya* and other plants. In addition, large reed communities distribute in water-rich areas, such as lower mudflats and the estuarine zone. These areas often used by birds such as red-

	crowned cranes. The spatial distribution of habitat types and vegetation communities change with the dynamic changes of the muddy shore, forming the basis for the maintenance of biodiversity. These two nominated properties not only represent the typical characteristics of the coastal and marine ecosystems and their changes in landscape pattern, but also highlight the evolution of their plant communities against the background of the dynamic changes in coastal landscape. At the same time, their ecosystem supporting services also fully reflect the ecological and physiological processes in various organisms related to adaptation and evolution, making the area an outstanding example of coastal and marine ecosystems. **Criterion (x):** The Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China concentrates threatened bird species and their habitats of global concern, and has outstanding value in conservation and scientific research. These areas are located on the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, where the number of threatened waterbird species is much higher than the other seven major flyways in the world. Moreover, the first phase of the serial nomination involves the flyway's highest-rated reserve and key habitat for threatened birds. The nominated properties involve Jiangsu Dafeng National Nature Reserve and Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve, both located in the south of Yellow Sea Ecoregion (#203 in the WWF Global 200 Ecoregions), containing the world's largest continuous mudflat seashore, already listed as important wetlands in the Ramsar Convention. As one of the best preserved intertidal mudflats, Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve has joined UNESCO's Man and Biosphere reserves network. The area features rich biodiversity, providing key stopovers, breeding grounds and wintering grounds for

	migrating waterbirds on the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. Migratory Bird Habitat in the South of Yancheng, Jiangsu (YS-1) is located in the central keynode range of East Asian-Australasian Flyway, 7000 kilometers apart from both the breeding and wintering grounds of waders, and thus serves as an indispensable stopover and “gas station”. For waders, Dafeng and Dongsha and the vast surrounding area is the largest and the most important stopover on this flyway. The radial sand ridges and surrounding areas where Dongsha is located are the autumn stopover and moulting ground for more than 50% of spoon-billed sand pipers, a globally critically endangered species. In addition, Dafeng is currently home to more than two-thirds of the global population of wild Père David's deer, providing a model for reintroduction and rewilding of large mammals after extinction in the wild. Migratory Bird Habitat in the North of Yancheng, Jiangsu (YS-2) is an important habitat for the critically endangered species Baer’s pochard (*Aythya baeri*) and Siberian white crane (*Leucogeranus leucogeranus*). It is also the most important wintering ground for the endangered species red-crowned crane (*Grus japonensis*), with the wintering population accounting for more than 40% - 55% of the species’ migratory population. Meanwhile, the nominated property is also a stopover site for about 10% of the population of the endangered species black-faced spoonbill (*Platalea minor*), and one of the important breeding and wintering grounds for the vulnerable species Saunders’s gull (*Larus saundersi*). **c) Statement of integrity** The Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China involve large tracts of mudflats, beaches and other habitats connected to them through the migration of birds, consisting

	the largest coastal migratory bird habitat system, serving as key stopovers for bird migration between the two hemispheres and an important part of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. The vast space provide high quality rest stops for more than a hundred species and millions individuals of migratory waterbirds, to replenish the fat they need for the continued flight. The phase I of the serial nominated property includes all the intertidal wetlands undisturbed by human activity, including two existing nature reserves, one wetland park and two wetlands nature reserve plots, especially the radial sand ridges covered by the reserves. The nominated properties adequately reflect and protect all kinds of natural, dynamic elements of the intertidal wetlands. The area presents a coherent landscape spectrum, from wetlands on the land side to radial sand ridges, showing comprehensively the evolution of landforms and habitats related to tidal processes. Yancheng wetlands on the Yellow Sea coast feature unique, complete intertidal mudflats in fresh water, brackish water and salt water zones. The nominated property (Phase I) and buffer zone of more than 260,000 ha will ensure the continuity of ecological functions, and the ecological processes in the intertidal zone can happen without restriction. Sufficient area, high quality mudflats and undisturbed natural ecosystems provide good stopovers and ample space for migratory birds. Among them, YS-1 contains sandbanks, sand ridges, tidal channels and sea areas located in radial sand ridges, providing an important feeding ground for waders during low tides. The area also contains a series of habitat types from coastal mudflats to inland wetlands, providing resting areas for waders during high tides. The inland section includes the main range of Père David's deers and their all

	suitable types of habitats. YS-2 is the area with the highest concentration of red-crowned cranes, as well as a habitat favoured by other cranes, geese and ducks. The current nominated area contains all high quality habitats and all types of feeding and resting habitats for red-crowned cranes. At present, the nominated properties (Phase I) and buffer zones are located within Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve, Jiangsu Dafeng National Nature Reserve, Jiangsu Yancheng Tiaozini Wetland Park, Jiangsu Dongtai Gaoni Wetland Nature Reserve Plots and Jiangsu Dongtai Tiaozini Wetland Nature Reserve Plots. All strictly protected by the laws of China. The official Ecological Red Lines also provide adequate protection. These management and protection policies can ensure that the region remains undisturbed, maintaining intact ecosystems and ecological processes. The nominated property (Phase I) include the core areas and intertidal wetlands in the two reserves, wetland park and two nature reserve plots, as well as the Dongsha district, while the buffer zones and experimental zones of the two reserves, and Tiaozini reclamation area surround the west side (land side) of the nominated property, providing adequate buffer and protection from the inland direction. At the same time, the ongoing sustainable management of farmland, fish ponds and salt pans in the buffer zone also provided a space for the diffusion and movement of threatened species such as the red-crowned crane and the Père David's deer. **d) Requirements for protection and management** The nominated property is state-owned, with the status of national nature reserves and municipal level protected areas. A multi-level management system has been established from the state to the local areas, forming a mechanism for collaborative protection between

	government agencies and communities, social organizations and research institutes, with staff and funding guaranteed. Under the strict protection by the laws and regulations of the country and the local government, the natural status of coastal intertidal wetlands has been effectively maintained through the cooperation between government agencies, communities and social organizations, ensuring the survival and reproduction of the species, providing stopovers for migratory birds. At both national and provincial levels, the government has paid great attention to the protection and management of World Natural Heritage sites. The Outline for the *13th Five-Year Plan of Jiangsu Province* clearly states, "we will support the Dafeng and Yancheng Nature Reserves to be nominated for the inscription on the World Natural Heritage List, and ensure that the ecological diversity of the key regional watershed improves steadily." In the future, we will continue to strengthen the protection and management of the nominated properties in the following aspects: 1) Strengthen the monitoring and research of the elements with natural heritage values, including landscapes and biological elements, in order to implement adaptive management. 2) Monitor and study the threats, and carry out targeted prevention, control or remediation measures; 3) involving enterprises and residents in the nominated properties and buffer zones in the management, monitoring and public education actions, and continue to promote public participation and concern in the protection work; 4) improve the interpretation system, control the number of tourists and enhance the ecological education for tourists; regulate access to tourist areas, strengthen supervision and keep the impact of tourism and transportation on the minimal level; 5) establish a unified administration office to lead the management of the nominated properties and buffer zones (Yancheng Municipal People's

	Government of Jiangsu Province has approved the establishment of World Heritage Application and Management Office Yancheng Municipality); 6) enhance the protection and management of the nominated properties and buffer zones by integrating the administrative forces of the two nature reserves, one wetland park and two nature reserve plots; 7) use the technical support from the expert group for Yancheng World Heritage nomination, local authorities, monitoring and research institutions, and universities, who will be responsible for the monitoring, protection and management of the nominated properties; 8) promote local legislation to protect the nominated properties and formulate the "Regulations for the Protection of Yancheng's World Heritage Nominated Property".
Name and contact information of official local institution /agency	Organization: National Forestry and Grassland Administration, the People's Republic of China Address: Hepingli East Road 18, Dongcheng District, Beijing, China Zip code: 100714 Tel: +86-10-84238317 E-mail: 17033045@qq.com Web address: http://www.forestry.gov.cn/ Organization: Jiangsu Forestry Bureau Address: Dinghuaimen Street 22, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province Zip code: 210036 Tel: +86-25-86275518

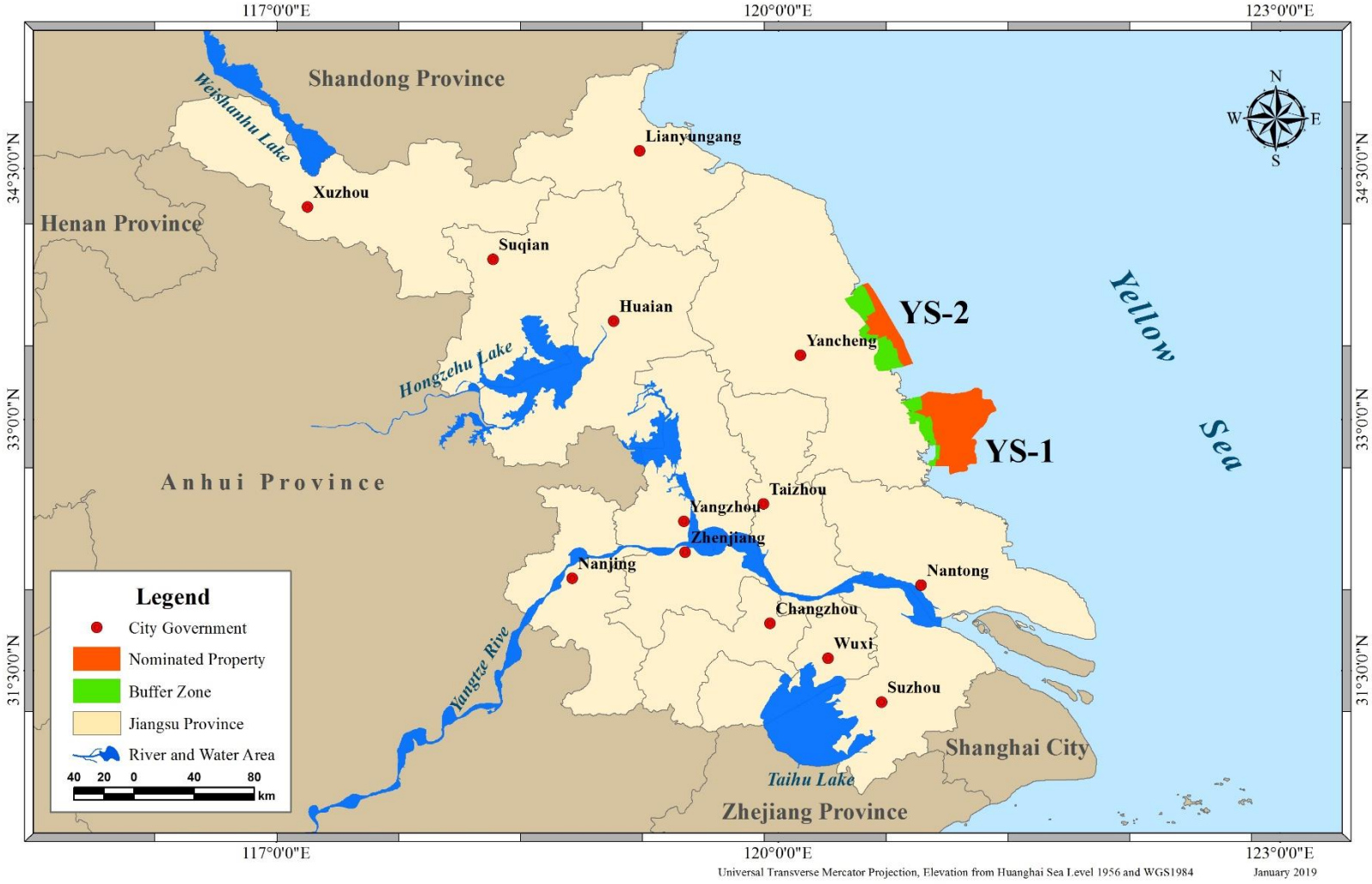
	E-mail: 78965044@qq.com Web address: http://lyj.jiangsu.gov.cn/ Organization: World Heritage Application and Management Office Yancheng Municipality Address: 11F SDIC Business Building, Xindu Subdistrict, Yandu District, Yancheng, Jiangsu, China Zip code: 224000 Tel: +86-515-88200578 E-mail: 1140936110@qq.com Organization: Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve Administration Address: 8 Wanghe Road, Xinyang Port, Huangjian Town, Tinghu District, Yancheng, Jiangsu, China Zip code: 224057 Tel: +86-515-82642202 E-mail: yczqbhq@126.com Web address: http://www.yczrbhq.com/ Organization: Jiangsu Dafeng National Nature Reserve Administration Address: Milu Reserve, Caomiao Town, Dafeng District, Yancheng,

	Jiangsu Zip code : 224136 Tel: +86-515-83393017 E-mail: milu83393017@163.com Web address: www.chinamlw.org Organization: Dongtai Forestry Bureau Address: Guangchang Road 6, Dongtai, Yancheng, Jiangsu Zip code: 224200 Tel: +86-515-68961208 E-mail: dtlyz@163.com Web address: http://dongtai.yancheng.gov.cn/col/col7416/index.html Organization: Jiangsu Dongtai Coastal Economic Zone Management Committee Address: Gangcheng Road 88, Coastal economic zone, Dongtai, Yancheng, Jiangsu Province Zip code: 224237 Tel: +86-515-85726966 E-mail: dtyhjjq@126.com Web address: http://dongtai.yancheng.gov.cn/

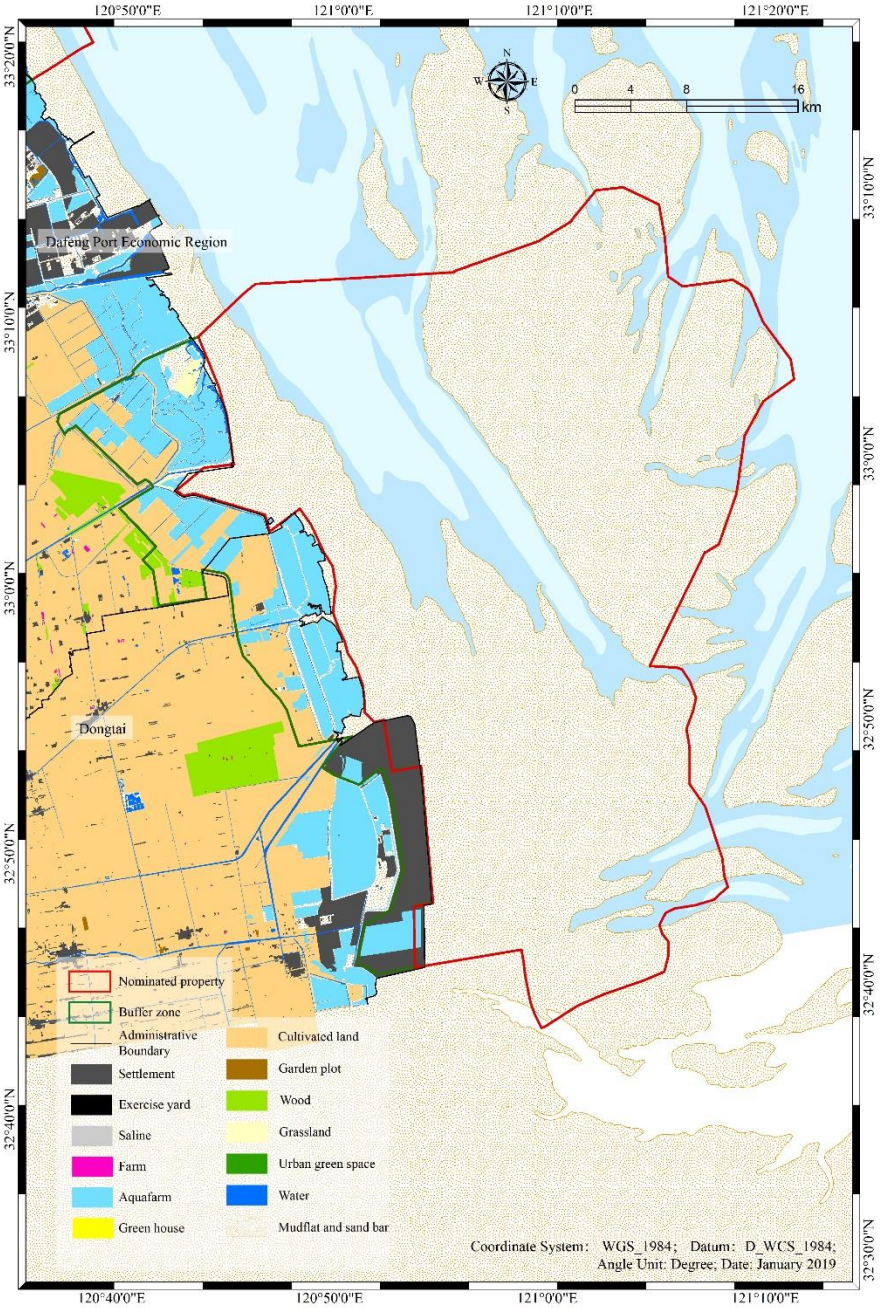
Location of the Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I) in China

YS-1: Jiangsu Dafeng National Nature Reserve, and the Southern Section and Dongsha Experimental Zone of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve
YS-2: The Middle Section of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve

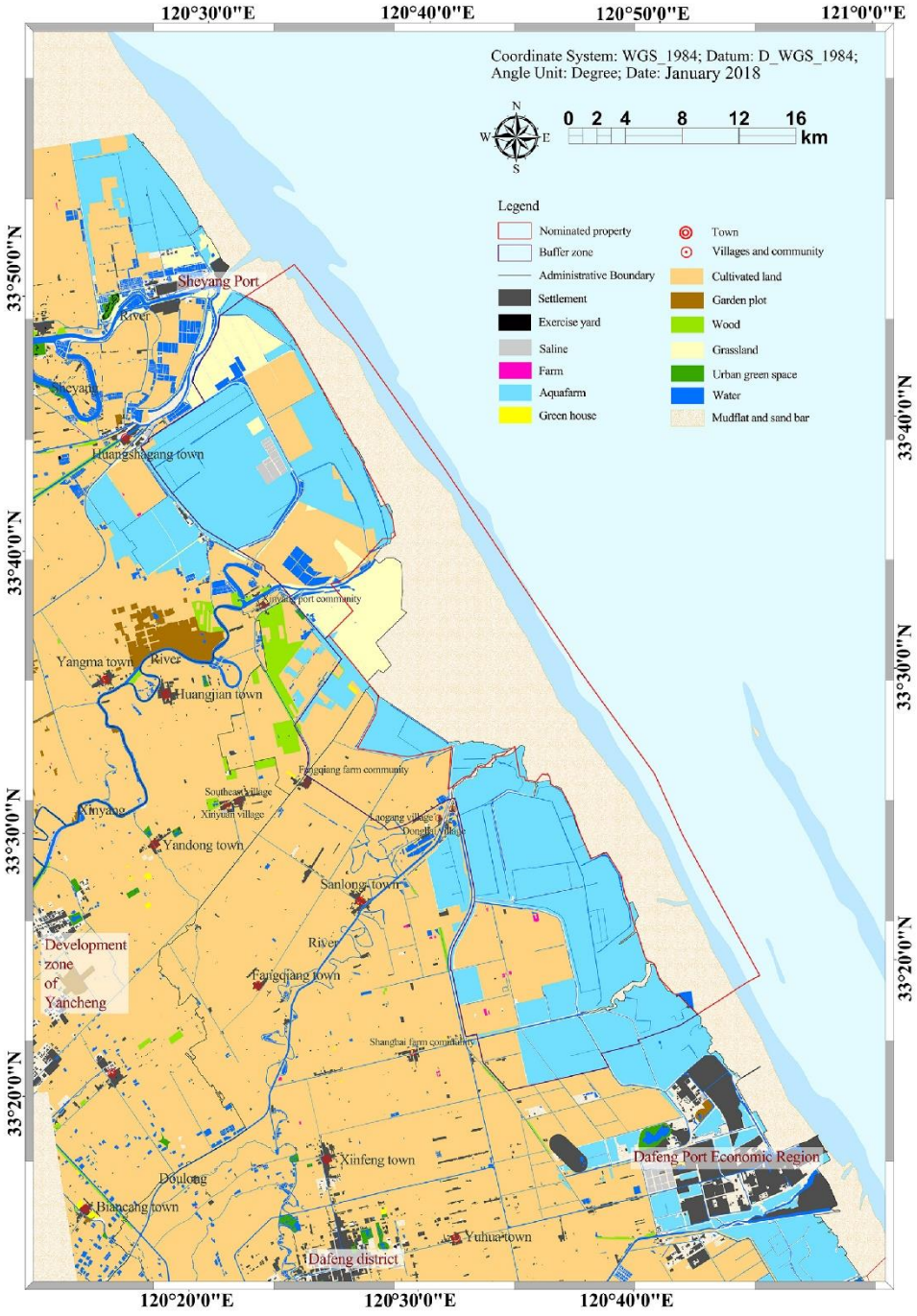
Location of the Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I) in Jiangsu Province



Detailed Map of
Migratory Bird Habitat in the South of Yancheng, Jiangsu (YS-1)



Detailed Map of Migratory Bird Habitat in the North of Yancheng, Jiangsu (YS-2)



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Jiangsu Dafeng National Nature Reserve, and the Southern Section and Dongsha Experimental Zone of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve (YS-1, short for Yellow Sea-1): Sheyang County, Tinghu District, and Dafeng District

The Middle Section of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve (YS-2, short for Yellow Sea-2): Dafeng District, Dongtai City and Dongsha</td></tr>
<tr><td>Name of property</td><td colspan="2">Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Geographical coordinates to the nearest second</td><td colspan="2">Range of coordinates</td></tr>
<tr><td>Jiangsu Dafeng National Nature Reserve, and the Southern Section and Dongsha Experimental Zone of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve (YS-1)</td><td>N 32°49′2.14″-33°11′30.15″;

E 120°48′49.37″-121°18′10.47″</td></tr>
<tr><td>The Middle Section of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve (YS-2)</td><td>N 33°19′6.19″-33°49′10.88″;

E 120°29′45.12″-120°48′18.09″</td></tr>
</table>

	Central coordinates	
	Jiangsu Dafeng National Nature Reserve, and the Southern Section and Dongsha Experimental Zone of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve (YS-1)	N 33°0′16.14″, E 121°3′29.92″
	The Middle Section of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve (YS-2)	N 33°34′8.54″, E 120°39′1.60″
Textual description of the boundaries of the nominated property	Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China are located in the Yellow Sea ecoregion, which attracts massive attention from the global conservation community. The Yellow Sea and Bohai Gulf coast contain the world's largest intertidal mudflat, a key node of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. The East Asian-Australasian Flyway, among all the main flyways, is used by the largest number of migratory bird species, as well as the largest number of threatened species. Large rivers (Yellow River, Yangtze River, Yalu River, Liao River, Luan River, and Hai River etc.) continuously discharge sediments into Yellow Sea and Bohai Gulf, accumulating to form a series of different habitat types such as mudflats, beaches, and swamps, providing habitats for various migratory birds. These globally important habitats have been maintaining the amazing bird biodiversity on the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China is a serial nominated property for the inscription on the	

	World Heritage List, which will be submitted in three phases. The phase I of the nominated property is composed of two separate component parts in Yancheng, Jiangsu Province, China: Jiangsu Dafeng National Nature Reserve, and the Southern Section and Dongsha Experimental Zone of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve (YS-1) and The Middle Section of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve (YS-2), located in the southern part of the west coast of Yellow Sea. These areas are nominated to meet the Criteria (ix) and (x), and represent the outstanding universal value of Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China. 1. The boundaries of YS-1 are mainly determined according to the typical vegetation zones in this area, as well as the marine and terrestrial habitat types, such as intertidal mudflats and radial sand ridges. The main part of this area is within the range of Jiangsu Dafeng National Nature Reserve and the experimental zone of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve. The north boundary starts from Zhugangzha, extends towards east to the north boundary of Dongsha Experimental Zone of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve. The west boundary starts from Zhugangzha, extends towards south along the boundary of reclamation area to Chuandonggang, turns west for 2.18 km, turns southwest to Dongchuan sea dyke, extends along the Chuanxin Road for 2.75 km, reaches the north boundary of reclamation area and turns to south to the north boundary of Tiaozini reclamation area. The south boundary starts from Liangduozha, extends towards east along the planned Tiaozini embankment to the south boundary of Dongsha Experimental Zone. The east boundary coincides with the east boundary of Dongsha Experiment Zone. On the east of the nominated property lies a subtidal mudflat, where there is no fixed artificial facility and the extremely complicated

	hydrological condition makes it very dangerous for small boats, and large ships are not allowed to approach, so it is not necessary to establish a buffer zone on the east side. The buffer zone is mainly located on the west (land side) of nominated property. The north boundary starts from the intersection of Zhugangzha and G228, extends towards east along the river to Zhugangzha. The west boundary starts from the intersection of Zhugangzha and G228, extends towards south along the sea dyke across the river of Dongchuangang, turns west for 2.8 km, turns southeast along X202 road to the boundary of Jiangsu Dafeng National Nature Reserve. From this point, the west boundary extends towards south and ends at the crossroad of G228 and X302. The south boundary starts from the north side of X302 road, extends towards east, extends across Liangduohezha to the -3m isobath. The east boundary starts from where Zhugangzha enters the sea, extends towards south, extends along the boundary of reclamation area to Chuanxin Road, turns west for 2.18 km and then turns southwest to Dongchuan sea dyke. Starting from this point, the east boundary turns towards southeast along Chuanxin Road, then turns south to the north boundary of reclamation area and then turns east for 2.75 km, turns south and reaches the north boundary of Tiaozini reclamation area. 2. The boundaries of YS-2 are mainly determined according to the typical vegetation zones in this area, and the integrity of intertidal mudflat habitats. This component is located within Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve. The North boundary starts at the location 1.7 km south from Sheyang River estuary, extends towards east for 5 km. The west boundary starts at the location 1.7 km south from Sheyang River estuary, extends towards southeast along the boundary of reclamation area to Xinyanggang estuary and reaches the north boundary of the core area of Yancheng Wetland Rare Birds National Nature Reserve.

	From the south bank of Xinyang Harbor, the west boundary extends 1943 m southwards, turns towards 405 m east of the sea dyke, extends southwards parallel to the sea dyke until the boundary of Dafeng County, extends 100 m southwards to the north bank of Doulong Harbor, then eastwards along the the sea dyke until the boundary of Dafeng County, extends 100 m southwards to the north bank of Doulong Harbor, then eastwards along the bank until the -3m isobath, and turns southward towards the parallel line 3 km south of the eastward extension of Simaoyou River. The south boundary is the parallel line 3 km south of the eastward extension of Simaoyou River, extending eastwards until 5km offshore. The east boundary is the -3m isobath, which marks the boundary of intertidal zone. On the east of the nominated property lies a subtidal mudflat, where there is no fixed artificial facility and the extremely complicated hydrological condition does not allow large ships to approach, so it is not necessary to establish a buffer zone on the east side. The buffer zone is mainly located on the west (land side) of nominated property. The north boundary starts from Huangshagang, extends towards east, turns northeast along the north boundary of the middle section of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve to 1.7 km south from Sheyang river estuary. The west boundary starts from Huangshagang, extends southeast along the east side of Huanghuang road, turns south, extends across Xinyanggang along the east side of S331, turns southwest at Zhonglugang, turns south along the Xichao river, turns southeast at Fangqiang Farm along the river, turns east at Dongfanghongqizu, reaches sea dyke road at Doulonggang, turns south to Sanmaoyou river along sea dyke road and G228. The south boundary starts at Sanmaoyou river, extends eastwards to sea dyke road, and extends northwards along the road to the line 3 km south, parallel to eastward extension of Simaoyou River, and reaches the -3m isobath. The east boundary starts at 1.7

	km south from Sheyang river, turns southeast along the boundary of reclamation area, reaches Xinyanggang estuary and the north boundary of the core area of Yancheng National Nature Reserve, The east boundary coincides with the west boundary of the nominated property.
A4 or A3 size map of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zones	Figure 1-1 Location of the Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I) in China Figure 1-2 Location of the Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I) in Jiangsu Province Figure 1-3 Detailed map of Jiangsu Dafeng National Nature Reserve, and the Southern Section and Dongsha Experimental Zone of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve (YS-1) Figure 1-4 Detailed map of the Middle Section of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve (YS-2)
Criteria under which property is nominated	Criteria (ix) and (x)
Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	**a) Brief synthesis** The coast of Yellow Sea and Bohai Gulf contains the world's largest continuous mudflat seashore. Sediments and nutrients are continuously discharged from the Yellow River and Yangtze River (two of the ten world longest rivers) and other rivers including Yalu River, Liao River, Luan River and Hai River, and form fertile mudflats, radial sand ridges and sandbanksas well as sand dunes, lagoons, rocky shores, and islands where threatened birds aggregate to breed. Nowadays, the dynamic process of river sediment discharge

	and tectonic subsidence continue to shape wetland landscape and ecosystem on the Bohai Gulf-Yellow Sea coast, making it one of the most diverse and fertile coasts in the world, providing key sanctuaries for migratory birds on the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. The Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China is a serial world natural heritage nominated property consisting of natural wetland habitats such as deltas, sandbanks, mudflats, saltwater/freshwater swamps, rocky shores, islands and ancient coastlines, as well as salt pans, fish ponds and rice paddies. The serial nominated property range from Northeast China to East China, providing key stopovers, wintering grounds or breeding grounds for threatened migratory bird species, constituting one of the world's most diverse and magnificent temperate coastal sanctuaries and ecosystems, and an indispensable part of the global biodiversity conservation. Some of the species are the world's most noticed threatened birds, including two critically endangered water birds: the Chinese crested-tern (*Thalasseus bernsteini*) with the global population just more than a hundred, the spoon-billed sandpiper (*Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*), with only hundreds of individuals left in the world. Almost all individuals of the Nordmann's greenshank (*Tringa guttifer*), the great knot (*Calidris tenuirostris*), and the Far Eastern curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*) depend on these habitats. The East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership assessed the importance of 1030 key wetlands on the flyway. The results showed that the coastal wetlands in Yancheng rank top on the list of the important migratory bird habitats along the Bohai Gulf-Yellow Sea coast, and are thus suitable for the first phase of the nominated property. The serial nominated property Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I) consists

	of two components: 1) Jiangsu Dafeng National Nature Reserve, and the southern section and the Dongsha experimental zone of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve (YS-1) in Jiangsu Province, southwest Yellow Sea coast; and 2) the middle section of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve (YS-2). The two components are separated by the Dafeng Port and the surrounding areas with dense human activity, with their boundaries about 30 kilometers apart. **Jiangsu Dafeng National Nature Reserve, and the southern section and the Dongsha experimental zone of Yancheng National Nature Reserve (YS-1).** The component covers an area of nominated property 109,370 ha, plus a buffer zone of 23,188 ha on the west. Dafeng contains typical habitat types of secondary forest on marine deposition plain and freshwater reed marsh. The southern section of Yancheng Reserve and Dongsha embody the complete ecosystems of intertidal mudflats, radial sand banks and sand ridges. Dafeng is home to the world's largest captive population and largest reintroduced population of Père David's deer (or milu, *Elaphurus davidianus*). The southern section of Yancheng Reserve and Dongsha provide an important stopover site for the waders on the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. Half of the world's spoon-billed sandpipers and Nordmann's greenshanks make long stopovers, feed, or even moult in the nominated site and surrounding areas. **The middle section of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve (YS-2).** This component is located in Sheyang County, Tinghu District, Yancheng, Jiangsu, containing the core area in the middle section of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve. The area of the nominated property is 43,804 ha, plus a buffer zone of 51,785 ha on the west. The middle part of Yancheng Reserve mainly consist of habitat types of freshwater reed marsh and intertidal mudflat. It provides the most important wintering ground for the migratory population of red-crowned crane (*Grus japonensis*), with

about 50% (in some years 80%) of individuals spending the winter here each year.

The area involved in the two nominated properties above constitutes the largest intertidal flat on the west bank of Pacific Ocean. Within the two nominated properties, large tracts of coastal habitats remain less disturbed by human activity, retaining the natural ecosystem structure and functions, becoming one of the natural coastlines rare in this country and the world. The main body of the marine deposition plain and mudflat is formed before 1855, when Yellow River changing its course back to the north. Nowadays, the intertidal mudflat is still mainly in the process of accumulation under the special marine hydrological processes. The above process has shaped the crucial habitat for threatened species such as the red-crowned crane, the spoon-billed sandpiper and the Nordmann's greenshank in the serial nomination properties (Phase I). These habitats, together with other sites along the Chinese coast to be nominated in the future, form indispensable links in the conservation network for more than 20 threatened bird species on the East Asian-Australasian Flyway.

b) Justification for criteria

Criterion (ix): Since the Pleistocene, great rivers such as the Yellow River and the Yangtze River have been endlessly flowing into the Yellow Sea and the Bohai Gulf, carrying massive material from the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and the Central Asian desert. On the other hand, the continental shelf in Yellow Sea and Bohai Gulf have been in the process of continuous subsidence. Accumulation of river sediment discharge and tectonic subsidence, combined with marine hydrological processes and climate change, have jointly shaped the natural landscape along the Yellow Sea and Bohai Gulf coast, forming the basis for the occurrence and evolution of ecosystems.

	The sites for the first phase of serial nomination have long been under the influence of the Yangtze River, the largest river in Asia. Between A.D. 1194 and 1855, the Yellow River, with the largest known sand discharge, used to enter the sea near the nominated properties. The nominated properties are located in a region where the river (terrestrial) and marine ecosystems interact intensely, probably the most typical of its type in modern times. A large amount of river sediment discharge interacts with the ocean current to form intertidal mudflats and unique radial sand ridges. During the sea transgression and regression since the late Pleistocene, the sediments discharged from the ancient Yangtze River estuary and Huai River estuary have accumulated to form more than 30,000 km^2 of radial sand ridges centered at Jianggang, under the influence of special radial flow in the coastal waters of Yellow Sea. Radial sand ridges, sand banks and tidal channels constitute the largest part of the nominated site YS-1. Radial sand ridges have always been changing under the intense influence of tidal currents and storms, but the general trend is to merge and expand, and to move toward the shore. Sand banks in the middle of the radial structure or close to the shore are mostly accumulating and growing. The dynamic changes of these landscapes driven by changes of river and marine hydrology and climate have become the major driving forces of the evolution of ecosystems and even species. It is in order to feed on the diverse benthic animals living in such dynamically changing habitats that the waders here undergo adaptive divergent evolution. The coastal area within the YS-2 nominated area is mainly plains formed by marine deposition. Due to the tidal asymmetry (fast flood tides and slow ebb tides), the sediments transported by tides can be accumulated in the intertidal zone. This is an important driving force for the formation of the plains. Large rivers discharge into the

	southern Yellow Sea a large amount of sediments, which are then suspended and transported by tides and waves to be deposited in the intertidal zone. Meanwhile, the coastal plain continuously silts up, advancing to the sea, forming unique intertidal mudflats. The vegetation zones in the nominated area shows remarkable characteristics of coastal wetland vegetation: with changes of soil salinity and seawater submergence, the vegetation structure in the nominated area shows obvious transition and clear succession. From the sea side to the land side, the transition types are: mudflat with no vegetation, *Spartina alterniflora* marsh, *Suaeda glauca* marsh, *Aeluropus sinensis* grassland, *Imperata cylindrical* grassland or reed marsh. On the most salty mudflats with no vegetation live the most abundant benthic animals, which provide rich food resources for migrating birds. On the land side of the mudflats, *Spartina alterniflora* communities exist in some areas. Further toward the land side grow salt-tolerant plants, such as *Suaeda glauca* and *Salicornia europaea*. In the areas with salinity as low as 0.6% -1.0%, the amount of *Aeluropus sinensis* increases in the *Suaeda glauca* community. The type of vegetation that appears furthest toward the land side is *Imperata cylindrical* grassland, often accompanied by *Setaria viridis*, *Artemisia capillaris*, reeds *Phragmites communis*, *Zoysia macrostachya* and other plants. In addition, large reed communities distribute in water-rich areas, such as lower mudflats and the estuarine zone. These areas often used by birds such as red-crowned cranes. The spatial distribution of habitat types and vegetation communities change with the dynamic changes of the muddy shore, forming the basis for the maintenance of biodiversity. These two nominated properties not only represent the typical characteristics of the coastal and marine ecosystems and their changes in landscape pattern, but also highlight the evolution of their plant communities against the background of the dynamic changes in

	coastal landscape. At the same time, their ecosystem supporting services also fully reflect the ecological and physiological processes in various organisms related to adaptation and evolution, making the area an outstanding example of coastal and marine ecosystems. **Criterion (x):** The Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China concentrates threatened bird species and their habitats of global concern, and has outstanding value in conservation and scientific research. These areas are located on the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, where the number of threatened waterbird species is much higher than the other seven major flyways in the world. Moreover, the first phase of the serial nomination involves the flyway's highest-rated reserve and key habitat for threatened birds. The nominated properties involve Jiangsu Dafeng National Nature Reserve and Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve, both located in the south of Yellow Sea Ecoregion (#203 in the WWF Global 200 Ecoregions), containing the world's largest continuous mudflat seashore, already listed as important wetlands in the Ramsar Convention. As one of the best preserved intertidal mudflats, Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve has joined UNESCO's Man and Biosphere reserves network. The area features rich biodiversity, providing key stopovers, breeding grounds and wintering grounds for millions of migrating waterbirds on the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. Jiangsu Dafeng National Nature Reserve, and the southern section and the Dongsha experimental zone of Yancheng National Nature Reserve (YS-1) is located in the central keynode range of East Asian-Australasian Flyway, 7000 kilometers apart from both the breeding and wintering grounds of waders, and thus serves as an indispensable stopover and "gas station". For waders, Dafeng and Dongsha and the vast surrounding area is the largest and the most

	important stopover on this flyway. It is estimated that at least two million waders use the area during their northward migration, accounting for more than 40% of the migratory waders on the flyway. There are also massive waders – at least a million – passing the area during the southward migration. The radial sand ridges and surrounding areas where Dongsha is located are the autumn stopover and moulting ground for more than 50% of spoon-billed sand pipers, a globally critically endangered species. In addition, Dafeng is currently home to more than two-thirds of the global population of wild Père David's deer, providing a model for reintroduction and rewilding of large mammals after extinction in the wild. The middle section of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve (YS-2) is an important habitat for the critically endangered species Baer's pochard (*Aythya baeri*) and Siberian white crane (*Leucogeranus leucogeranus*). It is also the most important wintering ground for the endangered species red-crowned crane (*Grus japonensis*), with the wintering population accounting for more than 40% - 55% of the species' migratory population. Meanwhile, the nominated property is also a stopover site for about 10% of the population of the endangered species black-faced spoonbill (*Platalea minor*), and one of the important breeding and wintering grounds for the vulnerable species Saunders's gull (*Larus saundersi*). **c) Statement of integrity** The Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China involve large tracts of mudflats, beaches and other habitats connected to them through the migration of birds, consisting the largest coastal migratory bird habitat system, serving as key stopovers for bird migration between the two hemispheres and an important part of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. The vast space

	provide high quality rest stops for more than a hundred species and millions individuals of migratory waterbirds, to replenish the fat they need for the continued flight. The phase I of the serial nominated property includes all the intertidal wetlands undisturbed by human activity, including two existing nature reserves, especially the radial sand ridges covered by the reserves. The nominated properties adequately reflect and protect all kinds of natural, dynamic elements of the intertidal wetlands. The area presents a coherent landscape spectrum, from wetlands on the land side to radial sand ridges, showing comprehensively the evolution of landforms and habitats related to tidal processes. Yancheng wetlands on the Yellow Sea coast feature unique, complete intertidal mudflats in fresh water, brackish water and salt water zones. The nominated property (Phase I) and buffer zone of more than 220,000 hectares will ensure the continuity of ecological functions, and the ecological processes in the intertidal zone can happen without restriction. Sufficient area, high quality mudflats and undisturbed natural ecosystems provide good stopovers and ample space for migratory birds. Among them, YS-1 contains sandbanks, sand ridges, tidal channels and sea areas located in radial sand ridges, providing an important feeding ground for waders during low tides. The area also contains a series of habitat types from coastal mudflats to inland wetlands, providing resting areas for waders during high tides. The inland section includes the main range of Père David's deers and their all suitable types of habitats. YS-2 is the area with the highest concentration of red-crowned cranes, as well as a habitat favoured by other cranes, geese and ducks. The current nominated area contains all high quality habitats and all types of feeding and resting habitats for red-crowned cranes.

	At present, the nominated properties (Phase I) and buffer zones are located within Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve and Jiangsu Dafeng National Nature Reserve, both strictly protected by the laws of China. The official Ecological Red Lines also provide adequate protection. These management and protection policies can ensure that the region remains undisturbed, maintaining intact ecosystems and ecological processes. The nominated property (Phase I) include the core areas and intertidal wetlands in the two reserves, as well as the Dongsha district, while the buffer zones and experimental zones of the two reserves surround the west side (land side) of the nominated property, providing adequate buffer and protection from the inland direction. At the same time, the ongoing sustainable management of farmland, fish ponds and salt pans in the buffer zone also provided a space for the diffusion and movement of threatened species such as the red-crowned crane and the Père David's deer. **d) Requirements for protection and management** The nominated property is state-owned, with the status of national nature reserves. A multi-level management system has been established from the state to the local areas, forming a mechanism for collaborative protection between government agencies and communities, social organizations and research institutes, with staff and funding guaranteed. Under the strict protection by the laws and regulations of the country and the local government, the natural status of coastal intertidal wetlands has been effectively maintained through the cooperation between government agencies, communities and social organizations, ensuring the survival and reproduction of the species, providing stopovers for migratory birds. At both national and provincial levels, the government has paid great attention to the protection and management of World Natural Heritage sites. The

	Outline for the *13th Five-Year Plan of Jiangsu Province* clearly states, "we will support the Dafeng and Yancheng Nature Reserves to be nominated for the inscription on the World Natural Heritage List, and ensure that the ecological diversity of the key regional watershed improves steadily." In the future, we will continue to strengthen the protection and management of the nominated properties in the following aspects: 1) Strengthen the monitoring and research of the elements with natural heritage values, including landscapes and biological elements, in order to implement adaptive management. 2) Monitor and study the threats, and carry out targeted prevention, control or remediation measures; 3) involving enterprises and residents in the nominated properties and buffer zones in the management, monitoring and public education actions, and continue to promote public participation and concern in the protection work; 4) improve the interpretation system, control the number of tourists and enhance the ecological education for tourists; regulate access to tourist areas, strengthen supervision and keep the impact of tourism and transportation on the minimal level; 5) establish a unified administration office to lead the management of the nominated properties and buffer zones (Yancheng Municipal People's Government of Jiangsu Province has approved the establishment of World Heritage Application and Management Office Yancheng Municipality); 6) enhance the protection and management of the nominated properties and buffer zones by integrating the administrative forces of the two nature reserves; 7) use the technical support from the expert group for Yancheng World Heritage nomination, local authorities, monitoring and research institutions, and universities, who will be responsible for the monitoring, protection and management of the nominated properties; 8) promote local legislation to protect the nominated properties and formulate the

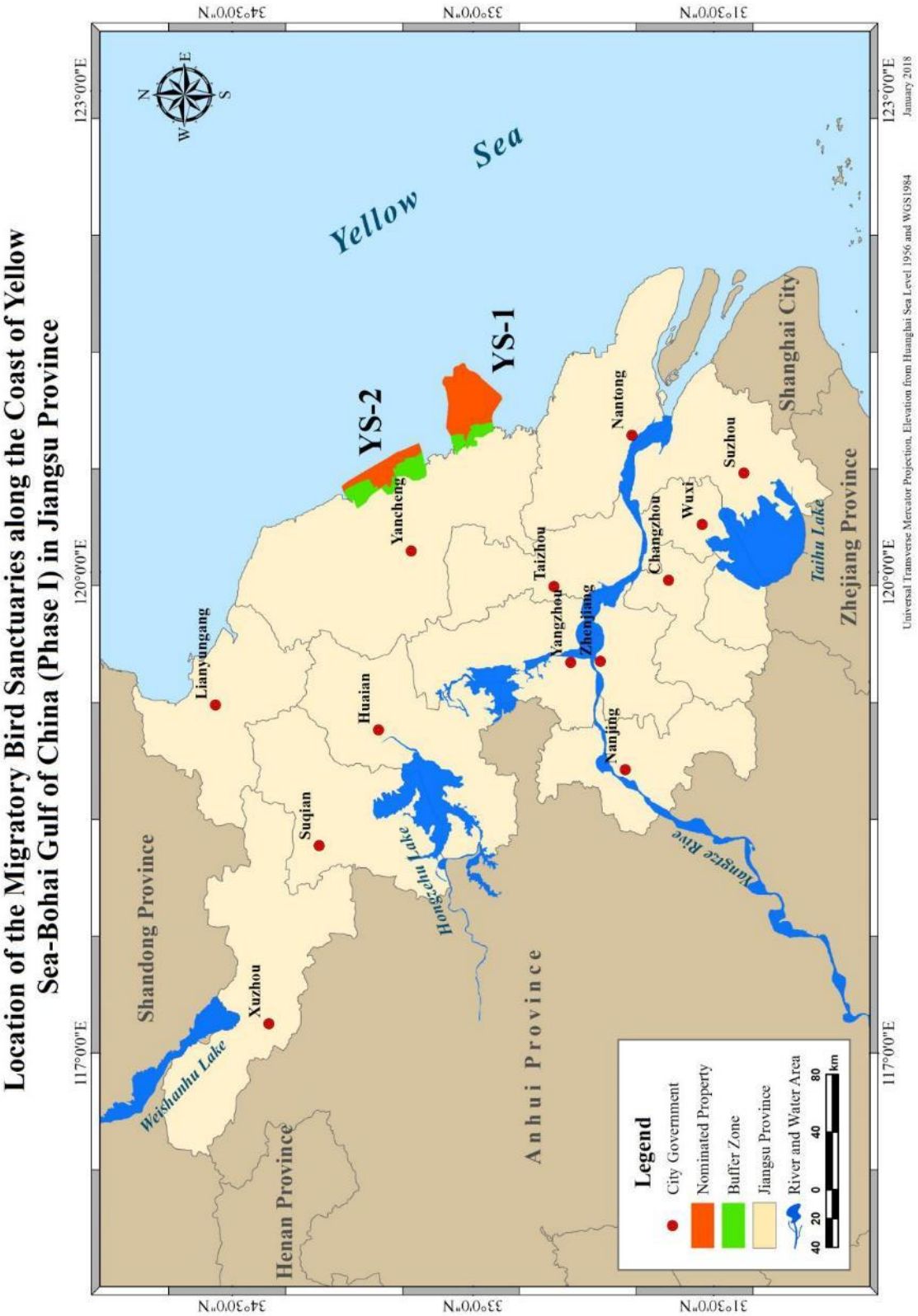
	"Regulations for the Protection of Yancheng's World Heritage Nominated Property".
Name and contact information of official local institution /agency	Organization: Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, the People's Republic of China Address: 9 Sanlihe Road, Beijing, China Zip code: 100835 Tel: +86-10-58934062 E-mail: lionkinglzp@163.com Web address: http://www.mohurd.gov.cn/ Organization: Jiangsu Provincial Department of Housing and Urban-Rural Development Address: 88 Caochangmen Avenue, Gulou District, Nanjing, Jiangsu, China Zip code: 210036 Tel: +86-25-51868531 E-mail: 136894378@qq.com Web address: http://jsszfhcxjst.jiangsu.gov.cn/ Organization: World Heritage Application and Management Office Yancheng Municipality Address: 11F SDIC Business Building, Xindu Subdistrict, Yandu District, Yancheng, Jiangsu, China

	Zip code: 224000 Tel: +86-515-88200578 E-mail: 1140936110@qq.com Organization: Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve Administration Address: 8 Wanghe Road, Xinyang Port, Huangjian Town, Tinghu District, Yancheng, Jiangsu, China Zip code: 224057 Tel: +86-515-82642202 E-mail: yczqbhq@126.com Web address: http://www.yczrbhq.com/ Organization: Jiangsu Dafeng National Nature Reserve Administration Address:Milu Reserve, Caomiao Town, Dafeng District, Yancheng, Jiangsu Zip code : 224136 Tel: +86-515-832393017 E-mail: milu832393017@163.com Web address: www.chinamlw.org

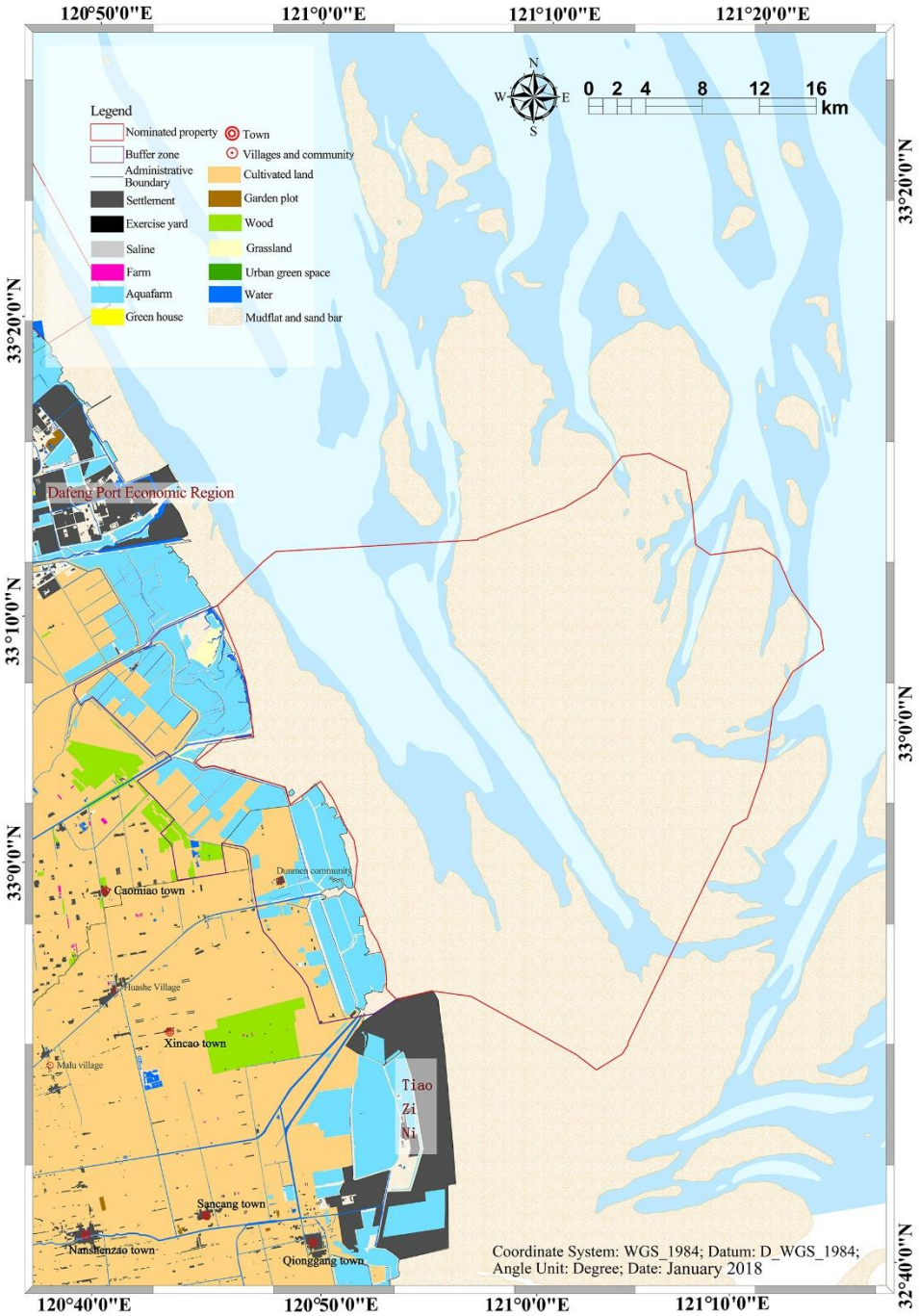
Location of the Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I) in China

YS-1: Jiangsu Dafeng National Nature Reserve, and the Southern Section and Dongsha Experimental Zone of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve
YS-2: The Middle Section of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve

Location of the Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I) in Jiangsu Province



Detailed Map of Jiangsu Dafeng National Nature Reserve, and the Southern Section and Dongsha Experimental Zone of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve(YS-1)



Detailed Map of the Middle Section of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve (YS-2)