



**International cooperation in
Dauria International Protected
Area (DIPA)
(1994-2010)**

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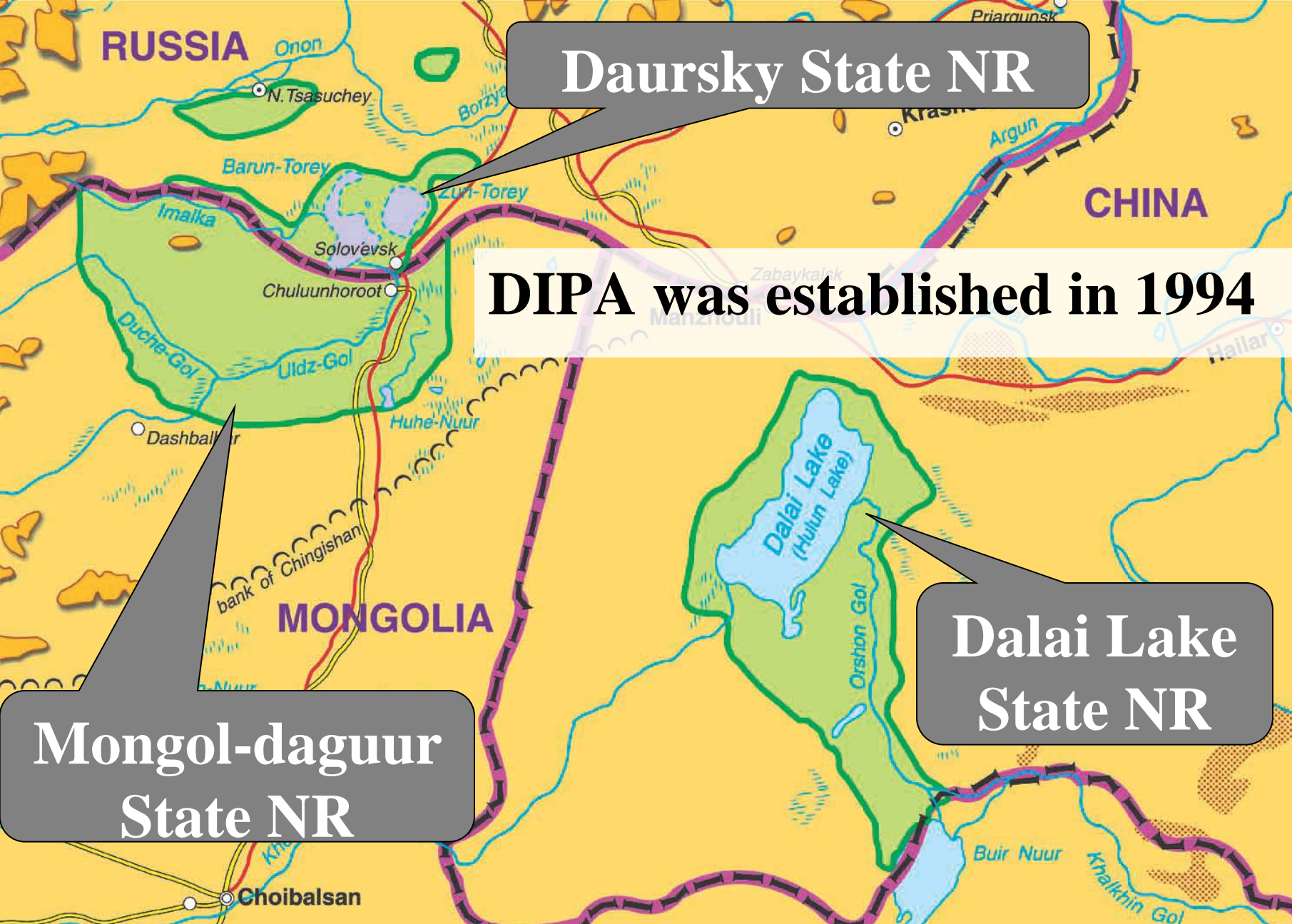
**Daursky Nature Reserve
(Russia)**

The Baikal
Lake

DIPA



Dauria International Protected Area (DIPA)



Daursky State NR

DIPA was established in 1994

Dalai Lake State NR

Mongol-daguur State NR

DIPA is located in the center of global Dauria steppe transboundary ecoregion. DIPA includes unique steppe and wetland habitats.



There are more than 20 globally threatened species of birds in Dauria

Dauria is key habitat of White-naped Cranes in the world. 254 territorial families were found there. Estimated number - 500-600 families; about 1400 birds in total - 23% of world population.



6 species of cranes inhabited in DIPA.

4 of them are globally threatened (IUCN Red List)



Dauria is key gathering site of migratory cranes in Eastern Asia (up to 20,000 cranes in one flock)



Main directions of cooperation:

- Reporting and planning of activity;**
- Research;**
- Ecological education.**

1995, 1996, 2000, 2006, 2010



Meeting of Joint Commission in 2006

Meetings of Working Group (1-3 times per year)





Main directions of ecological education cooperation:

-International competitions of ecological children drawings;



International exhibitions of children drawings and publications



International children ecological camps

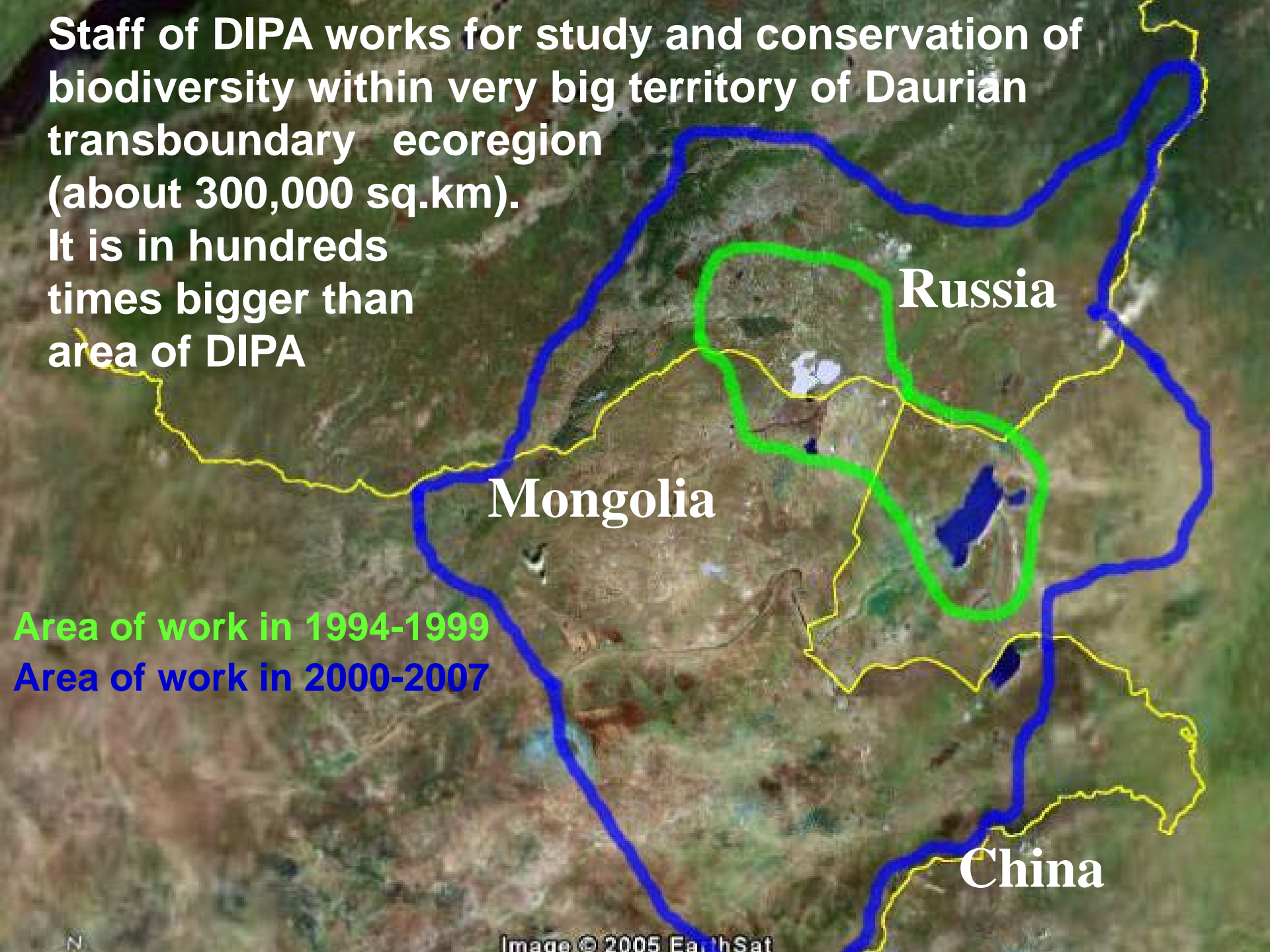


From 1994 to 2010 more 90 joint research expeditions were made. Their total duration is about 1400 days and total length of car routes is about 150,000 km



About 5 joint expeditions are made every year

Staff of DIPA works for study and conservation of biodiversity within very big territory of Daurian transboundary ecoregion (about 300,000 sq.km). It is in hundreds times bigger than area of DIPA



Russia

Mongolia

China

Area of work in 1994-1999
Area of work in 2000-2007

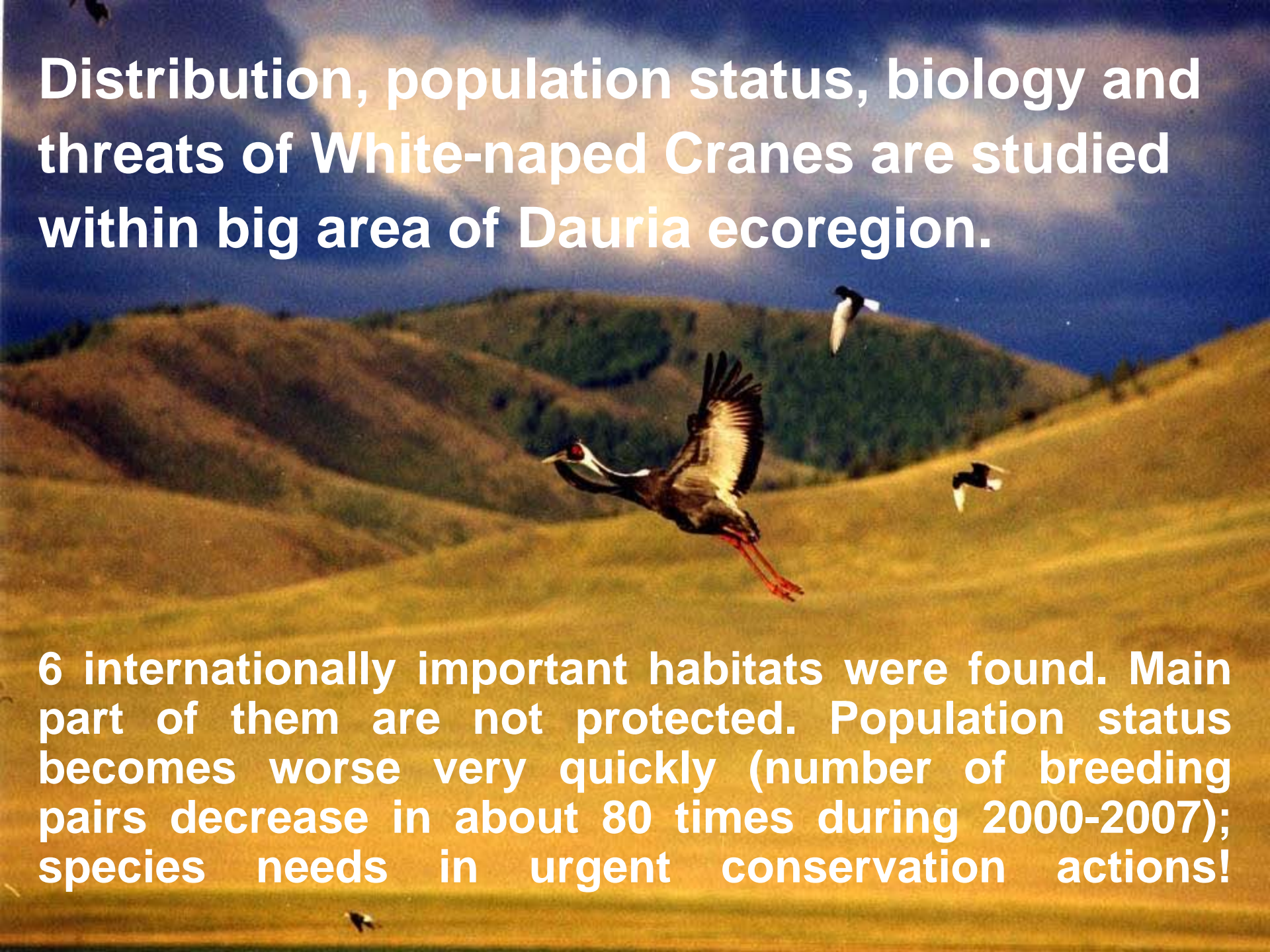
Two cranes are shown in flight against a clear blue sky. The crane in the upper left is in a more dynamic, banking position, while the one in the lower right is in a more level, gliding posture. Both birds have white plumage with dark wings and long necks.

Globally threatened and needed in conservation species are in focus of research and conservation work of DIP A:

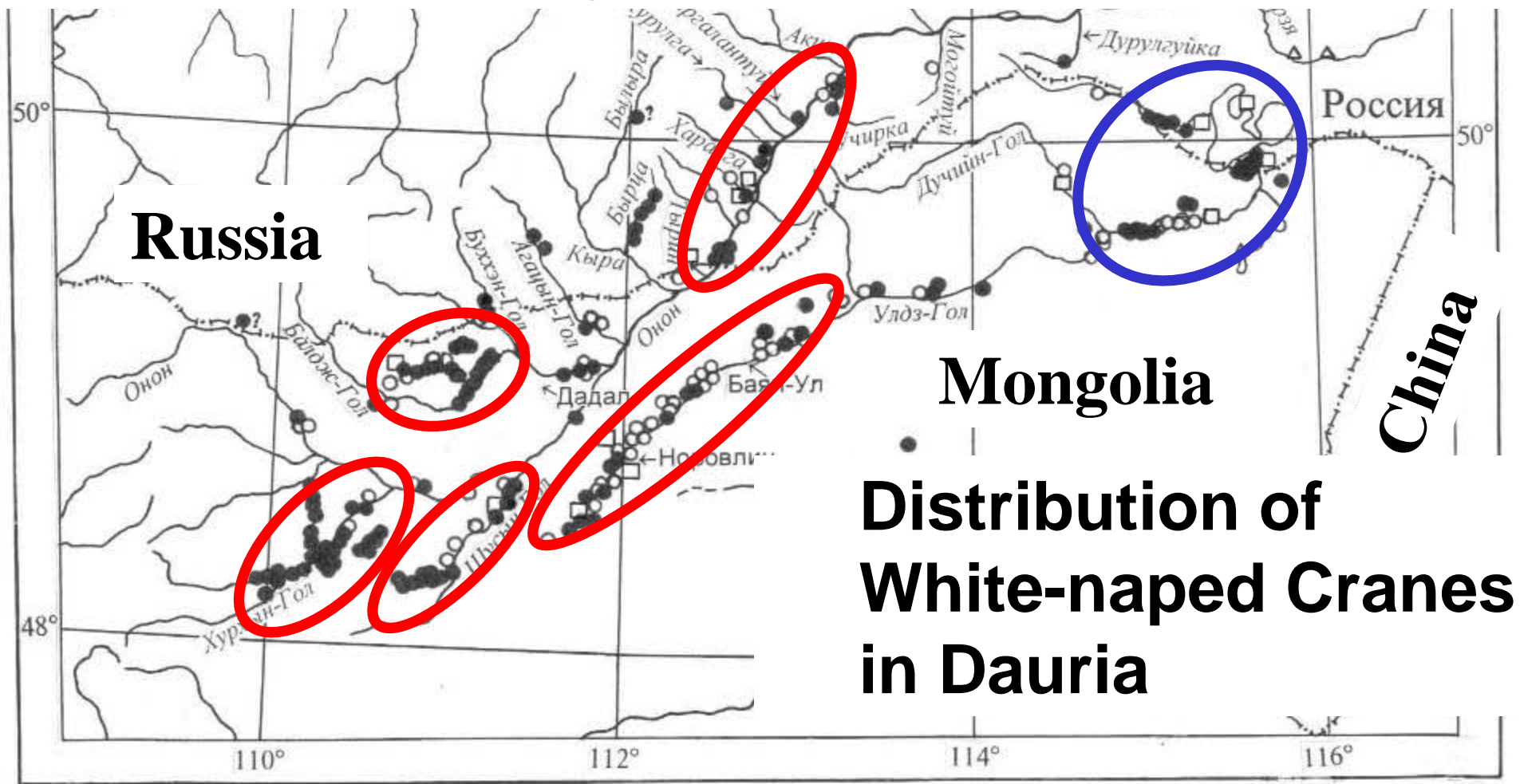
**White-naped Crane (*Grus vipio*),
Hooded Crane (*Grus monacha*)
Red-crowned Crane (*Grus japonensis*),
Swan Goose (*Anser cygnoides*),
Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*),
Mongolian Gazelle (*Procapra gutturosa*) and others.**

Distribution, population status, biology and threats of White-naped Cranes are studied within big area of Dauria ecoregion.

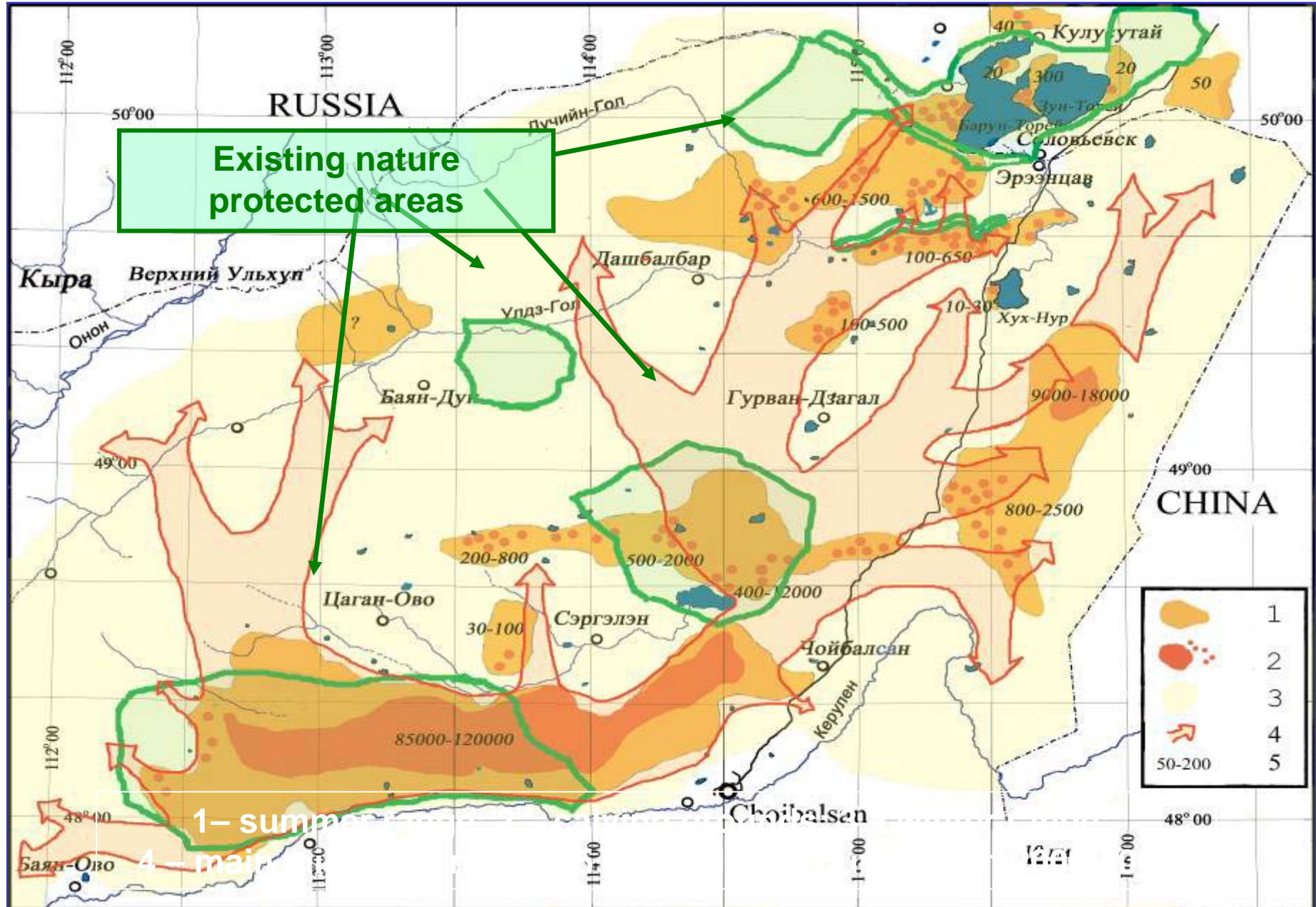
6 internationally important habitats were found. Main part of them are not protected. Population status becomes worse very quickly (number of breeding pairs decrease in about 80 times during 2000-2007); species needs in urgent conservation actions!



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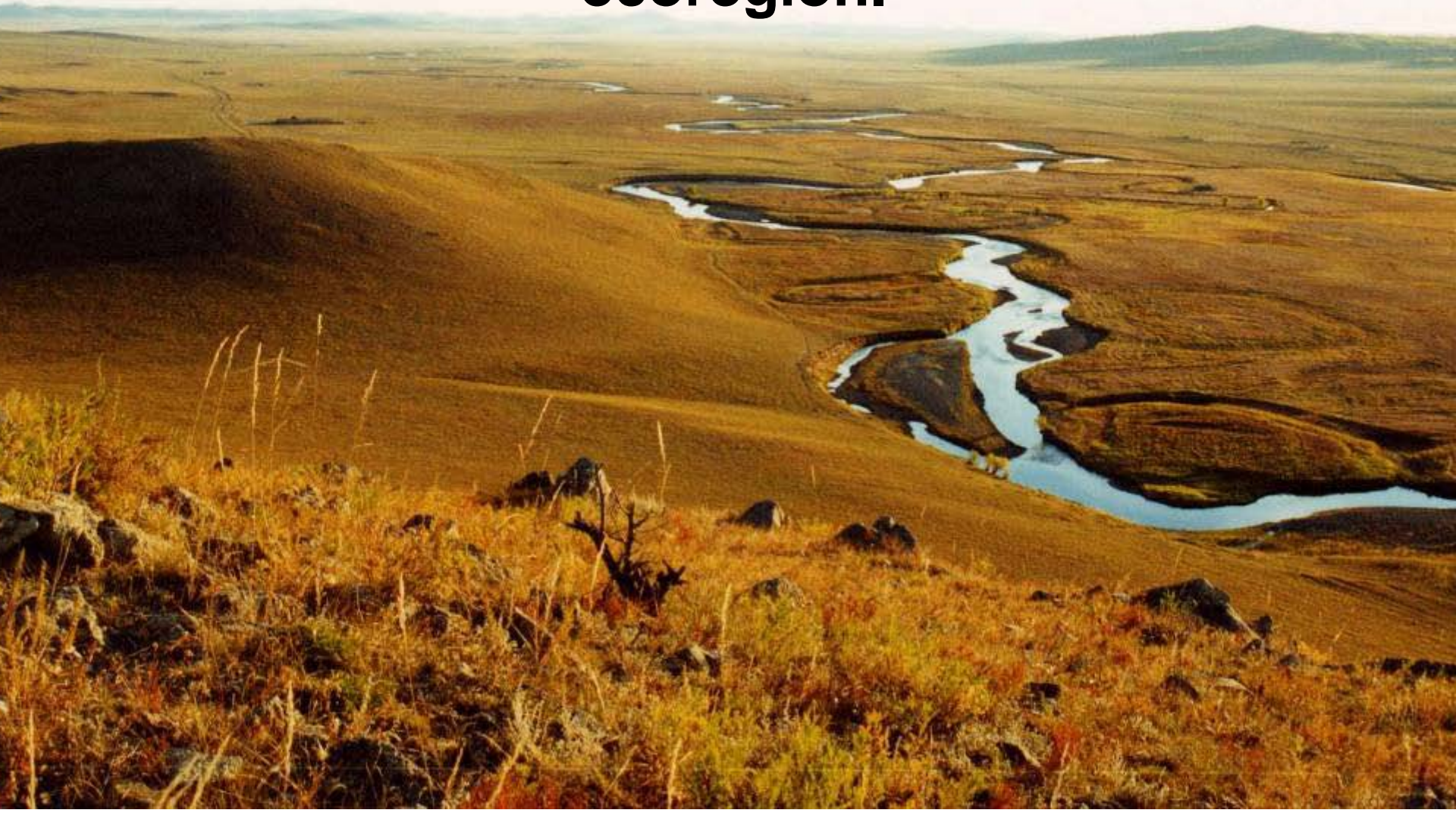
Distribution and migrations of Mongolian Gazelle



**During 1994-2010 number
of breeding Mongolian Gazelles
on Russian Dauria was increased
from 10 to 6,000 animals**



At the present time, the DIPA has key significance in study and conservation of nature in global transboundary Dauria ecoregion.



Present conservation status of DIPA

The all three reserves are:

- UNESCO Biosphere Reserve (MAB)**
- Ramsar site**
- Important Bird Area (IBA)**
- North East Asia Crane Sit Network**

Conservation status of DIPA was significantly increased during 1994-2010

We are working for World Heritage Site



Daursky

CHINA

Argun R

Mongol-daguur

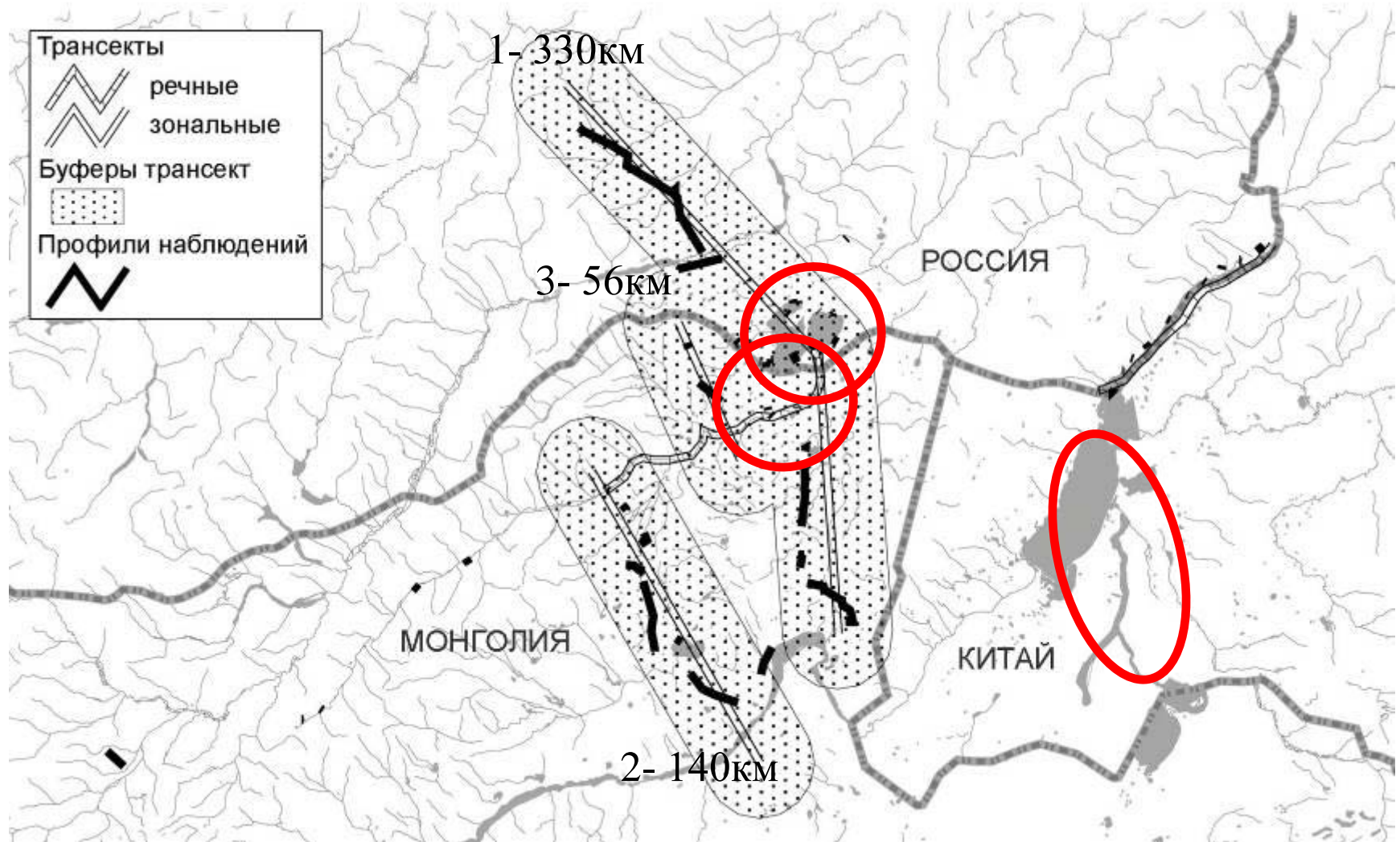
Dalainor

MONGOLIA

**Daursky is working for
new Russian part of the
DIPA on the Argun River**

Buir-Nur Lak

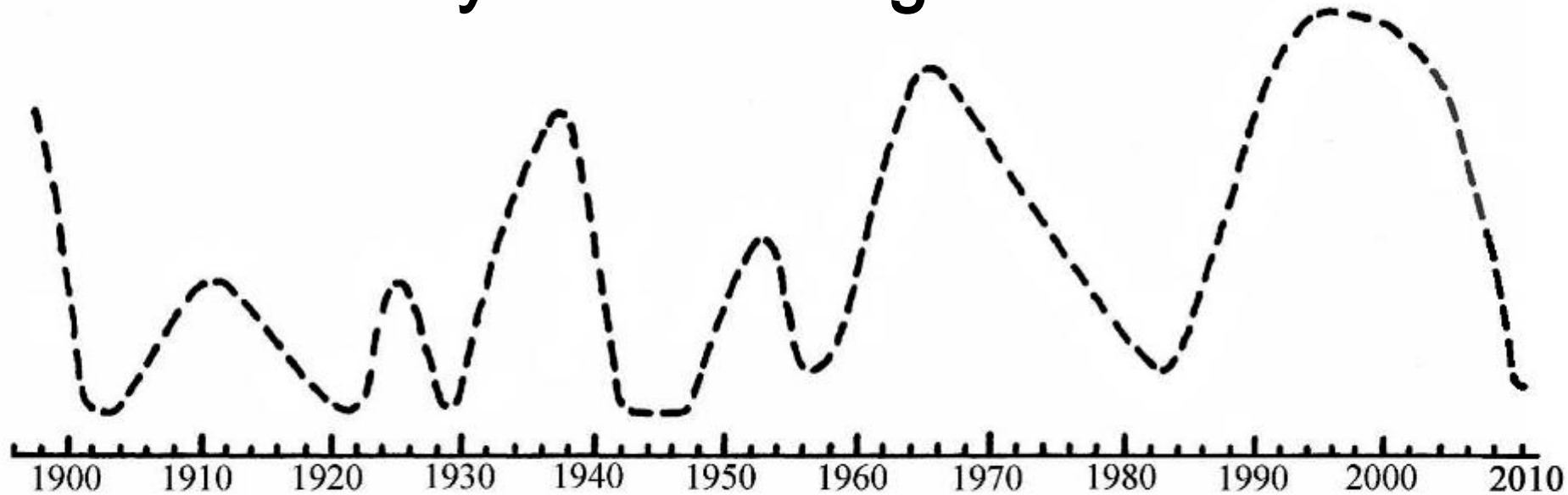
In 2010 we started to establish transboundary Ecosystem Monitoring Network and International Ornithological Station



Ecosystem Monitoring Network will include more 100 monitoring sites (in 2010 we established 60 sites)

- *Ornithological monitoring;*
- *Botanical monitoring;*
- *Chemical monitoring of water;*
- *Monitoring of anthropogenic pressure;*
- *Ground photo monitoring;*
- *Satellite images / GIS monitoring;*

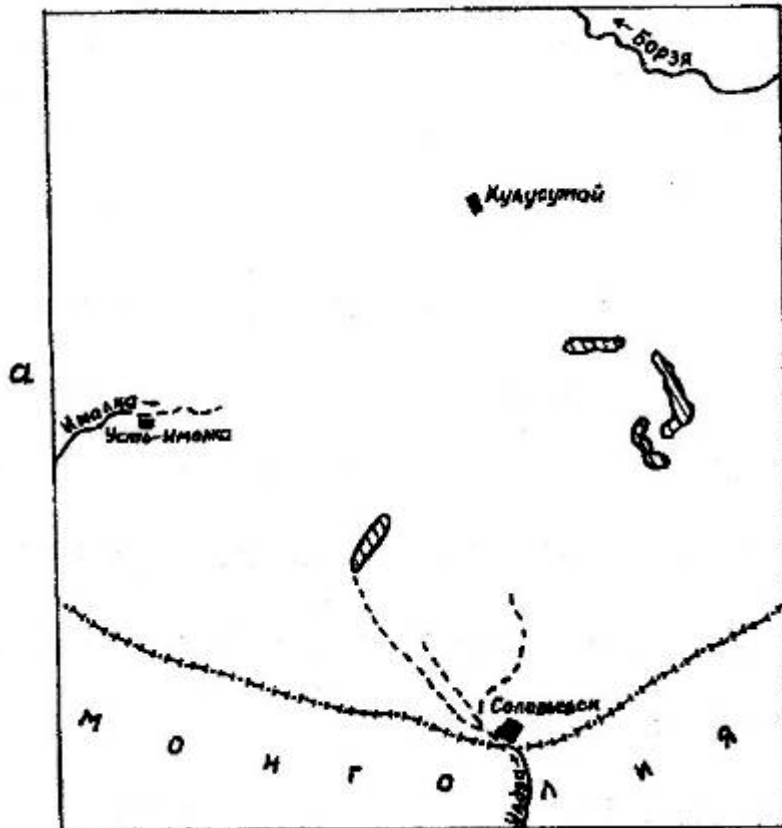
Schematic graph of dynamic of water level of the Torey Lakes during 1890-2008



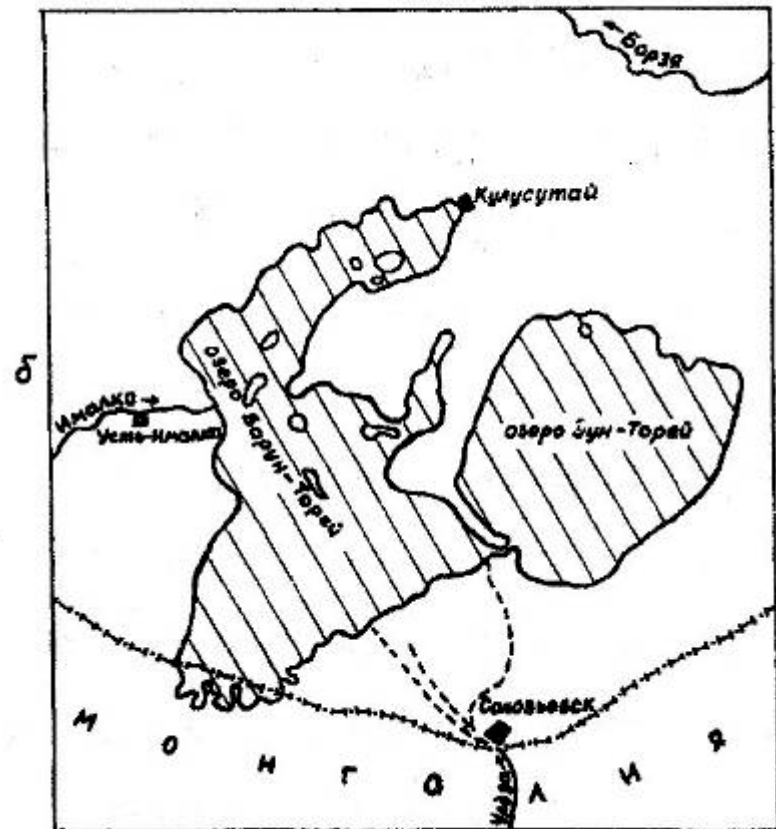
Mid-term climatic cycles about 30 years duration with alternation of periods of about 15 dry years and 15 wet years have great influence to ecosystems of Dauria.

The Torey Lakes (*covere more than 900 km²*)

1948



1999





The *Barun-Torey Lakes in 2000.*

It covered more than 550 km²

The Barun-Torey Lakes in 2005



The Barun-Torey Lakes in 2009



2000



2000

Torey Lakes



**During 2007-2009,
about 98% of
lakes in Dauria
were completely
dry.**

Image © 2005 EarthSat
Image © 2005 DigitalGlobe

© 2005 Google



Typical breeding habitats of White-naped Cranes in 1990s



Nest of white-naped Crane in 2004



**Nest of white-naped Crane in 2004
(huge disturbance)**





White-naped Crane on the nest

Main tasks of the transboundary Ecosystem Monitoring Network:

- *To study of influence of the global climate change to ecosystems in Global transboundary Dauria ecoregion;*
- *Adaptation of national and international politics of using of nature resources in Dauri to climate change and development of conservation of biodiversity and sustainable using of nature resources*

Thank you for your attention!

