

*North East Asian Crane Site Network Newsletter*

Volume 1, Number 1, 1998

**Theme of this issue: What is the North East Asian Crane Site Network?**



Launch of the Crane Network, Beidaihe, China, March 1997.

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## Foreword

I would like to congratulate publication of the Crane Site Network Newsletter.

In March 1997, the "North East Asian Crane Site Network" was launched at the "International Workshop on East Asian Wetland and Waterbird Conservation" in Beidaihe, China. Since the establishment, it has already been one year. I would like to express my gratitude to all people who have involved in the Network.

The Network was developed as a part of the "Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy: 1996-2000" which is supported by the Environment Agency of Japan and Environment Australia in order to strengthen mutual collaboration on waterbird conservation in the Asia Pacific region.

Although the network is administratively managed by Wetlands International-Asia Pacific, the Flyway Officer who has responsibility for the Crane Site Network activities is Mr. Simba Chan from the Wild Bird Society of Japan. We, Environment Agency of Japan, have also supported the Network with NGOs in the region and government agencies in the network countries.

Conservation of migratory birds and their habitats cannot be achieved without mutual collaboration by the countries on the flyway. Although constitution of a multilateral treaty with enforcement is expected, early development is challenging due to different economic background of the regional countries. Additionally a legal framework for protection of migratory birds is not sufficiently equipped in many countries.

Under the situation, raising public awareness concerning importance of the crane habitat should be highly prioritized.

Establishment of the Network has been a very good opportunity for local people of the network sites to reconsider importance of their wetlands under the international relationships. Additionally, encouraging conservation of crane habitats, as well as network sites, is expected to be accomplished through exchanging information about each crane habitat in North East Asia, and the ideas or experiences of experts who work for crane conservation.

Now there are eighteen network sites from six countries. We, Environment Agency of Japan, look forward to more collaboration among North East Asian countries for conservation of cranes and their habitats as a result of more participation at the network sites, while also making efforts to expand the Network and promote the conservation goals of the Network.

Kojiro Mori Director Wildlife Protection Division Nature Conservation Bureau Environment Agency of Japan

## **Introduction from the Crane Flyway Officer**

Dear readers,

In March 1997, as the cranes were migrating northwards back to their breeding grounds, the North East Asian Crane Site Network was officially launched at the International Workshop on East Asian Wetlands and Waterbird Conservation held in Beidaihe, China.

The Network is one of the migratory waterbird networks recommended by the Kushiro Initiative in 1994. Since then the Wetlands International Asia Pacific and Wetlands International Japan have been working on the formation of three migratory waterbird species group networks, with the support from Environment Australia and the Environment Agency of Japan.

This is the first issue of the Newsletter for the North East Asian Crane Site Network. We hope this newsletter will encourage information exchange and sharing of experience among wetlands sites important to cranes. You are welcomed to take part in the production of this newsletter. Any information and suggestions are also welcomed. We hope to have reader's letters on the next issue.

Among our readers, many are crane researchers and conservationists with many years of experience. However, I hope this newsletter can be posted or circulated to anybody who cares about the cranes and nature. Farmers, teachers, students, drivers, anybody who cares.

You can copy this newsletter and send it to anybody who is interested.

I expect this newsletter to be biannual and the next issue is published in late 1998.

I hope you enjoy reading it, and find it informative and interesting.

Yours faithfully,

Simba Chan

Crane Flyway Officer

Any comments, suggestions and information should be sent to the Crane Flyway Officer at:

WING, 2-35-2 Minamidaira, Hino City, Tokyo 191-0041, Japan

Fax:(81)-42-593-6873 E-mail: [simba.chan@earthling.net](mailto:simba.chan@earthling.net)

## **What is the North East Asian Crane Site Network ?**

Before we answer this question, you might ask: WHY do we need a network?

The answer is simple: Because cranes are migratory birds, their survival cannot be guaranteed unless all countries take part in the conservation.

So, WHAT is the North East Asian Crane Site Network?

This is a network that links up important sites for the survival of cranes. Within this network, people who work for different site can exchange information and share their experience. Crane researchers and conservationists could work on some joint actions to protect cranes on the same flyway.

The Network does not only link up sites. It also links up researchers and anyone who cares about the future of the cranes and their habitat. This will give them the feeling that they are not working alone. Their efforts will be appreciated and their experience will benefit many others.

Cooperation is the key word for the Network.

HOW can countries cooperate in conservation of migratory species?

Sharing of experience and information. For example, if we find the number of cranes in one country is decreasing but in another country is increasing. This is probably because of different conservation practices and management. Learning the experience from a successful example can improve our management techniques.

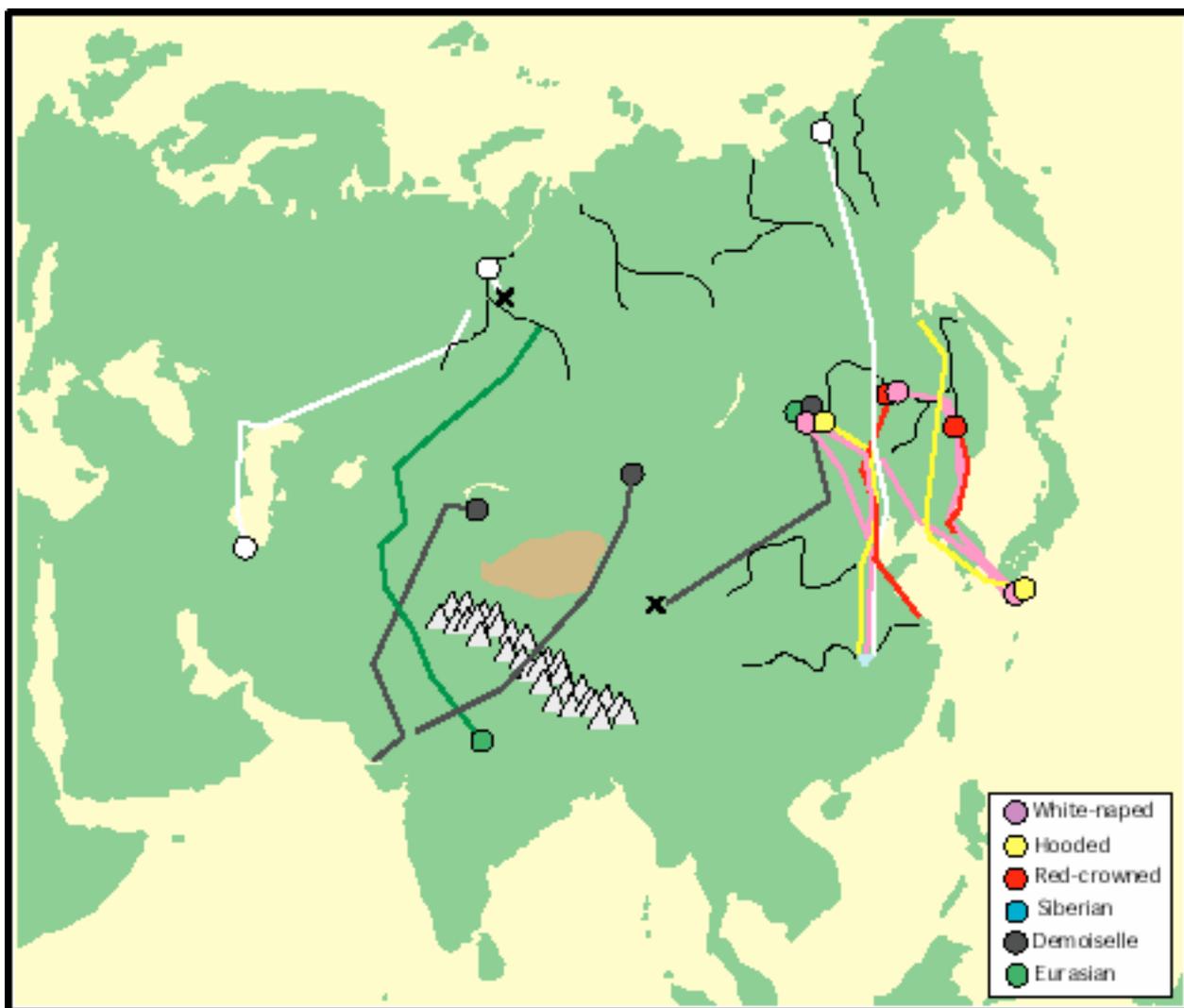
Countries in the region could also jointly take part in research and conservation actions. Many countries in the region have also signed bilateral treaties with other neighboring countries.

WHICH countries should we work with?

This is not an easy question. Different species of migratory birds may have different migratory route. And study of migration is not as easy as one might think. How can we be sure, a certain population of birds in Siberia would winter in China, Indonesia, India, or Middle East? For most species of migratory birds in eastern Asia, we only have a vague idea of their migratory route.

However, in the early 1990s, a new technology of satellite tracking was used to track migration of larger birds. This technique has provide us with valuable information on the exact migration route and important sites along the route. A network formigratory birds is made possible with this new information.

In early 1990s, the Wild Bird Society of Japan (WBSJ) and Yomiuri Shimbun started a joint program on satellite tracking of cranes. Under this program WBSJ worked with the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology and many other ornithologists in Asia. The program is also sponsored by NEC and NTT. Now we have found out the migratory route of many populations of cranes and many important sites have been identified:



(Map of satellite tracking)

In June 1993, the Wild Bird Society of Japan and Yomiuri Shimbun organized a symposium on the conservation of cranes. The idea of forming a network of important sites for cranes was discussed. It was agreed the next logical step for the satellite tracking of the migratory routes of cranes is to form a network of the sites along the migratory route.

In December 1994, representatives from 16 East Asian -Australasian countries attended a migratory waterbird conservation workshop in Kushiro, Japan. The workshop produced a summary statement called the "Kushiro Initiative". It calls for the:

1.Preparation of a conservation strategy for migratory waterbirds in the region.2.Development of Action Plans for species-groups3.Development of networks of internationally important sites for species-groups.

The Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy was published in 1996. The Shorebird Network was launched in March 1996 and the Anatidae (ducks and geese) Network is scheduled to be launched in early 1999.

In March 1997, the Crane Network was officially launched in Beidaihe, China.

The Crane Network is a programme under Wetlands International. The Crane Flyway Officer from the Wild Bird Society of Japan is working on behalf of the Wetlands International Japan. The Network is supported by the Environment Agency of Japan.

As of March 1998, eighteen sites from all six countries in North East Asia have joined the network.

A Working Group for the North East Asian Crane Site Network was formed in September 1997. It consists of one national representative from each country and three more crane experts from the breeding ground, wintering ground and from the International Crane Foundation. They will hold the meetings to decide the future direction of the Network activities. The responsibility of the Crane Flyway Officer is to facilitate the implementation of these activities.

Information on the network sites and working group members are listed as appendix I and II of this newsletter.

### **The range of the North East Asian Crane Site Network:**

This is defined as the range for the four species of endemic and threatened crane species concerned: Siberian Crane (the eastern population), White-naped Crane, Hooded Crane and Red-crowned Crane.

It is defined as Asia east of 110 E and north of the Tropic of Cancer, to avoid overlapping with the ranges of Black-necked Cranes of western China and Sarus Cranes of South-east Asia.

In the future, when we have more experience with cooperation of activities in North East Asia, the Network will expand to cover other parts of Asia.

### **News from the region:**

1. Unusual records of Hooded Cranes in last two years

At the at the International Workshop on East Asian Wetlands and Waterbird Conservation held in Beidaihe, China in March 1997, Mr. Kunikazu Momose of the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology, Japan has expressed his concern on the decrease of the number of Hooded Cranes at Izumi (now a Network Site, please refer to the Appendix I): from about 8,000 birds in the mid 1990s to 6,706 in 1995/96 and 5,747 in 1996/97. Delegates from other countries have not noticed any significant increase of Hooded Cranes in their country.

The wintering population of Hooded Cranes at Izumi increased last winter (1997/98) to 7,231 birds. And there are some interesting new records of Hooded Cranes in other locations.

a. Suncheon Bay (34 50 N 127 30 E):

The wintering population of Hooded Cranes at Suncheon Bay, about 150 km south-west of Pusan City on the southern coast of Korea, was first discovered in late 1996. About 80 Hooded Cranes wintered at Suncheon Bay again last winter. As the number of wintering Hooded Cranes at the suburb of Taegu City is disappearing due to the increase of plastic greenhouses on agricultural lands, Hooded Cranes at Suncheon Bay could have possibly moved from Taegu.

Suncheon Bay is also known to be an important wintering site for Saunders's Gull (*Larus saundersi*). According to the survey carried out by the Forestry Research Institute in Korea, about 900 Saunders's Gull were found wintering at the bay.

A joint study between the Forestry Research Institute of Korea and the Research Center of the Wild Bird Society of Japan (WBSJ) was carried out in January 1998. About 75 Hooded Cranes were found at a 300 hectares side on the northern edge of the bay. The cranes are observed to feed on the tidal flats and paddy fields, but they mainly roosted at the tidal flat.

b. Wakayama Prefecture (135 N 34 E)

There are two sites with stable wintering populations of Hooded Cranes in Japan: Izumi and Yashiro (both sites are now in the Crane Network)

In late 1996 the Research Center of WBSJ put a notice on the WBSJ bulletin asking for sighting of Hooded Cranes in other locations. 19 records have been received and it shows a spring migration of Hooded Cranes along the Sea of Japan. However, the records of wintering Hooded Cranes in Chiba, Ishikawa and Mie prefectures were all small flocks of less than 10 birds.

However, a new wintering flock has been found in Wakayama Prefecture, just south of Osaka and Nara. 34 Hooded Cranes were found in the prefecture in early December and they are still reported in the area during February 1998.

The maximum number of Hooded Cranes at Yashiro last winter was 27 birds. A slight increase in recent years. According to estimation of local experts, the site could hold about 70 Hooded Cranes (the wintering population in 1980s was about 60).

The Conservation Center of WBSJ is compiling records of Hooded Cranes seen in locations other than Yashiro and Izumi in Japan. If you have information on sightings of Hooded Cranes in Japan, please contact the Flyway Officer, or Miss Naomi Tsubomoto of the Conservation Center of WBSJ:

Miss Naomi Tsubomoto Conservation Center, Wild Bird Society of Japan, 15-8 Nanpeidai, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-0036, Japan Tel: (81)-3-3463-8997 Fax: (81)-3-3463-8844 E-mail: [JDN05312@niftyserve.or.jp](mailto:JDN05312@niftyserve.or.jp)

c. Ilan County (24 40 N 121 45 E)

Taiwan is normally out of the distribution range of cranes. There had been a record of Red-crowned Crane in the 1930s, but the latest records of cranes was 6 Hooded Cranes in Ilan County in 1978.

After their disappearance for almost 20 years, the Hooded Cranes are back. Shortly after the Mid-autumn Festival in mid-September 1997, three Hooded Cranes were found in the fields of Ilan County in north-east Taiwan. The cranes stayed on for the winter. Farmers at Ilan regard the cranes as symbols of good luck and they did not disturb the feeding and roosting of cranes. Two Hooded Cranes departed in January 1998 and the lone crane was found by birdwatchers. Due to disturbance caused by photographers the Hooded Crane disappeared in February but reappeared later. The Chinese Wild Bird Federation has raised NTD 68,741 (approximately USD 2,100) to compensate the farmers at the site so they are not using biochemical in their field this spring. However tourist disturbance is still a problem.

The above information is provided by Mr. Lu Shyeh-lin (Ilan County), Miss Teng Tzu-ching (The Chinese Wild Bird Federation) and Mr. Chiang Kuen-dar (The Wild Bird Society of Taipei).

## 2. Poisoning of cranes in Korea

On 2 March 1998, on their northward migration, 37 White-naped Cranes were killed at the bank of the Naktong River, near Kumi City of North Kyungsang Province, Republic of Korea (36°15' N 128°20' E). The cause of death was poisoning by unhulled rice grains soaked in phosphamidon (a pesticide, brand name Dimecron). It is believed the poisoned rice grains were used by illegal hunting for catching wild ducks.

The Korean government has sent officers to the site to investigate the incident. Paddy fields in the area have been plowed in order to bury any undiscovered poison rice. To prevent the further poisoning of cranes, rangers were guarding the fields believed to be baited with poisoned rice to discourage cranes from feeding. Because Korean wintering ground of White-naped Crane (at the Demilitarized Zone) is north of Kumi City, and one of

the dead cranes carried a color band from Izumi, it is almost certain that the cranes which died in Kumi were wintering in Izumi. At the request from Korea, WBSJ contacted Mr. Sueharu Matano, the Crane Warden at Izumi to get daily information on the departure of the cranes. The information was immediately sent to Korea so the Korean officers knew when the last cranes had departed Izumi.

On 6 April 1998, about 100 Hooded Cranes were seen feeding in rice fields at Kimpo County, Kyunggi Province just north of Seoul. In late afternoon 11 Hooded Cranes were reported dead. It is believed the cranes had also ingested poisoned rice for hunting of waterfowl.

In recent years there has been some cases of poisoning of migrating cranes. In March 1995, 23 Red-crowned Cranes were killed by eating poisoned baits at the lower reach of Luan He River approx. 39°30'N 119°10'E), Hebei Province in China.

At the known breeding and wintering grounds of cranes, there are probably higher vigilance on the problem of crane poisoning. This may not be the case at stop-over sites on the migratory route. Good communication is needed for sites along the migratory route of the cranes. In some countries (notably Japan, South Korea and Russia) e-mail can be very useful for the sites to inform other sites on the migration of cranes.

Information on the incidents in Korea is provided by Dr. Kim Jin-han (Forest Research Institute), Prof. Park Hee-cheon (Kyungpook National University), Dr. Han Sang-hoon (Ministry of Environment) and Dr. Soo-il Kim (National University of Education).

If you have the e-mail address or fax number of sites important for cranes, please contact the Crane Flyway Officer.

### 3. High counts of cranes

#### a. More Red-crowned Cranes in Yancheng

Yancheng National Nature Reserve (a Crane Network site, please refer to Appendix I) on the eastern coast of China is long known as the most important wintering ground for Red-crowned Cranes in China. It is known to have a wintering population about 600-700 Red-crowned Cranes. A survey carried out in mid-winter of 1996/97 revealed a total number of 1,020 Red-crowned Cranes at Yancheng Nature Reserve. However, the researchers have also found out wetland reclamation was a serious problem. (from *China Crane News* No.1)

#### b. A new record of wintering cranes in Izumi

The Hooded Cranes at Izumi has increased to 7,231 in the winter of 1997/98. The number of White-naped Cranes has also increased: from 2,201 in 1996/97 to 3,232 in 1997/98. Six other cranes also wintered at Izumi: 2 Eurasian Cranes, 1 Sandhill Crane and 3 hybrids of Eurasian and Hooded Cranes (regularly winter at Izumi since 1978). The total number of cranes wintering at Izumi in 1997/98 is 10,469. This is a new record high. (The former record was 10,372 in the winter of 1992/93)

The crane species which wintered at Izumi in 1997/98 were all regular winter visitors. Special records of crane at Izumi in the past years are:

Siberian Crane: Two recent records of single birds in 1994/95 and 1996/97  
Demoiselle Crane: The last record was one bird in 1989/90  
Red-crowned Crane: The last record was one bird in 1967

#### 4. Mongolia ratifies the Ramsar Convention

Mongolia has ratified the Ramsar Convention (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat) on 8 December 1997. Mongol Daguur Strictly Protected Area has been listed as the first Ramsar Site in Mongolia. It is and Crane Network Site and the Mongolian part of the International Protected Area in Dauria (Please refer to Appendix I).

Director of Mongol Daguur: Mr Natsagdorjiyn Tseveenmyadag (Please refer to Appendix II)

The other sides of the International Protected Area at Dauria are:

- Daursky Nature Reserve, Russia (Also a Ramsar Site and a Crane Network Site. Please refer to Appendix I)  
Director: Mr. Valery A. Brinikh, Å@Box 50, Nizhniy Tsasuchey, Chita 674480, Russia  
e-mail: [root@daur.chita.su](mailto:root@daur.chita.su)

- Dalai Lake National Nature Reserve, China  
Å@Director: Mr. Bai Fuchun  
Å@Director of the Reserve, Dalai Lake National Nature Reserve Administration Bureau, Renmin Street, Zhalaier, Manzhouli, Inner Mongolia 021400, China  
Fax: (86)-470-6524788

#### **How you can take part in the Network?**

Write to us. We would like to have information, comments, suggestions, questions....etc. that you would like to share with other people who care about crane conservation.

The Crane Flyway Officer would like to build up a database on crane census and library of crane research papers. The information will be open to anyone who is interested in crane research and conservation. Your contribution is greatly appreciated.

## **What is next?**

What will be the activities of the Crane Network?

In 8 - 14 September 1998, we will organize a crane [research workshop at Muraviovka Nature Park](#), Russia. It is for the researchers of the Network Sites to discuss methods and priorities of crane research at the Network Sites, and how such research could be applied to management of the sites. The results of the Workshop will serve as guidelines for further joint projects of the Crane Network.

This first Crane Working Group Meeting will also be held during the workshop.

For more information, please contact the Crane Flyway Officer.

We are also looking for the possibilities to have an art competition of children in different countries.

More information will be available in the next issue.

## **Appendix I; The Network Sites:**

Russian Federation

1. Kytalyk Resource Reserve  
Location: Downstream of Indigirka River, Sakha Republic (Yakutia), Russia.  
Coordinates: 70 46' - 72 20'N 143 35' - 152 30'E  
Size: 1,608,000 ha  
Importance: breeding ground for 480 Siberian Cranes in the late 1980s. Believe to hold more cranes in the area but aerial survey is needed.
2. Khingansky Nature Reserve and Ganukan Game Reserve  
Location: Amur Oblast, Russia  
Coordinates: 49 30'N 130 15'E  
Size: 142,534 ha.  
Importance: Breeding ground of 100 Red-crowned Cranes and 60 White-naped Cranes; migration stop-over ground for 300 Hooded Cranes. Khingan-Arkhar lowlands in the "Khingan" State Nature Reserve is a Ramsar Site.

3. Lake Khanka Nature Reserve  
Location: Lake Khanka, Primorsky Krai, Russia  
Coordinates: 44 53'N 132 26'E  
Size: 136,000 ha  
Importance: Breeding ground of 55 Red-crowned Cranes and 10 White-naped Cranes; migration stop-over ground for Hooded Cranes (about 100), Red-crowned Cranes and White-naped Cranes. Part of the Lake Khanka Ramsar Site (total area 310,000 ha).

4. Daurisky Nature Reserve  
Location: Chita Oblast, Russia  
Coordinates: 50 05'N 115 45'E  
Size: 136,800 ha  
Importance: Breeding ground for 120 White-naped Cranes, 85 Demoiselle Cranes and 35 Common Cranes; migration stop-over ground for up to 500 Hooded Cranes and 50 Siberian Cranes. Part of the Torey Lakes Ramsar Site (total area 172,500 ha). Forms part of the Dauria International Nature Reserve.

## Mongolia

5. Mongol Daguur Strictly Protected Area  
Location: Dornod Province, Mongolia  
Coordinates: 49 42'N 115 06'E  
Size: 210,000 ha  
Importance: Breeding ground of 30 White-naped Cranes; migration stop-over ground for 10 Siberian Cranes and up to 400 Hooded Cranes. Forms part of the Dauria International Nature Reserve. Ramsar Site in Mongolia.

## People's Republic of China

6. Xingkai Lake National Nature Reserve  
Location: Mishan County, Heilongjiang Province, China.  
Coordinates: 45 10'N 132 21' E  
Size: 222,482 ha  
Importance: Breeding ground for Red-crowned Cranes and White-naped Cranes.

7. Yellow River Delta National Nature Reserve  
Location: Dongying City, Shandong Province, China.  
Coordinates: 37 50'N 118 10'E  
Size: 153,000 ha  
Importance: Important migration stop-over ground for Eurasian Cranes, Red-crowned Cranes, White-naped Cranes, Hooded Cranes and Demoiselle Cranes. Some Red-crowned Cranes and Eurasian Cranes also winter in the area. Also on the Shorebird Reserve Network.

8. Yancheng National Nature Reserve  
Location: Yancheng City, Jiangsu Province, China.  
Coordinates: 33 40'N 120 30'E  
Size: 453,000 ha  
Importance: Wintering ground for about 1,000 Red-crowned Cranes.

9. Poyang Lake National Nature Reserve  
Location: Yongxiu, Xingzi and Xinjian counties, Jiangxi Province, China  
Coordinates: 29 15'N 116 00'E  
Size: 22,400 ha  
Importance: Wintering ground for 2,600-2,900 Siberian Cranes. Important wintering ground for White-naped Crane, Hooded Crane and Eurasian Cranes. Ramsar Site in China.

## Democratic People's Republic of Korea

10. Kumya Wetland Reserve Location: South Hamgyong Province, DPR Korea Coordinates: 39 25'N 127 20'E Size: 2,000 ha Importance: Important stop-over ground for the migration of Red-crowned Cranes (about 100) and White-naped Cranes (about 600). A few Hooded Cranes also use this area as stop-overs.

11. Mundok Wetland Reserve Location: South Pyongan Province, DPR Korea Coordinates: 39 30' N 125 20'E Size: 3,000 ha Importance: Important migration stop-over ground for Red-crowned Cranes (about 150), Hooded Cranes (about 1,500) and White-naped Cranes (about 230). Also important stop-over for Eurasian Cranes, Great Bustards and Swan Geese.

## Republic of Korea

12. Han River Estuary Location: Kyonggi Province, Republic of Korea. Coordinates: 37 45'N 126 40'E Size: 381 ha Importance: Wintering ground for 150 White-naped Cranes; migration stop-over ground for more than 600 White-naped Cranes.

13. Cholwon Basin Location: Kangwon Province, Republic of Korea. Coordinates: 38 15'N 127 13'E Size: 40 ha Importance: Wintering ground for 250 Red-crowned Cranes and 350 White-naped Cranes.

## Japan

14. Kiritappu Marsh Location: Kushiro Subdivision, Hokkaido, Japan Coordinates: 43 05'N 145 05'E Size: 2,504 ha Importance: Breeding ground for Red-crowned Cranes (14 breeding pairs in 1994). Ramsar Site in Japan.

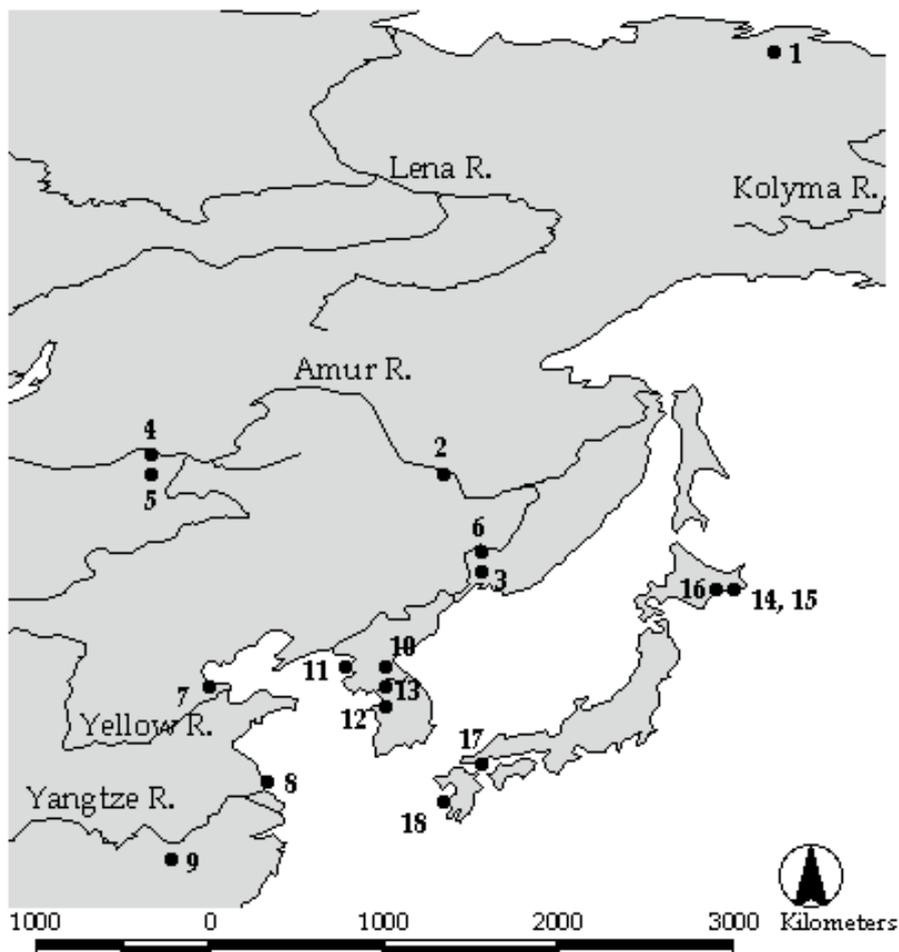
15. Akkeshi Lake and Bekanbeushi Marsh Location: Kushiro Subdivision, Hokkaido, Japan Coordinates: 43 03'N 144 54'E Size: 4,896 ha Importance: Breeding ground for Red-crowned Cranes (24 breeding pairs in 1994). Ramsar Site in Japan.

16. Kushiro Marsh Location: Kushiro Subdivision, Hokkaido, Japan Coordinates: 43 09'N 144 26'E Size: 7,726 ha Importance: Breeding ground for Red-crowned Cranes (49 breeding pairs in 1994). Ramsar Site in Japan.

17. Yashiro Location: Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan Coordinates: 34 01'N 131 54'E Size: 1,904 ha Importance: Wintering ground for about 20-30 Hooded Cranes.

18. Izumi-Takaono Wildlife Protection Area (Also known as Arasaki) Location: Izumi City, Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan Coordinates: 32 05'N 130 20'E Size: 842 ha Importance: Wintering ground for about 7,000-8,000 Hooded Cranes and about 2,000-3,000 White-naped Cranes.

### Northeast Asia Crane Flyway Network Sites



## **Appendix II: Member of the Working Group:**

### **Representatives from range countries:**

#### **Russian Federation**

Vladimir A. Andronov Khingansky Nature Reserve, 6 Dorozhny pereulok, Arkhara, Amur Province, 676740  
Russiae-mail: [hingan@amur.ru](mailto:hingan@amur.ru)

#### **Mongolia**

Natsagdorjiyn Tseveenmyadag Eastern nature reserves "Dornod" Conservation Center, P O Box 401, Choibalsan  
070000, Mongolia Fax: (976)-061-13-93, (976)-061-22-06 e-mail: [mondaur@magicnet.mn](mailto:mondaur@magicnet.mn)

#### **People's Republic of China**

Wang Wei Department of Conservation, Ministry of Forestry, 18 Hepingli East Street, Beijing, 100714 China  
Tel: (86)-10-64229444 (ext. 3294) Fax: (86)-10-64271643 e-mail: [wildlife@east.cn.net](mailto:wildlife@east.cn.net).

#### **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

Pak U-il Center for Natural Protection, Pyongyang, DPR of Korea

#### **Republic of Korea**

Kim Jin-han Forestry Research Institute, 207 Chungnyangni-dong, Tongdaemun-gu, Seoul, Korea Tel:  
(82)-2-961-2592 Fax: (82)-2-961-2595 e-mail: [frirok@hitel.kol.co.kr](mailto:frirok@hitel.kol.co.kr)

#### **Japan**

Noritaka Ichida International Center, Wild Bird Society of Japan, WING, 2-35-2 Minamidaira, Hino City,  
Tokyo 191-0041, Japan Tel: (81)-42-593-6871 Fax: (81)-42-593-6873 e-mail: [int.center@wing-wbsj.or.jp](mailto:int.center@wing-wbsj.or.jp)

#### **Specialists**

#### **Breeding grounds**

Nikolai Germogenov Yakutsk Institute of Biology, Lenin Str. 41, Yakutsk, Sakha Republic, Russian  
Federation. Fax: (7)-095-230-29-19 e-mail: [wwf.sakha@rex.iasnet.ru](mailto:wwf.sakha@rex.iasnet.ru)

## **Wintering grounds**

Qian Fawen National Bird Banding Center, Wan Shou Shan, Beijing 100091, China. Tel: (86)-10-62582211-628  
Fax: (86)-10-62584972

## **IUCN Crane Specialist Group (International Crane Foundation)**

Jim Harris International Crane Foundation, E-11376 Shady Lane Road, Baraboo, WI 53913, USA Fax:  
(1)-608-356-9465 e-mail: [harris.icf@baraboo.com](mailto:harris.icf@baraboo.com)

## **Appendix III: Other crane newsletters and homepages:**

The followings are some of the newsletters and websites that also provide useful information on cranes in North East Asia. If you know some other publications and websites, please inform us so more people could get access of the information.

### Newsletters:

The ICF Bugle Quarterly Language: English Editor: Kate Fitzwilliams International Crane Foundation, E 11376 Shady Lane Road, P.O. Box 447, Baraboo, Wisconsin 53913-0447, USA e-mail: [cranes@baraboo.com](mailto:cranes@baraboo.com)

China Crane News Biannual Language: Chinese and English Editor: Prof. Wang Qishan Department of Biology, Anhui University, No. 3 Feixi Road, Hefei City, Anhui Province 230039, China

### Websites:

[http://www.wing-wbsj.or.jp/english/newsletter/crane\\_net/crane\\_news\\_eng.html](http://www.wing-wbsj.or.jp/english/newsletter/crane_net/crane_news_eng.html) Homepage of the North East Asian Crane Site Network. Language: English - but will try to have different languages. If you are willing to help please contact the Crane Flyway Officer.

<http://www.baraboo.com/bus/icf/whowhat.htm> Homepage of International Crane Foundation. Information on cranes all over the world. Language: English

[http://www2a.biglobe.ne.jp/~uchi\\_a/](http://www2a.biglobe.ne.jp/~uchi_a/) Name: Furusato Izumi (Hometown Izumi) This is the official homepage of Izumi City on Kyushu Island, Japan. As Izumi is so famous for its cranes the site has good updated information on the number of cranes. Language: Japanese

<http://www.town.kumage.yamaguchi.jp/tur000.htm> Cranes of Yashiro. This website has updated information on the Hooded Cranes wintering in Yashiro, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan Language: Japanese

<http://ngo.asiapac.net/wetlands> Homepage of Wetlands International Asia Pacific Language: English

<http://www2.iucn.org/themes/ramsar/> Homepage of the Ramsar Convention. Language: English

<http://www2.iucn.org/themes/ssc/> Homepage of the Species Survival Commission, IUCN Language: English

<http://www.kt.rim.or.jp/~birdinfo/> Homepage of BirdLife Asia Language: English

<http://www.kt.rim.or.jp/~birdinfo/japan/index.html> Homepage of the Wild Bird Society of Japan Language: English and Japanese

<http://www.anca.gov.au/environm/wetlands/apstrat.htm> Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy: 1996 -2000 Language: English

<http://www.anca.gov.au/environm/wetlands/infosrn1.htm> The East Asian-Australasian Shorebird Reserve Network Language: English