

ICS 65.020.30
CCS B 44

LY

**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

LY/T 3114-2019

**Technical Code for Protection of Migratory Siberian Cranes in
Songnen Plain, Northeast China**

松嫩平原迁徙白鹤种群保护技术规程

(English Translation)

Issued on: October 23, 2019

Implemented on: April 1, 2020

Issued by: State Forestry and Grassland Administration

Table of Contents

- Foreword
- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative references
- 3 Terms and definitions
- 4 Protection and monitoring of migrating white crane populations and stopovers
 - 4.1 Protection
 - 4.2 Monitoring
 - 4.3 Identification of potential habitats
 - 4.4 Monitoring report
- 5 Evaluation of conservation effectiveness
 - 5.1 Evaluation indicators and scoring criteria
 - 5.2 Evaluation results
- Appendix A (Informative) Outline of Annual Report on the Protection and Monitoring of Migrating White Crane Population
- Appendix B (Informative) Forms
- References

Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard was proposed and managed by the National Technical Committee for the Management and Operation of Wildlife Conservation.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the protection and monitoring technology for migratory populations of white cranes in the Songnen Plain of the Northeast and their stopovers.

This standard applies to the protection of migratory white crane populations in the Songnen Plain.

2 Normative references

The following documents are essential for the application of this document. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this article Pieces. For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

LY/T 1813 Technical Regulations for Natural Ecological Quality Evaluation in Nature Reserves
LY/T 1814 Survey of biodiversity in nature reserves
LY/T 1820 Investigation rules for wild plant resources
LY/T 2359 Technical Specification for Epidemic Disease Monitoring of Terrestrial Wildlife

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Songnen Plain

Located between the Daxing and Xiaoxing'an Mountains and the Changbai Mountains and the Songliao Watershed, the area formed by the Songhua River and the Nenjiang River, mainly including Jilin Wetlands in Changchun, Songyuan, Baicheng and Siping northern provinces, Daqing and Qiqihar in Heilongjiang, southern Xing'an League of Inner Mongolia and Southeast region.

Stopover sites

The specific habitat where white cranes rest for a certain period of time due to the need for rest, energy, etc. during the migration.

Arrival date

The earliest date when the white crane stopped during a migration to the Songnen Plains.

Leaving date

The latest date when Baihe departed from a stopover in the Songnen Plains.

Stopover duration

During the migration season, Baihe stopped at a certain stop in the Songnen Plain from the date of relocation to the date of relocation.

Adult/sub-adult

Individuals with mature gonads and reproductive capacity and individuals who do not have reproductive capacity but whose body color is basically the same as that of adult birds

3.7 Baby bird juvenile Most of the body feathers are brown-yellow, individuals with certain living ability, and follow the activities of parent birds.

Protection and monitoring of stopover habitats Process of protection management and monitoring of stoppages.

Potential stopover habitats Satisfying the basic conditions of white crane habitat, it may become a wetland for white crane resting habitat.

3.10

Stopover habitats restoration Rehabilitation of habitats of white crane migration and rest through relevant technologies and measures 3.11 Historical stopover habitats Historical data records the habitat where migrating white cranes stopped.

3.12

Ecological water demand Maintain the water demand for the normal functioning of the ecological functions of the white crane resting place ecosystem.

4.1.1.1 Public education on white crane species protection

In conjunction with the habitat protection of white crane resting habitats, education on white crane species knowledge, living habits, habitats, and the significance of protection is carried out.

4.1.1.2 Conducting field patrols

Carry out patrols to the resting places and potential resting places of white cranes, and find out and stop the behaviors that interfere with the resting of white cranes.

Stop and report legal acts.

4.1.1.3.1 Prerequisites requiring ambulance

In the following cases, field rescue treatment is required.

- a) When field patrols or local people report that a disabled individual is found;
- b) When field patrols or local people report finding frail and sick individuals;
- c) When a special natural disaster threatens the survival of the resting crane population.

4.1.1.3.2 Disability, individual patient rescue process

The process of implementing field rescue includes.

- a) Diagnose in a timely manner and determine the type of injury or illness in order to take follow-up measures;

-The main trauma symptoms include limb injuries;

-The main symptoms of poisoning include paralysis, coma, miscarriage, defecation, shrinking pupils, decreased body temperature, and arrhythmia.

- b) Implement treatment.

-First aid for the disabled. Hemostasis--Wound cleaning--Local application--Suture dressing--Systemic therapy;

-First aid for poisoned individuals. control the source of the poison-eliminate the

poison-apply antidote-implement the necessary systemic symptomatic treatment;

-First aid for individuals with disease. Isolation of sick cranes-Medication and systemic treatment based on the disease that can be diagnosed, but by country that cannot be diagnosed "Terrestrial wildlife epidemic source disease surveillance specification (trial)" was reported and handled.

d) It is also necessary to record the discovery time and place of the rescued individuals, the types of pesticides and pesticides used in the surrounding area, the toxic emissions from the factory, Information on animal epidemics.

4.1.1.3.3 Management of rescued individuals

The rescued white crane individuals should be managed according to specific conditions.

a) Those who can fly directly should be released in situ, and the environmental awareness of flying individuals should be promoted;

b) For individuals who have lost or partially lost their viability in the wild, such as severed wings, severed legs, severe defects in the beak, and need further treatment, Recovered individuals should be sent to protected areas or ambulance centers and other qualified breeding units for subsequent disposal, and then determined according to the individual's situation.

It is determined to continue artificial domestication as an animal source for scientific research and popular science missions, or to be released in a timely manner.

4.1.1.3.4 Emergency plan for population protection

Under the following circumstances, the responsible units shall formulate and submit an emergency plan for the protection of the white crane population in the following circumstances.

a) Prior to Baihe's relocation, the key plan for emergency replenishment and drainage when the water level in the resting place is too high or too low. water depth control index. spring water Depth < 20cm, autumn 5cm ~ 40cm;

b) Supplementary feeding emergency management plan in case of sudden low temperature freeze, blizzard, etc .. The supplementary feeding site should choose a wetland week suitable for Baihe to stop Edge wet meadow area or farmland, post, supplementary food types can be corn and other seed seeds;

c) In the event of a major epidemic, an emergency plan should be implemented in conjunction with wild animal epidemic disease prevention and control deployment;

d) Under special circumstances such as the sudden increase in the intensity of human interference, increase protection patrol plans.